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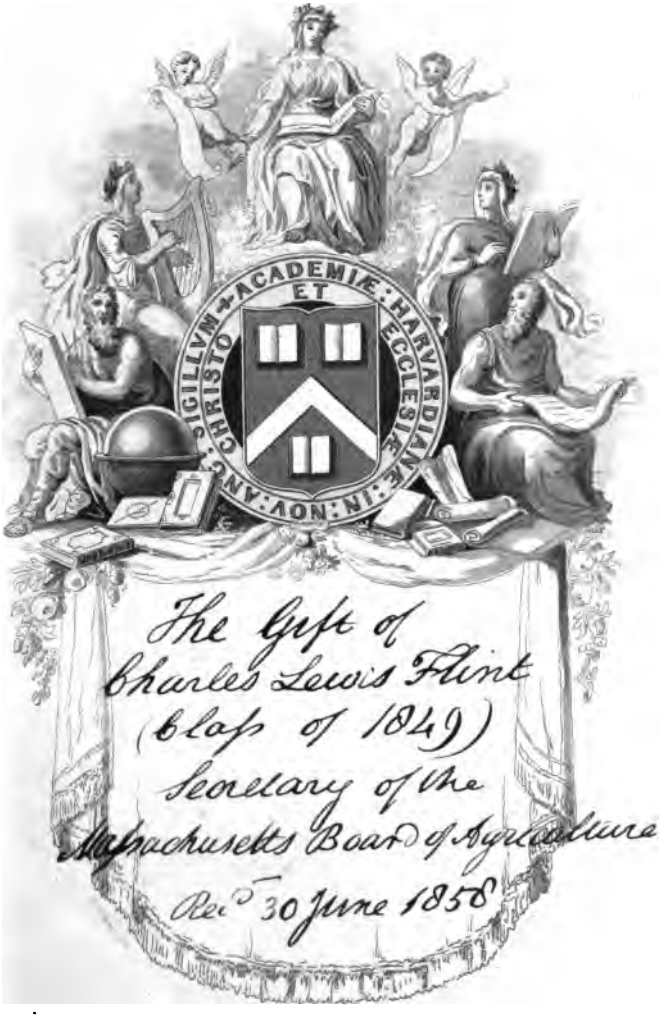

Presented by
O. L. FLINT,
Secretary
MASS. S. ASSOCIAT
Boston.

Morgan Horse, "CLIFTON," owned by F. H. Lyford, Manchester.

Pedigree.—Sired by Green Mountain Morgan ; gr., Old Gifford ; gr., gr., Woodbury Morgan ; gr., gr., gr., Justin Morgan.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR

1855.

WITH A REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, AND CONDENSED REPORTS FROM THE COUNTY SOCIETIES.

EDITED BY JAMES O. ADAMS, ESQ., SECRETARY OF STATE SOCIETY.

CONCORD:
AMOS HADLEY, STATE PRINTER.
1856.

Sci 1636.33

1858 June 30
Gift of the L. F. Ware
Secy of the Mapoochusetts
Board of Agriculture

SECRETARY'S NOTICE.

The fourth volume of the Transactions of the Society, which is now presented to the public, will be found to differ in some particulars from the preceding volumes. The reports of the awarding committees, which have sometimes formed an interesting portion of our published matter, are now very meagre, though the Secretary has made every reasonable effort to obtain them. No essays appear the present year, the officers of the Society having received none which they deemed worthy of a premium.

To compensate for these deficiencies, the Secretary has taken pains to address gentlemen in every town in the State with reference to various matters of rural economy, the results of which are, in part, given in this work. This, with the results of numerous trials of foreign seeds, and other experiments, will increase the value of the volume, and be read with interest and profit by our progressive farmers.

JAMES O. ADAMS, *Secretary.*

Manchester, May, 1856.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS.

The payment of $25 constitutes a Life Membership, and exempts the donor from the annual one dollar assessments. The following have paid the requisite sum, or have been constituted Life Members by vote of the Board of Supervisors:

Ezra J. Glidden, of Unity, by donation;
Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, by donation;
George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, by vote and donation;
John E. Tyler, of Concord, Supt. Asylum for Insane, by donation from the Asylum;
Isaac Hubbard, of Clarement, by vote of the Board;
H. N. Weeks, of Warren, by donation made by James M. Whiton, Esq.;
James M. Whiton, of Holderness, by donation;
Peter P. Woodbury, of Bedford, by vote of the Board.

DONATIONS.

The following donations and part payments for Life Memberships have been received by the Treasurer:

Abraham Bean, Concord,	$5 00
Baruch Biddle, Concord,	6 00
Stephen Brown, Concord,	3 00
J. A. Burleigh, Great Falls,	5 00
Dixi Crosby, Hanover,	15 00
Abel Chase, Milford,	10 00
David Gillis, Manchester,	10 00
Franklin Pierce, Concord,	10 00
J. Hamilton Shapley, Exeter,	5 00
James M. Whiton, Holderness, 2 Life Memberships,	20 00

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY,

FROM

ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

PRESIDENTS.

George W. Nesmith, Franklin,	from	1849 to 1852
Peter P. Woodbury, Bedford,	"	1852 " 1854
Nathaniel B. Baker, Concord,	"	1854 " 1856

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Peter P. Woodbury, Hillsboro' Co.,	from	1849 to 1851
John H. Steele,	" " "	1851 " 1853
Hiram A. Daniels,	" " "	1853
William Choate, Rockingham County	"	1849 to 1851
Henry F. French,	" " "	1851 " 1852
Joseph Cilley,	" " "	1852 " 1853
Joseph L. Cilley,	" " "	1853 " 1854
Josiah C. Eastman,	" " "	1854
Salma Hale, Cheshire County,	from	1849 to 1850
Benaiah Cooke,	" " "	1850 " 1851
David Buffum,	" " "	1851 " 1853
Milan Harris,	" " "	1853
Ezra J. Glidden, Sullivan County,	from	1849 to 1850
Robert Elwell,	" " "	1850 " 1851
Ruel Durkee,	" " "	1851 " 1852

Austin Corbin,	"	"	"	1852 " 1853
Wm. R. Kimball,	"	"	"	1853 " 1854
John S. Walker,	"	"	"	1854
Asa P. Cate, Merrimack County,			"	1849 to 1850
Levi Bartlett,	"	"	"	1850 " 1853
Thomas Little	"	"	"	1853 " 1854
Richard Bradley,	"	"	"	1854
Noah Martin, Strafford County, from				1849 to 1851
Wm. F. Estes,	"	"	"	1851 " 1852
William Haile,	"	"	"	1852 " 1853
Jeremiah Roberts,	"	"	"	1853
Samuel Webster, Belknap County, from				1849 to 1850
Thomas Cogswell,	"	"	"	1850 " 1851
Samuel Tilton,	"	"	"	1851 " 1852
Samuel Bean,	"	"	"	1852 " 1853
Dana Woodman	"	"	"	1853 " 1854
Rufus G. Lewis,	"	"	"	1854
Benning M. Bean, Carroll County,			"	1849 to 1850
Joseph Wentworth,	"	"	"	1850 " 1851
Oliver Hill,	"	"	"	1851 " 1852
Samuel Bean,	"	"	"	1852 " 1853
Joel Eastman,	"	"	"	1853 " 1854
Cyrus K. Drake,	"	"	"	1854
Nathaniel Hurlburt, Grafton County, from				1849 to 1851
Joseph Sawyer,	"	"	"	1851 " 1852
Asa B. Closson,	"	"	"	1852 " 1853
Thomas Merrill,	"	"	"	1853 " 1854
Levi Parker,	"	"	"	1854
John H. White, Coos County, from				1849 to 1850
James M. Rix,	"	"	"	1850 " 1851
Simeon Warner,	"	"	"	1851 " 1852
John P. Pitman,	"	"	"	1852 " 1853
John H. White,	"	"	"	1854

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

A. O. Brewster, Hanover,	1849 to 1851
Josiah Stevens, Concord,	1849 " 1850
Adam Chandler, Bedford,	1849 " 1850
Joseph Sawyer, Piermont,	1849 " 1850
Israel Hunt, Nashua,	1849 " 1851
Asa P. Cate, Northfield,	1850 " 1852
Wm. W. Rollins, Rollinsford	1850 " 1851
Moses Fellows, Manchester,	1850 " 1851
William Haile, Barrington,	1851 " 1852
Benaiah Cooke, Keene,	1851 " 1852
John C. Wadleigh, Meredith,	1851 " 1852
Enoch Marsh, Pelham,	1851 " 1852
Henry F. French, Exeter,	1852 " 1854
John Wadleigh, Meredith,	1852 " 1853
Thomas H. Leverett, Keene,	1852 " 1853
Nathaniel B. Baker, Concord,	1852 " 1853
William Tenney, Hanover,	1852 " 1854
Ezra J. Glidden, Unity,	1853
Brooks Shattuck, Bedford,	1853
Joseph Robinson, Concord,	1853 " 1854
Geo. O. Hilton, South New-Market,	1854
David Buffum, Walpole	1854
Wm. S. Curtice, Danbury,	1854

SECRETARIES.

John S. Walker, Claremont,	1849 to 1853
James O. Adams, Manchester,	1853

TREASURERS.

Nathaniel B. Baker, Concord,	1849 to 1851
Frederick Smyth, Manchester,	1851

ORATORS.

John P. Beekman, New York,	1850
Marshall P. Wilder, Massachusetts,	1851
Daniel Webster, "	1851
Wm. S. King, Rhode Island,	1852
B. P. Johnson, New York,	1853
Edward Everett, Massachusetts,	1853
Simon Brown, "	1854
Charles B. Haddock, New Hampshire	1855
John M. Botts, Virginia.	1855

CONSTITUTION.

The style of this society shall be, "The New Hampshire State Agricultural Society." Its object shall be to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, mechanics, domestic arts and manufactures.

SECTION 1. Any citizen of the State may become a member on subscribing to the constitution, and by the payment of not less than one dollar, and annually thereafter one dollar.

The Presidents of county agricultural societies, or a delegate from each, shall, *ex-officio*, be members of this Society.

The payment of twenty five dollars or more shall constitute a member for life, and shall exempt the donor from annual contributions.

SEC. 2. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President and ten Vice Presidents, one located in each county; a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, to consist of five members, who shall be chosen at the regular annual meeting of the Society, who, together with the President and Secretary, shall constitute a board of supervisor, to manage the general interests of the Society.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Society, shall conduct the correspondence with other societies, with individuals, and with the Executive Committee, in behalf of the Society.

The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society, and disburse them on the order of the President, or a Vice President, countersigned by the Secretary, and shall make

a report of the receipts and expenditures, at the regular annual meeting, and shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duty, if required by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall take charge of and distribute or preserve all seeds, plants, books, models, &c., which may be transmitted to the Society, and shall also have charge of all communications designed for publication and so far as they shall judge expedient, shall arrange and publish the same in such manner and form as they shall deem best calculated to promote the object of the Society.

The Vice Presidents are charged with the interests of the Society in the counties, where they shall respectively reside, and will be a medium of communication between distant members of the Society and the Secretary or Treasurer.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society, at such time and place, during the holding of the annual fair, as the Executive Committee shall direct, when all the officers shall be elected by a plurality of votes and by ballot.

Extra meetings may be convened by the Executive Committee—three of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. The Society shall hold an annual fair and cattle show, at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 6. This constitution may be amended by a vote of of two-thirds of the members attending any annual meeting.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

N. H. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR.

The sixth annual meeting of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society commenced on Wednesday, the 12th, under auspices more flattering to its success than usual. Some doubts had preceded the event, that the change of time decided on by the Directory, would militate against the exhibition; but after enduring the disadvantage of a somewhat backward season, and experiencing all the evils of change, the experiment has, in many respects, proved satisfactory, though the precedant may not be followed hereafter.

In order to begin at the beginning, we will state, in brief, the preparations for the Fair as these were perfected or in progress on Tuesday evening, and follow with a sort of diary of facts and events, as they presented themselves during the meeting.

Wednesday morning opened clear and fine, and early dawn was made vocal by the voice of preparation. A visit to the field at an early hour, found the bustle there at its height. The entrances were blocked by teams conveying

to the interior the products of the farm, the garden, the factory and the machine shop, of which detailed notice will be given in course.

The interior of the show-yard deserves some description. On the right of the main entrance, which was on the northern side of the field, and extending for a considerable distance on two sides, were booths used as refectories, which were very neatly arranged, and seemed, even at an early hour in the morning, gleaning considerable patronage. On the right of the area, and on the western side, were the structures connected with the forage department, under the management of George Porter, Esq. In continuation were quite a number of very comfortable stables for the horses. This feature of the arrangement was an improved one; for we have noticed that at other exhibitions comfort has been disregarded, much to the inconvenience of the owners, and the risk of the health of the stock exhibited. The southern portion of the yard was devoted to the dairy stock, and the eastern to swine.

In front of the entrance, and towards the right centre of the field, were two large tents, under which the floral, horticultural, mechanical manufactured, and fancy exhibitions were held. These tents were also a great improvement on the old shanties which were the least poetical of all the the orders of architecture from Adam to the present day. The improvement consisted of the greater conveniences of height, space, superior light, and general pleasing appeaance. Refreshment tents were pitched in the centre of the field for the accommodation of those who preferred "the cup which cheers but not inebriates," to the chillier ice-water beverage so bountifully furnished by the Society.

In one of the large tents a splendid soda fountain was erected by Mr. A. L. Walker of Manchester, who also "free gratis and for nothing" furnished the thirsty souls present with abundance of iced water. This arrangement of the Committee is recognized as an immense improvement.

On the left centre of the field a stand was erected, facing the race-course, and capable of accommodating from 1500 to 2000 persons. This detail was got up by Messrs. Marshall, Brown and Aiken, of Manchester, under the specifications of the officers of the Society.

The trotting course has been greatly improved. Formerly it was a rather oblong oval, and the turnings at the two ends were, consequently, rather acute to tolerate an uniformity of speed being kept up by drivers to sulkies or wagons. This year the track was altered so as to make it more circular, and the disadvantage specified has been obviated. There has been a sum of two hundred dollars spent on this course, and, with a sprinkling of water now and then, it will make one of the finest tracks for a trial of speed in the country. It is half a mile in circuit, and is as precisely so as measurement and survey can make it.

Such is a mixed account of the preparations, and the appearance of things on Tuesday evening and early on Wednesday morning. We can only add that the attendance the first day, though not large, was respectable, fully more so than on any previous initiatory day of the Society's meetings.

The receipts at the Treasurer's office amounted to more than they did throughout the remainder of the Fair. This was on account of the purchase of dollar badges by members and others — the receipts on the subsequent days being taken for single admissions.

From 10 until 2 o'clock the trotting course was open to the owners of fast horses, for the exercise of their nags. Quite a number came out, and some good time was made at short distances; but the heat was rather too much for comfortable exertion.

At 2 o'clock the Judges met at the platform on the field and vacancies in their numbers were filled. This required some little time; and little progress was made in inspecting the several departments until the afternoon had pretty well worn over.

The stallions of all classes were paraded during the afternoon, and also the matched horses; but, as these will severally, come under future notice we merely mention these features of the programme.

While the above mentioned circumstances were transpiring, we took occasional opportunity to look at the collections of the different descriptions of animals, &c.,—the entries at the time not being complete. Taking our notes in the rotation we find them, we append their import as follows:

THE POULTRY.

This department was not so full as we have seen it at former Fairs, neither was the general character of the fowls so good. One pleasing fact was noticeable: there were fewer of Brobdinagian Shanghaes and stilty "Botherum Pootrums," which have, for some years past, first crazed and then disgusted the public.

Mr. A. Brown, of Manchester, showed some fine black Spanish fowls, of pure blood, of the once celebrated Fricker stock, and some crosses, but the latter were uneven in shape, color and size. Mr. James Miller, of Candia, exhibited some beautiful black game fowls, which were eminently praiseworthy. A coop of grey Dorkings were the most attractive lot, if we except some very fine Bolton Greys, and some white Dorkings, exhibited by George Porter of Manchester. Master W. C. Abbott, of Manchester, showed some white Bantams; but they were not purely bred. Feathered or stockinged pedestals are commonly considered a blemish, as is all discoloration of the plumage which mars the pure white, and this alloy was present in the case of Master Abbott's fowls. He said he knew the reason why, and he was determined to cure it. A large-sized coop of colored Bantams, labeled Seabright, was very attractive, but they did not come up to the mark of

what may be an artificial perfection, for their marking was very far, indeed, from that which should distinguish the Golden Seabright Bantam, as the smallest, and most uniformly marked fowl of the cultivated domestic varieties.

Edward Barr, of Bedford, showed a coop of Embden Geese, the merits of which would have made the venerable Col. Jacques, of Ten Hills Farm, stare again. The Col. was the original importer, and no better breed, or better specimen could be exhibited than those of Mr. Barr, whose confined coop, however, showed very bad taste.

A lot of very fine Aylesbury Ducks, was exhibited by Charles Offutt of Manchester. They were young and bore the marks of great purity of blood.

Some pigeons, a cross between the English cropper and the common dove, shown by Henry Hayward of Manchester, were much admired.

There was no specimen of native biddyhood on show, and it is doubtful that prizes for this description of fowls are advisable, as there can be no reliance on their power to produce their like in shape color, or properties.

DAIRY CATTLE.

There never was a better display of full-blooded milch cattle in this State than this fair Furnished. The greater number were Devons, all of which were finely bred animals. The bulls were very superior; and what was a great quality in them, they were not overburdened with fat, which is a depreciation in all animals kept for breeding purposes. It was our opinion, after several examinations, that the young showed finer points than the more aged; and associating this with the fact that they are the almost direct produce of imported stock, the improvement is the more gratifying. We saw no short-horn bull on the ground, and only one or two graded animals having affinity to that blood. There were no Ayrshires, male or female,

but one exhibition of mixed Ayrshires, which were handsomely shaped and milky looking animals. We saw one young bull, one-fourth Durham, one-fourth Ayrshire, and a half Devon, four months old, which looked to us to be quite a model of that class of cattle designated for draught purposes. It is the prevailing grade in those portions of the neighboring State of Vermont where the best cattle for draught purposes are raised—and they have some fame in these parts, as we have seen and made note of.

A few native cattle were on exhibition; but the characteristics of nativity are so loosely recognized now-a-days, and the subject such a delicately touchy one—whether men or cattle are concerned—that we decline giving such an opinion as appearances seemed to us to justify. We may, however, be suffered to say that there is a singular assimilation between the characteristics of some cattle and those of the Devons, and the former would not have greatly fallen in value if they had been called natives at once.

FAT STOCK.

The only item entered in this class, that we saw, was a seven years old Durham belonging to Mr. Shepherd of the Manchester House, Manchester. This was a most massive animal, and possessed a roundness and plumpness of proportion that has rarely been seen. Her weight was two thousand seven hundred pounds, and her girth eight feet one inch. She monopolized much of the attention and curiosity of the crowd, and was truly worthy of inspection. She has had two calves; but we are not informed whether they inherit the obese properties of their dam, or whether they have an existence or not. The contributions of Col. Glidden, of Unity, in this department, were greatly missed.

WORKING CATTLE.

As a whole the working cattle were good, and in very creditable condition generally. Gentlemen, on whose judgment full reliance can be placed, considered the show a very fair one indeed, and such as to do credit to the exhibitors. But these did not show numerically so well as they did in 1853. The absence of county teams was a marked blank in the muster.

THE HORSES.

The muster of horses was one of the finest, if not the very best, that ever took place within the State; and if we fail to specify every item it must not be considered that any want of merit prompted the exclusion. One thing struck us as a most gratifying particular: The young horses gave very decided indications of the ability to throw their ancestors into the shade of merit, and to set up for themselves a reputation which the future might not easily be expected to exceed.

Among the horses which showed their paces were the old Morrill horse from Danville, and his colt, and the old Royalston Morgan, whose fine symmetry and action were much admired. He is now twenty-two years old, and came here only for exhibition. Mr. Taggart, of Goffstown, paraded his fine Black Hawk Morgan horse, Farmer's Beauty, a splendid animal, of a dark dapple bay color; also a black colt, four years old, said to be one of the fastest on the ground, and to be able to do a mile several seconds under three minutes. A three years old Morgan colt, belonging to Samuel H. Edgerly, Esq., of Manchester, of a fine chestnut color, is said to be able to outstrip any animal of his age in speed. He is reported to have made 2.40 at Amherst, this season, on time. Besides these we have enumerated, there were horses on the ground of great merit, about

which nothing has been said—their owners preferring that their actions should make them speak for themselves.

BREEDING MARES AND FOALS.

Like most of the other classes of animals, the progeny of the mares proved better than their dams, many of whom had no pedigrees, and no one had the ambition to get up any for their benefit. It was different with their produce, among which the Morgan blood preponderated, and hence their improved character. And yet there was an instance in which the Morgan pedigree had no place, and where both dam and produce were inferior to none of the animals shown in this class. We refer to the fine grey mare, ten years old, exhibited by Mr. Roby of Weare, and along with her, four of her progeny—all inheriting her characteristics which were such as to satisfy the most fastidious in the matter of fine properties and action. Like the dam the produce were all grey in color. They were much admired as a lot.

About one hundred horses were entered—mostly young, well trained and fast.

From 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. of Wednesday, the owners of the horses were allowed the use of the track for exercise, and notwithstanding the extreme heat and clouds of dust, we saw a number of horses do their half mile inside of 1.50. At 3 P. M., the stallions of all classes were exercised on the track, under the direction of the Judges, for one hour. At five o'clock, the trotting horses were exercised before the Judges, and we doubt not that they were fully convinced that the Granite State horses are as hard to beat as the hardy sons of its soil.

The trial of the speed of the several classes of stallions took place immediately after the hour of noon. It is one of the most difficult things imaginable to get at the truth in the matter of time. Men are found, who, regardless

of manifest knowledge to the contrary, will insist that their favorite nags have made unparalleled rates of speed. We saw none above the rate of 2.46 by Mr. Campbell's Flying Tiger, of Manchester. Other horses made respectable exhibition of their paces; but no better demonstration was made than that just noted. As we have before stated, the young horses made much the best display generally.

There were but few carriage horses on the ground; but those presented were well trained and superior animals. They were much crowded on the track during their exhibition, and general observation can only thus be made of their merits.

SWINE.

The swine department was, we believe, the best represented in numbers and quality, and a circumcised Jew would have been almost tempted to renounce that portion of his creed which eschews pork, while gazing upon the philosphic porkers in their pens. We presume that the Committee on Swine will do full justice to their constituents.

SHEEP.

While, in the adjoining State of Vermont, the greatest attention is paid to wool-growing, the meagre display of the "woolly people" indicates a great falling off in this branch of rural economy, or a more culpable carelessness on the part of stock-masters to show their hands.

ANNUAL MEETING.

In the evening, at 7 o'clock, the Society held its annual meeting for the choice of officers, in Smyth's Hall. Prior to the election, the several vacancies in the committees, appointed to judge the merits of the several departments, were filled. Owing to the great number of stallions on exhibition, (60 in all) an additional committee was chosen on those three years old and under, whose chairman was Samuel S. Wilson, Esq., of Lee.

The following report of the finances of the Society, was then presented by the Treasurer:—

TREASURER'S

New Hampshire State Agricultural Society in account current with Frederick Smyth, Treasurer, from Sept. 1*st*, 1854, *to Sept.* 1*st*, 1855.

	Cr.
By cash on hand, Sept. 1st, 1854,	$3.047 80
" " received for badges of membership, tickets of admission and entrance fee of carriages to Fair, 1854,	2.081 12
" " for rent of grounds for tents, &c.,	248 25
" " James M. Whiton towards life membership,	10 00
" " Abel Chase towards life membership,	10 00
" " for thirty-one copies Transactions sold,	15 50
	$5.412 67

REPORT.

New Hampshire State Agricultural Society in account current with Frederick Smyth, Treasurer, from Sept. 1st, 1854, *to Sept. 1st,* 1855.

		Dr.
To cash paid premiums awarded, 1853,	A	$22 00
" " " " " 1854,	B	1201 00
" " " for silver ware premiums as per vouchers No. 1 and 2,	C	140 00
" " " for postage and express as per vouchers Nos. 3 to 7,	D	85 27
" " " for labor as per vouchers Nos. 8 to 36,	E	268 59
" " " for teaming and freight as per vouchers Nos. 37 to 51,	F	109 06
" " " for forage, refreshments and board as per vouchers Nos. 52 to 65,	G	738 15
" " " for music as per vouchers No. 66,	H	150 00
" " " for printing and stationery as per vouchers Nos. 67 to 76,	I	185 27
" " " for expenses executive committee as per vouchers Nos. 77 to 87,	J	194 13
" " " for miscellaneous expenses as per vouchers Nos. 88 to 93,	K	305 59
		$3.399 06
Balance being, cash on hand, Sept. 1st, 1855,		2.013 61
		$5.412 67

[A]

Cash Premiums of 1853, *paid as per Receipt Book.*

Abner Knowlton, on bull,	$12 00
Farmer Merrill, on gelding,	5 00
Elijah Blake, on Indian corn,	5 00
	$22 00

[B]

Cash Premiums of 1854, *paid as per Receipt Book.*

Norman Hebard, on bull,		$15 00
Isaac Hubbard,	" "	10 00
George R. Wright, on bull.		5 00
George Joslyn,	" "	8 00
L. A. & D. P. Adams, on bull,		5 00
David Buffum,	" "	3 00
Martin Spaulding,	" "	2 00
S. W. Buffum,	" "	5 00
G. W. Hammond,	" "	3 00
Granville Gilmore,	" "	5 00
Danford Rice,	" "	3 00
Nims & Mason,	" "	5 00
George Joslyn,	" "	3 00
Aaron Davis,	" cow,	8 00
George Joslyn,	" "	5 00
Henry O. Doud,	" "	3 00
A. Jones,	" "	8 00
D. G. Jones,	" "	5 00
D. W. Mason,	" "	3 00
David Buffum,	" "	8 00
Martin Spaulding	" "	5 00
W. G. Buffum,	" "	3 00
S. W. Buffum,	" "	8 00
S. W. Buffum,	" "	5 00
J. Foster,	" "	3 00
Isaac Hubbard,	" "	8 00
James Bennett,	" heifer,	8 00
A. M. Graves,	" "	5 00

Thomas M. Edwards,	on heifer,	$3 00
J. B. Elliot,	" "	6 00
A. M. Graves,	" "	4 00
A. M. Graves,	" "	2 00
Wm. G. Buffum,	" yearling,	4 00
Danford Rice,	" "	2 00
David Buffum,	" "	6 00
David Buffum,	" "	4 00
Abijah Wilder,	" "	2 00
Abijah Wilder,	" "	4 00
Reuben Kendall,	" "	6 00
George Joslyn,	" "	4 00
S. W. Buffum,	" "	4 00
S. W. Buffum,	" "	2 00
Robert Elwell, on county team,		40 00
Mason & Nims, " " "		30 00
Town of Langdon, on town team,		15 00
Town of Sullivan, " " "		10 00
George K. Wright,	" oxen,	12 00
Robert Elwell,	" "	8 00
Lucius Nims,	" "	4 00
A. & O. Seward,	" "	8 00
James Cram,	" "	5 00
Geo. D. Kingsbury,	" "	3 00
Town of Langdon,	" steers,	12 00
Town of Roxbury,	" "	9 00
Town of Unity,	" "	6 00
Daniel Abbott,	" "	6 00
George Harvey,	" "	4 00
E. J. Glidden,	" "	2 00
E. J. Glidden,	" "	5 00
D. W. Buckminister,	" "	3 00
Benjamin Reed,	" "	4 00
S. W. Buffum,	" "	2 00
S. W. Buffum,	" "	3 00
George K. Wright,	" "	2 00
Jona. Harvey, Jr.,	" "	6 00
H. A. Bryant,	" "	4 00
John Colony,	" fat oxen,	12 00
E. J. Glidden,	" " "	8 00
John Endicott,	" " ox,	5 00
J. Bennett,	" " cow,	5 00

P. F. Aldrich,	on herds of cattle,	$10 00
George K. Wright,	" " " "	5 00
Uberto Bowen,	" stallion,	20 00
Ira Hodgkins,	" "	15 00
Iram Woods,	" "	10 00
Henry H. Smith,	" "	20 00
John Lougee,	" "	15 00
George Haywood,	" "	10 00
Sullivan Cross,	" "	15 00
Abel Chase,	" "	10 00
E. Proctor,	" "	5 00
Leighton Marston,	" "	15 00
J. S. Carr,	" "	5 00
Otis Wright,	" matched horses,	15 00
Charles Gates,	" " "	10 00
John E. Woodbury,	" " "	5 00
L. W. Dinsmore,	" work horses,	10 00
J. B. Elliott,	" " "	8 00
R. H. Kent,	" " "	5 00
C. Pike,	" mare and colt,	10 00
Frank Smith,	" " " "	7 00
Sullivan Cross,	" " " "	3 00
John Haseltine,	" carriage horse,	8 00
John Kingsley,	" " "	5 00
John Robie,	" colt,	8 00
Alfred Stratton,	" "	5 00
Willard Dort,	" "	3 00
J. A. Chamberlin,	" "	8 00
T. H. Leverett,	" "	5 00
Henry Leader,	" "	3 00
Aaron M. Graves,	" sheep,	6 00
Charles N. Wilber,	" "	4 00
David Russell,	" "	6 00
F. A. Wier,	" "	4 00
F. A. Wier,	" "	6 00
Aaron M. Graves,	" "	4 00
P. F. Aldrich,	" "	6 00
P. F. Aldrich,	" "	4 00
P. F. Aldrich,	" "	6 00
George Harvey,	" "	6 00
George Harvey,	" "	4 00
Charles Watkins,	" "	10 00

Charles Watkins,	" "	$7 00
Geo. D. Kingsbury,	" "	8 00
George Bundy,	" "	5 00
George Bundy,	" "	5 00
George Bundy,	" "	7 00
E. Proctor,	" "	8 00
David Wilson,	" "	10 00
F. A. Wier,	" "	6 00
P. F. Aldrich,	" "	3 00
James M. Whiton,	" swine,	6 00
James M. Whiton,	" "	2 00
James M. Whiton,	" "	2 00
S. W. Buffum,	" "	4 00
George Bodwell,	" "	2 00
P. F. Aldrich,	" "	1 00
John Lawrence,	" "	6 00
John Lawrence,	" "	6 00
Azel Wilder,	" "	4 00
Azel Wilder,	" "	4 00
Stilman French,	" poultry,	2 00
Stilman French,	" "	2 00
Stilman French,	" "	5 00
J. S. Blake,	" "	2 00
J. S. Blake,	" "	2 00
George W. Perry,	" "	2 00
George W. Perry,	" "	2 00
F. A. Wier,	" "	2 00
Geo. D. Kingsbury,	" "	5 00
D. W. Buckminister,	" "	2 00
T. H. Leverett,	" farms, gardens, &c.,	15 00
David Clement,	" " "	10 00
E. Page,	" " "	5 00
Daniel Fisk,	" field crops, wheat,	5 00
Geo. D. Kingsbury,	" " " "	5 00
E. Blake,	" " " corn,	2 00
George Joslyn,	" " " "	1 00
Bradley Britton,	" " " oats,	2 00
Z. S. Barstow,	" " " "	1 00
S. W. Buffum,	" " " peas,	2 00
Amos Stoddard,	" " " "	1 00
John T. Wiswall,	" " " beans,	2 00
George Harvey,	" " " millet,	1 00

George Harvey,	on field crops beans,	$1 00
G. W. Hammond,	" " " millet,	2 00
Henry T. Wiswall,	" garden seeds,	6 00
Rufus Sanborn,	" carrots,	1 00
R. Robertson,	" onions,	1 00
George Rising,	" squashes,	1 00
Isaac Hubbard,	" pumpkins,	1 00
L. Joslyn,	" potatoes,	1 00
C. S. Fish,	" apples,	4 00
Lewis Taylor,	" "	3 00
Horace F. Graves,	" pears,	3 00
Charles Reed,	" quinces,	2 00
Isaac Whittemore,	" cranberries,	3 00
John Lawrence,	" butter,	6 00
Gilman White,	" cheese,	6 00
Stephen Chase,	" "	4 00
Noah W. Hardy,	" honey,	3 00
E. Blake,	" "	2 00
Granville Gilmore	" sugar,	3 00
Samuel Kingsbury,	" "	2 00
Mrs. Chas. Keyes,	" wheat bread,	3 00
Mrs. S. Hastings,	" " "	2 00
Mrs. S. L. Robbins,	" brown "	3 00
Mrs. D. W. Wilson,	" " "	2 00
Milan Harris,	" doeskins,	6 00
Mrs. David Bass,	" hearth rug,	1 00
Mrs. Laban Rice,	" cotton stockings,	2 00
B. Coolidge,	" gloves,	2 00
Mrs. Isaiah Gould,	" woolen stockings,	2 00
Mrs. M. L. Goddard,	" worsted stockings,	2 00
Mrs. J. Townsend,	" woolen yarn,	2 00
Mrs. Laban Rice,	" table cloth,	1 00
Mrs. W. Kelsea,	" woolen blankets,	4 00
Mrs. W. Kelsea,	" " flannel,	4 00
Mrs. Laban Rice,	" needle work,	5 00
Mrs. E. A. Dunklee,	" " "	3 00
Mrs. S. Kingsbury,	" darning,	5 00
Mrs. Laban Rice,	" "	2 00
Miss Julia F. Blake,	" patching,	4 00
Miss E. C. Duxbury,	" darning,	2 00
C. H. Dana,	" horse cultivator,	2 00
Jason French,	" two horse sleigh,	7 00

D. A. Clay & Co.,	" engine lathe,	8 00
Daniel Thayer,	" women's shoes,	3 00
J. Miller & Son,	" calf boots,	3 00
E. J. Bowen,	" chaise harness,	7 00
David Wilkinson,	" carriage harness,	5 00
John Bowker,	" pails,	2 00
Willis & Clark,	" tubs,	2 00
Luke Baldwin,	" barrels,	3 00
E. E. Bailey,	" silver ware,	5 00
Cutlery Co., Claremont,	on cutlery,	10 00
Buffum, Parker & Co.,	" suit clothes,	8 00
Buffum, Parker & Co.,	" over coat,	5 00
Buffum, Parker & Co.,	" dress coat,	5 00
E. R. Gilman,	" silk bonnet,	6 00
E. Clark,	" fancy straw,	3 00
J. B. Dinsmore,	" plowing with horses,	6 00
Richard H. Kent,	" " " "	8 00
Charles Wright,	" " " "	4 00
Levi Chapin,	" " " "	2 00
John Haseltine,	" " " oxen,	9 00
F. A. Wier,	" " " "	7 00
S. A. Town,	" " " "	5 00
E. H. Ingalls,	" " " "	3 00
Wm. P. Riddle,	" hops,	5 00
		$1.201 00

[C]

Silver Ware Premiums.

No. 1	H. H. Ladd,	$50
" 2	F. Smyth,	90
		$140

[D]

Postage and Express.

No. 3	Manchester Post-Office,	$11 97
" 4	" " "	10 75

" 5	Manchester Post-Office,	$22 77
" 6	Cheney, Hill & Co,	27 53
" 7	" " "	12 25
		$85 27

[E]

Labor.

No. 8	John Proctor,	$1 50
" 9	J. W. Raymond,	1 00
" 10	W. H. Trask,	2 50
" 11	Andrew Town,	23 75
" 12	Wm. R. Jones,	17 50
" 13	Elijah Clark,	2 50
" 14	Martin Proctor,	1 50
" 15	Benj. P. Miller,	10 00
" 16	Simon Horn,	2 00
" 17	Edward Farrar,	1 25
" 18	John H. Griffith,	2 25
" 19	Amos Ross,	11 62
" 20	Noah W. Harvey,	4 00
" 21	G. W. Nye,	2 00
" 22	James Bates,	21 47
" 23	E. M. Topliff,	12 85
" 24	J. S. Moore,	10 85
" 25	H. G. Lowell,	17 85
" 26	John S. Kelley,	12 85
" 27	Eben Knowlton,	3 50
" 28	F. A. Brown,	6 00
" 29	Robert Woodman,	2 00
" 30	William Young,	12 85
" 31	Harry Leeds,	12 85
" 32	Amherst Kimball,	13 50
" 33	D. L. Stevens,	9 00
" 34	C. W. Stanley	10 85
" 35	J. S. York,	18 00
" 36	Daniel M. Robertson	20 80
		$268 59

[F]

Teaming and Freight.

No. 37	Laton Martin	$18 00
" 38	Stillman French,	6 12
" 39	W. & Nashua railroad	1 47
" 40	Concord railroad,	1 79
" 41	" "	1 17
" 42	" "	3 26
" 43	" "	45
" 44	" "	1 43
" 45	Laton Martin,	28 00
" 46	G. W. Holbrook,	9 00
" 47	A. S. Whitcomb,	5 12
" 48	C. H. Blake,	14 00
" 49	J. S. Collins,	9 00
" 50	Wm. Lebeauroon	9 00
" 51	S. H. Leverett,	1 25
		$109 06

[G]

Forage, Refreshments and Board.

No. 52	Tilden & Colony,	$151 24
" 53	Elijah Blake	23 00
" 54	George Hamblet,	33 96
" 55	George Hamblet,	15 58
" 56	A. E. Farley,	225 00
" 57	A. Harrington,	2 75
" 58	Wm. Wellington,	25 00
" 59	Elliot & Ripley,	2 25
" 60	J. D. Colony,	33 73
" 61	Azriel Wilder,	16 95
" 62	James Bates,	105 43
" 63	Jacob Hart,	30 26
" 64	E. C. & F. G. Keyes,	31 00
" 65	S. Titus & Co.	42 00
		$738 15

[H]

Music.

No. 66	Manchester Band,	$1 0

[I]

Printing and Stationery.

No. 67	C. E. Potter,	$15 90
" 68	A. Godfrey,	2 75
" 69	Abbott Jenks & Co.	30 00
" 70	Abbott Jenks & Co.	3 00
" 71	McColley & Hale,	9 46
" 72	Hersey & Tilton,	14 28
" 73	John H. Goodale,	3 75
" 74	Wm. H. Fisk,	3 40
" 75	S. Hastings,	73
" 76	James O. Adams,	102 00
		$185 27

[J]

Expenses Executive Committee.

No. 77	Ezra J. Glidden,	$10 00
" 78	Ezra J. Glidden,	7 50
" 79	Ezra J. Glidden,	19 76
" 80	Ezra J. Glidden,	10 00
" 81	Henry F. French	12 00
" 82	Brooks Shattuck,	31 00
" 83	William Tenney,	22 73
" 84	F. Smith,	39 89
" 85	Joseph Robinson,	18 50
" 86	Wm. Shepherd,	2 50
" 87	James O. Adams,	20 25
		$194 13

[K]

Miscellaneous Expenses.

No. 88	Town of Keene,	$6 00
" 89	Simon Brown,	30 00
" 90	James O. Adams,	125 00
" 91	James O. Adams,	125 00
" 92	Alpheus Branch,	12 00
" 92	Alexander & Trussell,	7 59
		$305 59

FREDERICK SMYTH *Treasurer.*

MANCHESTER, Oct. 2, 1855.—I have this day examined the foregoing accounts of Frederick Smyth, Treasurer of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society, for the year ending Sept. 1, 1855, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

WILLIAM C. CLARK, *Auditor.*

Next in order, after the Report, came up the appointment of officers. Mr. Nichols, of Allenstown, moved that the meeting proceed to ballot for a President, Vice Presidents, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, on one general ticket.

Mr. Leverett, of Keene, objected to this motion, and argued that the general custom of the Society was to choose a committee of nomination, on whose report the Society might act; and this custom, he insisted, should be followed at present.

Mr. Whiton, of Holderness, was also unwilling that any change should take place in the mode of election, unless some special reason existed why it should be so. A promiscuous ballot would not, in his opinion, serve to elicit the mind of the Society so easily, or so surely, as would the common process of choosing a nominating committee,

and he moved the appointment of the same forthwith, as an amendment to Mr. Nichols' motion to elect on one general ticket without the preliminary of a committee.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was put and carried, and the following gentlemen appointed by the Executive officers, (according to a vote of the Society,) a Committee on nominations:—

Rockingham County—Gideon Webster of Kingston, and James Hill of Greenland.

Strafford County—W. F. Estes of Dover, and John Mathes of Lee.

Carroll County—F. R. Chase of Conway, and Nathaniel Hubbard of Tamworth.

Belknap County—John T. Coffin of Laconia, and Thomas J. Whipple of Meredith Bridge.

Grafton County—J. M. Whiton of Holderness, and Thomas Merrill of Enfield.

Sullivan County—Ezra J. Glidden of Unity, and Ruel Durkee of Croydon.

Coos County—Morris Clark of Whitefield, and James M. Rix of Lancaster.

Cheshire County—T. H. Leverett of Keene, and S. W. Buffum of Winchester.

Hillsborough County—B. F. Cutter of Pelham, and Luke McClintock of Hillsboro'.

Merrimack County—J. L. Couch of Boscawen, and W. R. Parker of Bow.

This Committee retired and brought in a report re-nominating the old board of officers, and the report was accepted. A ballot was then had on the nominations in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the Society.

Before the vote was announced, exception was taken by several gentlemen to the legality of the ballot, as several persons had voted who were not members of the Society. This gave rise to a discussion characterized somewhat by

personal feeling, in which many members engaged, and ultimately the ballot was declared illegal, and the Society proceeded to ballot *de novo*—it being near 10 o'clock. The result was announced by the chair, as follows:

The whole number of votes cast for President was 128, and NATHANIEL B. BAKER, having had all the votes, was declared duly elected for the prospective year.

Only ten votes were cast for Vice Presidents, and these were unanimously in favor of the following gentlemen, who constituted the old board, and they were declared elected:—

J. C. EASTMAN, Hampstead; HIRAM A. DANIELS, Milford; RICHARD BRADLEY, Concord; MILAN HARRIS, Nelson; LEVI PARKER, Lisbon; J. H. WHITE, Lancaster; RUFUS G. LEWIS, New Hampton; CYRUS K. DRAKE, Effingham; JOHN S. WALKER, Claremont; JEREMIAH ROBERTS, Farmington.

Ten votes were also cast for Executive Committee, and the following gentlemen, having received the whole number, were declared unanimously elected:—

EZRA J. GLIDDEN, Unity; G. O. HILTON, So. New Market; D. BUFFUM, Walpole; W. S. CURTICE, Danbury; BROOKS SHATTUCK, Bedford.

JAMES O. ADAMS, of Manchester, having had 128 votes (the whole number cast,) for Secretary, was declared elected.

For Treasurer, the vote stood as follows:—

Whole number cast,	139
Necessary to a choice,	70
Frederick Smyth, of Manchester, had	84
J. S. Kidder, " "	55

and FREDERICK SMYTH was accordingly declared duly elected.

On motion the Society then adjourned to meet on Thursday evening in the same place.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

The Judges proceeded at 6 o'clock to the examination of the departments severally allotted to them; and at 8 o'clock, A. M., the gates were opened to a very large crowd of visitors. We may state at this point that the attendance was much above the average of any former Show during the whole day.

The weather, which had been extremely hot and oppressive the day before, changed to a pleasant coolness after a thunder shower which fell on Wednesday night at about 11 o'clock. The dust was very effectually laid, and kept down by slight sprinklings, which, without leading to much inconvenience, had a grateful effect upon the atmosphere, which was temperately fine all day.

While the Judges are busy among the cattle, we will spend a brief time among the departments which we have not heretofore mentioned.

FINE ARTS.

This department is principally represented by specimens of Monochromatic, Grecian and Oil Paintings, and Crayon and India ink drawings. We saw nothing that evinced more than ordinary skill and talent, unless we except a Farm Yard Scene, painted in oil colors by Edward Custer, a lad of seventeen, belonging in Manchester. A fine cabinet of shells and fossils, exhibited by J. M. Hawks of Manchester, and a cabinet of minerals, from Wm. L. Wilder, of Manchester, were quite valuable and interesting to those who have a taste for geological studies. H. Jones, of Manchester, contributed several specimens of Fancy Penmanship. There were also several very pretty ornaments of Fruit, Shell and Leather work.

PRINTED AND WOOLEN FABRICS.

This department is very full, as might be expected; the contributors being mostly from the Manchester Print Works, the Amoskeag and Stark Mills, and Cocheco Manufacturing Company, of Dover. Bed Quilts from Mrs. J. C. Prescott, of East Jaffrey, and the Ladies' Sewing Circle, of Londonderry; and Needlework, from Mrs. C. H. Walker, of Dover, exhibit the seamstress's art in its highest perfection. A Tidy, worked by Mrs. M. S. Trow, of Manchester, an old lady of 83 years, forms an object of much interest. The other articles under this head, most deserving of mention, are—Wool Yarn, from D. N. Patterson, of Contoocookville; Cotton Cloth, from Noon & Cochran, Peterboro'; superior Flannels, from Faulkner & Colony, Keene; Hosiery, from Franklin Mills, Franklin.

CARPETINGS.

The variety of domestic manufacture is quite limited; the best of which are specimens of Oil Cloths from A. Folsom of Dover; and Superfine Ingrain Carpeting, from D. Henderson, Merrimack.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is an infinite variety of articles in this department, the handiwork of the sons and daughters of the State, which exhibits great taste and ingenuity. First among these are some violins manufactured by I. H. Arey, of Boscawen, which are pronounced by competent judges, to be of the most superior quality. The history of Mr. Arey's manufacture of these instruments, possesses some interest. About two years ago, and while engaged in farming, he manufactured a violin for his own use, which

proved to be of such excellence that he was advised to submit it to the inspection of musical professors. He did so, and was much astonished in receiving an offer of $50 for his instrument, and urgent advices to cease farming and apply his time and genius to the manufacture of American *Cremonas*. The advice was followed, and he has now a superabundance of orders for his instruments. The Blodgett Paper Company, of Manchester, exhibit some elegant varieties of Paper Hangings, for which they have large sales. A fur overcoat, contributed by John Morey, Jr., of Wilmot, attracts much attention, from the fact that it is chiefly made of skunk's fur, and yet has none of the offensive odor peculiar to the animal. Mr. Morey informs us that he spent two years in making the coat, which has cost him $200. There are many other articles which are worthy of mention if space would permit.

THE FRUITS, &c., &c.

A prominent feature in the Agricultural Tent, was the display of FRUIT; although we are sorry to say that it did not match the shows of former years, owing perhaps to the earliness of the season. The following constituted the principal contributors:

T. H. Leverett, of Keene, some fine seedling Apples; D. H. Spinney, of Portsmouth, thirty varieties of Pears, of which the Bartlett pear is the best and most perfect; a very large and well flavored apple, called the "Emperor Alexander," by G. W. Currier, of Weare; Samuel Simpson, of Derry, 21 varieties of apples; Adam Chandler, of Bedford, 12 varieties of apples; David Clement, of Hudson, 23 varieties of apples; from Lake's Nursery, Topsfield, Mass., large and fine varieties of pears, plums, peaches and apples. The only exhibitor of grapes is C. D. Horr, of Manchester, who exbibits a splendid box of a

native variety, which resemble, in size and color, the Diana.

In the VEGETABLE department, the principal object of interest was a squash of mammoth size, weighing 116 pounds, which made the eyes of the spectators stick out like pumpkins in a corn-field. In the potato line, the specimens were good, but presented no new varieties. The specimens of corn, pumpkins, turnips, beets, and other roots, are excellent, and show a marked improvement in cultivation.

The FLORAL show is not extensive, but its deficiency in magnitude is nearly compensated by the beauty of the different varieties of dahlias, the majority of which are from the nursery of J. H. Diman, of Stratham. This gentleman has also on exhibition two magnificent boquets of cut flowers, to be presented to the president and secretary of the Society. Miss F. A. Richardson, of Manchester, also exhibits two boquets, which are very tastefully arranged, and merit much praise.

Among the miscellaneous productions of the field, farm, and garden, were some specimens of maple sugar, which had been grained, and attracted considerable attention. These were contributed by Daniel W. Bill, of Gilsum, whose process of manufacturing is as follows:—Boil the syrup, (adding one half pint of milk to every three gallons of syrup just before it boils,) and let it stand for six hours. Then boil it until reduced to a small quantity, and when taken from the fire it will grain in fifteen minutes. The sugar is very sweet, of exquisite flavor, and of the color of best white Havana. Several fine samples of Currant, Whortleberry, and Grape Wines are on exhibition, but in consequence of the operation of the Maine Law, we have not inspected the quality by tasting.

Several loaves of WHEAT BREAD, made by Mrs. Elizabeth J. Hall, of Manchester, from a recipe "taught her on the oven hearth by her mother," to wit, "hop yeast, sweet

milk and flour," looked very nice and healthy. Specimens of bread and biscuits, made by Anna L. Bowker, of Manchester, a girl of fifteen, would cause many to blush with shame in competition. Very fine loaves of wheat bread were also exhibited by Mrs. W. C. Abbot, of Manchester. There are also specimens of brown bread made by Mrs. Solomon Tobey, Mrs. W. French, and Diantha H. Brown, of Manchester, all of which confer great credit upon the ladies. The Committee on Premiums have a difficult and delicate task in awarding the prizes for bread.

Mrs. N. L. Baker, of Manchester, besides other contributions in this department, presented a chicken beautifully cooked whole, without a bone in it.

The MECHANICAL interests of the State are well represented in the display of Agricultural Implements, by Messrs. Daniels, Forsaith & Co., of Manchester; of Edged Tools, by the Blodgett Manufacturing Company, of Manchester; of Brass Manufactures, by Hartshorn, Darling & Co., of Manchester; and Files, by B. F. Stokes, of Manchester. There are many other articles of merit in the various branches of mechanical industry which reflect great credit upon the manufacturers, but lack of space prevents notice.

In the Agricultural Tent, the most conspicuous feature was the vast assortment of FARMING TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS, from factories in Concord and Manchester. The ploughs and heavier implements exhibited as much perfection in design and workmanship as any that we have ever seen, and were highly flattering to the skill and enterprise of the manufacturers.

OUTSIDE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Society during the forenoon were quite interesting. At 8 A. M., the working oxen and

steers, of which there was a good show, were presented upon the course, and exercised in ploughing and drawing for an hour. The cattle generally were well trained, and worked satisfactorily. At 9 A. M., the horses were allowed to take the track for exercise until 11 o'clock, during which time the course was lined with spectators, and some fine specimens of speed were witnessed.

SALE OF DEVON CATTLE.

At 11 o'clock the auction sale of full-blooded North Devon stock, from the herd of James M. Whiton, Esq., of Holderness, was commenced under the direction of the Society, by C. P. Bancroft, of Worcester, auctioneer. The stock consisted of twenty head, embracing bulls, cows and heifers. The attendance was large, and buyers were animated in their bidding. The prices brought were very satisfactory, and the buyers were from all parts of the State. Some of the cattle were bought to send to Illinois. The following is a list of the prices:—Bulls, $15, $45, $65 and $27,50. Cows, 8 years old, $50; 6 years old, $50; 5 years old $53 and $50; 4 years old $49. Heifers, 3 years old, $27,50, $25, $23, and $25. Yearlings, $15, $20, $20. Calves, $10, $13,50 and $14,50.

Mr. Whiton has devoted a great deal of time and expense in breeding and introducing the Devon stock in New Hampshire.

THE CROWD ON THE SHOW GROUND.

Towards noon it was estimated that at least 12,000 people were within the cover of the show ground, and the number was increasing very fast. The Manchester Mills having been stopped for the day, and all the other public works also shut up, in order to enable their working hands

to enjoy a holiday, there was a full muster of the Manchester girls, and their appearance showed that their reputation for those graces which captivate and hold the hearts of the rougher sex was no fable. As the day proceeded, the weather remaining cool and fine, the crowd greatly increased. Some who pretend to know, stated it at one time to be little short of 20,000.

THE PROCESSION.

The subsequent proceedings were set down in the programme as including a procession, and an oration by Hon. Charles B. Haddock, and speeches, &c.

At about 2 o'clock, the procession was formed in Elm Street, in the following order, under the direction of Warren L. Lane, Esq., Chief Marshal:—

1st Division.—Chief Marshal and Assistants, Thomas G. Banks and E. G. Gilford. Band. City Guards, Capt. Bagley, and Granite Guards of Concord, Capt. Jackson.

2d Division.—Engine Companies of Manchester and from abroad.

3d Division.—Amoskeag Veterans, (97 guns,) Col. Wm. P. Riddle; Hon. Nathaniel B. Baker, President of the Society: Hon. Chas. B. Haddock, Orator of the day; Hon. John M. Botts, and other distinguished guests. Officers of the Society. His Excellency Governor Metalf and Aids. Executive Council. United States and State Senators and Representatives. Mayor of Manchester and City Government. Members of the Society, and others.

The procession, which presented quite an imposing appearance, marched through some of the principal streets to the Fair enclosure, which was reached at 3 o'clock. The officers of the society and speakers occupied a covered stand near the centre of the grounds, around which at least fifteen thousand crowded together to hear the oration.

The President of the Society called the vast assemblage to order, and intoduced the orator of the day, Hon. Char-

les B. Haddock, late Minister to Portugal, and one of the most distinguished men in the State.

The wind was very high at the time, and, powerful as was the orator's voice, it was impossible that he could make himself heard over the whole of the immense crowd which was most orderly during its delivery.

ORATION.

Agriculture is the oldest of the arts; practised everywhere, from the first dawn of civilization, by seven eights of the human family, and, so far as we know, in much the same style. The plough described by Hesiod, one of the earliest of the Greek Poets, differs little, if I understand him, from that described by Virgil, a thousand years later; the plough of Virgil turns the furrow, at this day, upon the Sabine hills and in the valleys of Andelusia and Grenada. Roman carts—the "stridentia plaustra" of Virgil—with solid wheels fixed to the axle and revolving with it, still screak along the hills of the Peninsula. The ox still treadeth out the corn; and the grape is still crushed by the foot, as it was, in the Holy Land, three thousand years ago. The hoe, the axe, the sickle, the roller, all the common implements of agriculture, the system of fallowing, manuring and irrigation, are essentially the same over a large part of Europe as they were, in the East, in the time of the Patriarchs.

There is a story, that Adam, once upon a time, requested leave to revisit this world; leave was granted, and an angel commissioned to conduct him. On wings of love the Patriarch hastened to his native earth; but so changed, so strange all seemed to him, that he felt at home nowhere till he came to Portugal. "Ah, here," exclaimed he, "set me down here; everything here is just as I left it."

Adam was a farmer with a world of good land; and

brought up his two sons to the same business—one to be a keeper of sheep, and the other to be a tiller of the ground. And Noah, after the flood which made such work with old lines and old titles, began to be a husbandman, and planted a vineyard on the diluvial bottoms of the new world. How much they would find in our agriculture just as they left it, I cannot say; but, certainly, if Virgil and Columella could return to the fields of Italy and Spain, they would hardly be surprised by a new method or a new instrument. The tenacity with which the old world clings to its old ways is quite inconceivable by us in the new.

In 1854, a ploughing match was got up in Lisbon, under the patronage of the king, and in the presence of the royal family and principal nobility. The Portuguese plough is composed of a beam fastened to the yoke, at one end, and morticed to a cross piece at the other end, so as to form a share below, pointed with iron, and a handle above. There is scarcely any mould-board. The contest was between this rude instrument and good specimens of English and American ploughs. The trial was fair; and, in the judgment of the assembly, the Portuguese plough clearly won the day.

Agriculture, *as a science*, is little older than the present generation. The branches of knowledge, to which we are indebted for the chief improvements we have made in this science, are themselves of recent origin. Chemistry, geology, mineralogy, botany and vegetable physiology are all essentially modern. Their relations to the cultivation of the earth, and the development of its resources for the sustenance and happiness of man, were but imperfectly understood before the present century. Within this period, agriculture may be said to have acquired something of the demonstration, the method, the dignity of science. This result, it is true, is owing not wholly to our greatly improved knowledge of nature; it is due, also, in some de-

gree, to the stimulus derived by agriculture, from the rapid extension of international commerce, and the miraculous improvement of internal communication in the principal states of the world. The opening of new markets and the introduction of a grander scale of agriculture, in the great grain-growing countries, have led to the study of principles, and the invention of new instruments, and given rise to intelligent experiments, that have, in the most productive countries, revolutionized the whole system of culture.

In one of the most fruitful countries of southern Europe, but without roads, a large landed proprietor told me that the cost of transporting his grain to the nearest market, about seventy miles, was more than the price of wheat from Odessa in that very market. In such a country production can be carried on only for local consumption; improved methods and new implements are of little importance. Generation after generation sow and reap in the same way, because there is so little motive to change. The want of a market for produce leads to a want of demand for labor; wages are low; enterprise is not excited; mind stagnates.

With us what may be called the literature of agriculture is all changed. It is no longer a subject for poetry. The country gods are dead; Pan and Sylvanus, Bacchus and Ceres are no more. The constellations have lost their influence; the moon herself is on the wane of her terrestrial power. The Fauns and Dryads have vanished from the woods and fountains. There can be no other Georgics or Bucolics; no other Theocritus or Virgil. The romance of farming is gone; gone the shepherd's pipe, the rustic loves, the pastoral contests, all the cheerful illusions of the country in the old rural life of Europe. In place of romance we have reality; for fiction we have fact; poetry has given way to truth. And, though we have lost a good deal, we have gained more. The variety of natural

knowledge, which modern science has brought within the farmer's reach, and the sources of intelligent happiness thus opened to a man of taste in the country, more than compensate for the lost romance of pastoral life.

It was said of Numa by Plutarch, a very accurate observer, that as he turned the application of the Roman people to agriculture, their temper was subdued together with the ground.

The farmer, a man of peace, of quiet habits, of simple pleasures, of varied and liberal industry, unvexed by ambition, uncorrupted by false appetites, frugal, just and true, is there any higher character?

The farmer is about the only man who sees the sun rise. Morning is peculiarly his, with its fragrant dews, its cheerful sounds, its fresh, joyous life.

To him alone the true idea of home is fully realized.—His own acres subdued by his own industry; the orchard planted by his own hand; the house in which his children were born, and where he has known so much to love, and felt so much to remember; the brook, the hill-top, the wood—all his, and all endeared to him by holy memories—these belong to him as nothing else can; these are his home; these, the world he loves too well and is never quite ready to leave; the inheritance, he would fain hope, of his children and his children's children. A cultivated farmer is the happiest of men, and, though Virgil intimates that he does not know it—"happy farmers if they only knew it"—I am disposed to think he is fast finding it out. What Cato so long ago and so justly said of his profession —"*maxime pius quaestus et stabilissimus*"—the most innocent and the most stable of pursuits—is too apparent not to be seen. As soon as the farmer has learned that we do not live to work, but work to live, and to the consciousness of possessing, in his own right, a portion of the earth's surface, has added some of the comforts of life, the luxuries of a cultivated home, the resources of intelligence

and taste, it seems to me there is not, in this world, a condition more happy, and I may add, more respectable.—"Agriculture," says Columella, "is not only a near neighbor of Philosophy, but a blood relation." Most certainly, true wisdom, if found any where, is found oftenest where men see most distinctly the footsteps of the Deity, and receive their blessings most directly from the divine hand. The farmer has reason to be satisfied with his profession. As New Hampshire farmers, we have no reason for complaint. We cannot boast of the best climate in the world, nor of the richest soil; the lines are not, perhaps, fallen to us in the most pleasant places. We have, indeed, something to offer to the eye of taste, not wholly unworthy of admiration. The traveller may be allowed to commend the unsurpassed grandeur of our mountain prospects, the unequaled beauty of our inland waters. There are, however, climates, where existence itself is a positive pleasure; where delight is inhaled, as it were, by the whole surface of the body; where weeks and months are one extended bright June day. And there are vast natural meadows in our own land, in which New Hampshire might be planted, and only modify a little the features of the landscape.—Through a brief and treacherous summer, we labor, upon land not over fertile, to provide for a long stern winter.

And yet there are compensations even for such a climate and such a soil. The strong features of the outward landscape imprint themselves upon the character. The conquest of difficulties is a cheap conquest, however much it costs; the regulated habits, the industry, the contrivance, the self-denial, the enterprise, necessary to success in such a climate, are themselves the very best part of that success. Character developed here appears to me to be of a firmer texture; the happiness enjoyed here, more intellectual, more spiritual.

A climate, which, for half the year, shuts us up in our houses, gives significance to our Saxon words, HEARTH and

FIRESIDE. Gentle climates do not unfold so fully the principles and loves which bind a household together, and constitute a human family. The warmest affections grow up amid the snows of the North; the truest love flourishes in the most sterile soils.

If the chief object of life were to produce the most at the least expense, we ought not to stay in New Hampshire; every man of us ought to emigrate. That cannot be done here; we must go to the West for that, the glorious West, where grasses ask only to be mown, and valleys are covered with corn without manure and almost without cultivation.

I am not sorry to see young men going out from us to people those inviting fields and enjoy the goodly heritage. God bless them and prosper them. But there are objects to stay at home for. New Hampshire will not be depopulated, she will not suffer by this emigration. She has increased hitherto, and she will continue to increase, in population. Strong ties still bind her sons to her; great objects invite pursuit here.

I lately crossed the ocean of verdure, rolling in magnificence, and rich with the hues of harvest, between the city of Chicago and Madison in Wisconsin. It was a sight to remember. But I could not but ask myself, what can a man do with such land? It needs not to be subdued; it cannot be enriched. Agriculture, there, seems like fishing in a new stream, where one has nothing to do but to haul in the line. Sir Isaac Walton or Sir Humphrey Davy, to enjoy a salmon, must have spent a forenoon in taking him. To be seen carrying home a bushel of fish, that have been drawn out of one deep hole, in fifteen minutes, what would that be to a man, whose piscatory art is recorded upon every river in Europe?

To gather in the voluntary fruits of the earth, and fill our houses with good things, is, no doubt, a great felicity, much like the happiness of Adam before the fall. But I

cannot see how even he could ever have come to much in Paradise. He must, at least, have wanted the sleep of the laboring man, which is so sweet; he could not have known the happiness of earning his own bread.

He who lifts up the axe upon the thick trees, who subdues the land, who makes the soil, which rewards his labors, is more of a man and all the happier for it. Every blow he strikes works new vigor into his own arm; every beauty created by him in the scene around him brings out a new grace in his own character.

To perfect our agriculture, and make the State what it is capable of being made, requires a great deal yet to be done.

We need, in the first place, and above all things, an Institution, or a Department in some Institution, for instruction in this branch of learning. It is, now, a branch of learning, capable of being presented to young men in an attractive form.

The science of agriculture is not mere theory, book-knowledge, to be contrasted with experience, fit only for gentlemen farmers; it is experience itself, the most reliable experience, the best considered and best digested experience. Its principles, so called, are true facts—facts well attested and clearly stated; opposed only to unreasoned, unintelligent tradition, in which length of days passes for wisdom.

It is a complaint as old as the first treatises upon husbandry, that, though every other art is taught, the art which lies at the foundation of all the rest, the art of cultivating the earth, is left to be practised without instruction. "I cannot sufficiently wonder," says a Roman writer, "that they who build call carpenters and architects; they who trust ships to the sea, employ men skilled in navigation; they who make war, men taught in arms; and that farming alone, the nearest to, and, as it were, kindred of, Philosophy, wants both pupils and teachers. Neither

professors nor disciples of agriculture have I ever known. And yet without agriculturists, mortals can neither subsist nor be nourished."

A Professor of Agriculture, whose residence should be some seat of learning, would be a radiating point of intelligence upon the subject. His duties should include a course of lectures in every county and principal town of the State. Bringing us more acquainted with our own resources, and with the improvements made in other States and other countries, a sensible man, devoted to the business, could hardly fail to exert a most salutary influence, and to give a new impulse to the whole agricultural mind of the State.

Should a Bureau of Agriculture be established by Congress, as soon as that body finds time to attend to these wants of the people, a central agency, in the State, would naturally connect us with the Department at Washington, and we might hope for valuable additions to our variety of seeds and implements, and important accessions to our knowledge of methods and manures and markets.

Another object, of which we should never lose sight, and which interests the town and the country alike, is the encouragement of domestic manufactures. The inhabitant of this city is not more interested in the prosperity of its young and growing manufactures than is the farming community about it. Every village in the State is a market for agricultural products—a domestic market; and the most prosperous agriculture is in the vicinity of such markets. There is the densest agricultural population. It is ascertained by the recent census in New York, that the counties of that State, which have domestic markets in their manufacturing places, have a good deal increased in population during the last five years; and that those counties, which have no such markets, have diminished. The same thing is said to be true in New Hampshire. We cannot go, upon equal terms, with other parts of the country,

into the great markets. We must have a market nearer home, a market for products that do not bear much transportation, a market adapted to our products; and our products must be adapted to our market. Manufactures in every town, a mill upon every stream, is our true policy. Thus our immense water-power, our large tracts of woodland, our mineral treasures may be made to conspire with our agriculture in a common production to which it is not easy to set limits; upon which I do not think it extravagant to say, that two millions of people may be subsisted in comfort and independence. The Kingdom of Portugal has about three times the number of square miles, with quite as large a proportion of waste land as New Hampshire. And yet, almost without manufactures, she sustains three and a half millions of men.

Intimately connected with this last subject is that of horticulture, the natural associate and hand-maid of manufactures as well as agriculture.

Men used to large operations in the field are apt to neglect, and often, to despise the petty processes of the garden; and the very families, that should enjoy them most, are often the least provided with the nutritious and delicate fruits and plants suited to our climate.

One for a little time accustomed to what I may call the domestic scenery of the old world, is struck with the baldness and homeliness, and poverty of delicacies, about the majority of our New England farm houses. We seem to have yet to learn, that, in addition to the boundless variety of beauty and enjoyment afforded by a garden, a family may be nearly supported by its products, for half the year, and it seems to me, in better health and greater happiness than upon the grosser and costlier meats of which we consume so much more than any other people in the world. To the simpler diet and the larger proportion of vegetables consumed in the old world, we must, I think, chiefly ascribe the appearance of superior health and strength, especially

in the female sex, on the other side of the sea. A pound of sugar costs less than a pound of beef; and plenty of sugar, plenty of flour and plenty of fruit are no mean fare.

With a near market, the garden is the most profitable part of a farm. So much value is not produced anywhere else, in proportion to the cost of production. Within a reasonable distance of market, a professional gardener will pay his own wages and a good return for the land, besides supplying the family with all the vegetable luxuries of the climate. Roots and fruits and flowers all pay.

The garden, too, is *woman's* proper, and only proper, sphere of out-door labor; here she finds a natural theatre for her taste, and a remedy for half her ills. The garden is her academy and her gymnasium, her school of beauty. Here are the graces, one with her rose in her hand, and another with her branch of myrtle. In their society she breathes the fragrant morning air, and rests at noon in the shade of the vine which her own fingers have trained. It is wonderful, the miracle which her hands work here, the beauty and loveliness that bloom under her eye. The garden is our paradise regained.

Intelligent horticulture is a practical teacher of the farmer. It shows him how much a very little land may be made to do. No mistake seems harder to correct than that of cultivating more than we can cultivate well. The Romans had a apologue of a vinedresser, who had two daughters. When the first was married, he gave her a third of the vineyard; but raised as much as before. When the second was married, he divided the remaining two-thirds with her; and still raised the same quantity of produce as from the whole. Writers have repeated the lesson from the days of Rome to our own. But the error is not corrected; the insane passion for land still stands in the way of perfect culture. Till it is corrected, we shall never know the full capacity of our soil, the true felicity of our condition.

If any thing can convince us, it is the visible example, the standing argument, of the practised gardner, turning up the soil to the depth of two feet or more, planting always the choicest seeds, intent upon the the finest tilth, and feeding his plants as if he were fattening an ox; it is an argument brought home to us, of the readiness of the grateful earth to repay all the care we take of it.

The only other suggestion with which I will detain you is, that a liberal education is no disqualification for agricultural life. Such an education has been too much regarded as well nigh thrown away upon men who do not go into one of the liberal professions; as if there was any sphere of life for which a full grown man is not the best fitted. A full grown man is a well taught, a thoroughly educated man, a man whose mental and physical powers, freely developed by proper culture, have reached their natural stature, and ripened to their full maturity. This may possibly be done without the aid of schools. Degrees and diplomas are not necessary to it. But they are a species of machinery for effecting, in less time and more perfectly, what may sometimes be done, and with resolution, can always be done without them.

In the first period of our New England history, a classical education was deemed essential only to the clergy. The catalogue of the graduates of the venerable University at Cambridge, shows a large majority of the early classes, in some cases four-fifths, to have been clergymen. Somewhat later, the profession of the Law required a Degree as a qualification for practice. The Medical profession have but recently begun to lay much stress on such attainments. To some one of these departments of life, educated young men are nearly all directed. But in no pursuit, in my judgment, is educated talent more requisite than in that of agriculture; no where is an educated man more in his proper place, no where has he an ampler field or worthier objects, or a fairer prospect of success and happiness.

May we not hope that more of our educated young men, that not a few of them, may be induced to employ their disciplined judgment and mature taste, in improving the agriculture of their native State? We all look forward to the quiet life of the country as the refuge and solace of our age. There is something beautiful in the thought of at last quitting the dust of the town and the strifes of life, and coming back to die in the place where we were born, in view of the fields familiar to our childhood. But there is something more beautiful in the thought of ending a useful and happy life, on the spot of earth made fertile and lovely by our own care, and full of the memorials of our own success.

After the orator closed, an address was given by Mr. Botts of Virginia, and remarks were made by other gentlemen, which we do not publish as they were not within the limits of agricultural topics of discussion.

EVENING MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

At 7 o'clock the members of the Society met according to custom, to discuss those interests which especially belong to Agriculture—the President in the chair. The meeting took place in Smyth's Hall, and was fully attended by the majority of our most "solid men," and most famed cultivators of the soil. We can only hint at the tone of proceedings, which were protracted over nearly three hours, and with unflagging interest. It was most gratifying to see many ladies present—a rather unusual, but a manifestly improved, feature of such meetings. The participation in the general interest which called so many together was a strict propriety and order of proceeding, which might have been partially and wisely distributed over the action of the previous evening meetings, and enough left to constitute regularity. We hope this patronage of the fair sex may become an encouragement hereafter.

Mr. Sawyer, of Piermont, opened the conversation, by suggesting as its subject the disadvantage accruing to the State, and particularly to the farming interest thereof, of the necessity, under which it at present lay, to expend half a million in money for the purchase of western wheat and flour; and the means which existed to enable the New Hampshire farmers to grow as much wheat as they might require for their own consumption, and, as far as possible, that of their neighbors within the State engaged in manufacturing pursuits. These suggestions brought out the opinions of many gentlemen noted for their judicious practice as farmers, and a brief epitome of which we append.

Mr. Nesmith, of Franklin, said he had been somewhat discouraged in his efforts at wheat growing; and he considered the success of the present year no fair criterion of what success might be expected in the future. It was his opinion however, that, taking the average of advantatages and disadvantages into consideration, the raising of some crops, whose equivalent would furnish western wheat cheaper, might be more profitably cultivated. Corn, oats, and potatoes could thus be exchanged, and the balance of profit from the transaction go into the pockets of their producers. Doubtless some locations had their circumstances which were more favorable to a contrary opinion; but, in his estimation, the general experience of New Hampshire farmers would not agree to it. A very important detail to the farmer, Mr. Nesmith considered, was the culture of trees. It would appear evident that it was so when the rise in the prices of wood and lumber, which had taken place during the few past years was considered. That advance had been very material—in some instances amounting to fifty per cent. with the prospe ct of an increase of price—and this fact taught the policy not only of allowing the forest trees we had to stand, but of taking the advice given to the Laird of Dumbiedykes by his father: "Jock," said he, 'aye be stickin' in a tree." Timber cultiva-

tion, Mr. N. thought, would, ere long, constitute itself the most important item of our cultivation.

Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich, was of opinion that we could raise enough flour for our reasonable wants. Although a bad crop would now and then mar the industry of the farmer, the average of the best and worst in his experience yielded from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre, and the straw would be an equivalent for the expense of cultivation. He had raised twenty-three bushels per acre, and that accomplishment he deemed profitable with many if not most of the farmers of New Hampshire, if they would attempt the trial. He always made his wheat to follow corn, and one of his greatest difficulties was to prevent it from becoming laid from the weight of the straw. After the failure of a crop of turnips on land manured with fifteen loads per acre, he had put in wheat in the fall and the produce of eight acres was two hundred and six bushels, which he considered by no means a mean crop. He used the Black Sea wheat for seed, and the mode of preparing it for the ground, he followed, was to steep it in brine, and roll the sound kernels in lime. Mr. Preston recommended a change of seed occasionally.

Mr. Berry, of Hebron, approved of growing wheat more extensively; but he thought a great mistake was made in sowing it shallow. It was likely to be thrown out by the spring frosts, and the fibres of the roots broken, and the plant destroyed. It was spring killed, not winter killed, and he urged that wheat should be drilled into the ground not less than from two to three inches, and less risk would be had of failure.

Mr. Bartlett, of Warner, and several other gentlemen spoke, the import of whose remarks we could not hear, being at the opposite side of the hall from where they spoke.

Mr. Sawyer, of Piermont, wound up the conversation by offering much pertinent advice to his fellow farmers in res-

pect to an attachment to whatever tended to improve; also to young men, whom he urged to adopt the noblest ambition and become farmers—leaving the peddling interests of trade to the many whose associations did not so well suit them for cultivators of the soil. He commended the Society, (as also had Mr. Eastman, of Conway,) for its usefulness, prayed that politics should never be allowed to associate themselves with its management in any particular, which wish received an almost unanimous amen; and after a few words on the profitableness of fruit culture, he sat down, and the meeting thereupon dissolved. Although the fire-works were very attractive, the crowd in the hall was great and comprised many of the best farmers in the State.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. Glidden, of Unity; Little, of Boscawen; Eastman of Conway; and Coffin of Boston.

THE FIREWORKS.

At half past seven o'clock, and for an hour and a half afterwards, our citizens and their visitors, were treated to a splendid display of fireworks, got up under the auspices of the Society, by Harrison G. Clark, of Concord, in this State, a self-taught pyrotechnist, and one of the most talented and inventive of his profession. The pieces included many that were rare and interesting to those acquainted with such displays, and peculiarly full of delight to those who had only witnessed the common exhibitions of this kind. Among the pieces was a temple supported by numerous pillars, along the plinths of which was the motto, "State Fair," literally in words of fire. Minies, Serpents, and all the paraphernalia of fireworks, from the common rocket, up to the most elaborate composition in the fiery art, went off to the general satisfaction of a very large crowd, which the fatigue of the day could not hinder from enjoying.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

The morning's proceedings opened by a muster of the stocks before the grand stand, where the prize list was read, and the animals which had gained premiums were paraded for inspection. Cheers of admiration were frequently given.

A few scrub-trots, and amusements, not in the programme of the Society, wound up the day; and by the middle of the afternoon, the great bulk of the strangers who had crowded every public and private house in the city of Manchester, had departed to their homes.

REPORTS OF AWARDING COMMITTEES.

BULLS.

The Committee on Bulls are duly impressed with the importance of the subject committed to them. The desirable qualities, we would see in our neat stock, are communicated to a much greater extent by the male than by the female. For instance, if we have a favorite cow, whose milking properties we would bring out in perfection in her progeny, it will be done much more certainly and readily through her male offspring than through the female.—The practice of raising her heifer calves, at best, makes but a limited improvement, and often results in proving the truth of the adage that "a good cow *may* have a bad calf." Our subject, then, embraces the whole field of improving our stock of cattle. And the committee are pleased to see that in several instances the progeny of the bull has been subject to their inspection. This, it is true, shows only those outward qualities which *may* be deceptive, but, generally, they indicate, with a good degree of certainty, the inward properties we desire to obtain. Too little attention, the committee believe, is bestowed on this subject by the community at large. With many honorable exceptions, the practice too generally prevails, of keeping for a bull such calves as are rejected by the butcher. Such a practice tends directly to deterioriate the stock of the State, and the wonder is that it is as good as we find it. As this

is not a "Mass Meeting" of the bulls of the State, the committee did not expect every "cow of the male gender" present, but they *did* expect a larger and better delegation from this grave and dignified constituency. Not that there were not several animals present which did great credit to those who exhibited them. But the occasion should have called out a much greater number of the "*A, No.* 1" bulls of New Hampshire. And there were one or two specimens, which, they fear, are the representatives of a numerous class at home, that appeared to be the lineal descendants of those seen of old by Pharaoh in his dream, but which haunt the *waking* dreams of too many of the good people of this State.

Among the *good* animals, the committee found some difficulty in distributing the prizes offered by the Society, so as to do justice to all.

They have, however, agreed to award them as follows:

William H. Gage, of Boscawen, for the best bull without regard to breed, over three years old,	$15 00
Cogswell Dudley, Pembroke, 2d do.,	10 00
J. E. Bailey, Warner, 2d do.,	5 00
N. W. C. Jameson, Antrim, best yearling do.,	6 00
J. M. Whiton, Holderness, best Devon bull, over 3 years old,	8 00
Jenness & Cilley, Deerfield, 2d do.,	5 00
T. M. Harvell, Amherst, 3d do.,	3 00
J. M. Whiton, Holderness, for best Devon bull one year old, "Quaker,"	3 00
J. M. Whiton, Holderness, 2d best yearling, "Quartley,"	2 00
E. S. Colley, East Concord, for best 2 years old mixed blood,	5 00
William Parker, Allenstown, for best 1 year old mixed,	3 00
G. F. Farley, Goffstown, for best cross with native, 3 years old,	8 00

J. K. Robinson, Pembroke, 2d do.,	$5 00
I. N. Lakeman, Pembroke, 3d do.,	3 00
T. M. Harvell, Amherst, best native, 3 years old,	8 00
William Campbell, Manchester, 2d best 2 years old,	3 00
B. Farnum, Concord, best 1 year old native,	3 00
A. M. Brainard, Alexandria, 2d best do.,	2 00
Samuel M. Worthley, New Boston, best cross with native, 1 year old,	3 00
John C. Ray, Dunbarton, best bull calf,	5 00
G. W. Stewart, for city of Manchester, 2d best do.,	3 00
M. B. Tallant, Pelham, 3d best do.,	Trans.

The committee recommend a volume of Transactions or a Diploma to be given to J. M. Whiton, of Holderness, Nathaniel Baker, of Manchester, and A. M. Brainard, of Alexandria, for very good bull calves exhibited by them.

JONA. K. SMITH,
GRANVILLE GILMORE, } *Committee.*
SAMUEL KENNISTON,

COWS.

The Committee for that purpose have examined all the cows presented for their examination, and would report that they were small in every sense of the term. It is to be regretted, that so little interest is manifested, and, we fear, taken in this important branch of farming, in which every family is interested, and to which the soil of New Hampshire is best adapted, and would prove most profitable to the farmer, if properly managed.

They award the first premium, of $8, for the best native cow, to Nathaniel Baker, of Manchester. 8 years old—calved April 13, 1855—yield of milk one week in June, 98

quarts; weight 248 lbs.—14 lbs. 14 oz. butter—one week in August, 77 quarts milk; weight 197 lbs. 5 oz.; 12 lbs. 6 oz. butter—whole amount of butter in June, 54 lbs., and 45 quarts of milk used.

The second premium, of $5, to Francis F. Hoyt, of Concord.

Your Committee did not think any cow presented, of cross blood, deserving the first premium.

The second premium, of $5, they awarded to Willard A. Putnam, of Hooksett.

The third premium, of $3, to J. M. Rowell, of Manchester.

There were no Devons, Durhams or Ayrshires exhibited.

S. W. BUFFUM, for the Committee.

HEIFERS.

The Committee on Heifers report that they have awarded premiums on a part only of the several classes, for the want of competition.

James M. Whiton, Holderness, for best heifer 2 years old, without regard to breed,	$6 00
Jenness & Cilley, Deerfield, second,	4 00
Cogswell Dudley, Pembroke, third,	2 00
B. Farnum, Concord, for best yearling,	4 00
Jenness & Cilley, Deerfield, second,	2 00
James M. Whiton, Holderness, third,	Transactions.
Francis F. Hoit, Concord, for best heifer calf,	3 00
James M. Whiton, Holderness, second,	2 00
" " " third,	Transactions.
B. Farnum, Concord, for best 2 years old native,	6 00
Cogswell Dudley, Pembroke, for best 2 years old native, crossed,	6 00
Jenness & Cilley, Deerfield, second,	4 00

B. Farnum, Concord, third,	$2 00
Wm. Parker, Allenstown, third,	Transactions.

JOHN PRESTON,
JOHN MATHES, } *Committee.*

WORKING OXEN.—Town Teams.

But one team was offered for inspection, which was quite creditable, and consisted of 5 yokes from the town of Concord; four pairs of which were owned by N. P. Fogg, and one by Mr. Farnum. We awarded to these the premium of $15, and two copies of the Society's Transactions.

JOEL EASTMAN, for the Committee.

Single Teams.

N. P. Fogg, of Concord, for the best pair,	$12 00
Benj. Farnum, Concord, second,	8 00
T. M. Harvell, Amherst, for third,	4 00
Wm. Parker, Allenstown, for fourth,	Transactions.
Best yoke 4 years old, Oliver Bailey, Jr., Dunbarton,	8 00

AIKEN GILMORE,
ELIJAH BLAKE,
JOHN ROWE,
CONVERSE GOODHUE,
OLIVER BLAKE, } *Committee.*

STEERS.

The Committee on Steers having attended to the duty assigned them, respectfully submit the following report:

The only entries of steers were those made by David H. Barr, of Goffstown, of one pair 3 years old, Devon mixed.

By Cogswell Dudley, of Pembroke, of one pair 2 years old, and 1 pair yearlings, mixed.

Jenness & Cilley, of Deerfield, 2 yearlings, half Devon.

By Benjamin Farnum, of Concord, 2 pairs 3 years old; 2 pairs 2 years old; 2 pairs yearlings, native—slightly mixed with Devon.

We award to Benjamin Farnum, Concord, best 3 years old,	$6 00
Benjamin Farnum, Concord, second best,	5 00
" " " yearling,	4 00
" " " third best 3 years old,	2 00
" " " third best 2 years old,	Transactions.
" " " third best yearling,	Transactions.
David H. Barr, Goffstown, for second best three years old,	4 00
Cogswell Dudley, Pembroke, for second best two years old,	3 00
Cogswell Dudley, Pembroke, second best yearling,	2 00
Charles Farnum, Concord, under 16 years of age, for best trained steers,	6 00

JOSEPH ROBINSON, for the Committee.

BEEVES AND HERDS.

N. P. Fogg, Concord, best pair fat oxen,	$12 00
Wm. Shepherd, Manchester, cow,	5 00
B. Farnum, Concord, herd, of ten,	15 00
J. M. Whiton, Holderness, second,	10 00

WM. H. WYMAN, for the Committee.

STALLIONS.

Joseph Caverly, Wentworth, Morgan, for road and farm, over 7 years old,	$20 00
P. M. Rossiter, Milford, second,	15 00
Loren H. Chase, Newport,	10 00
Sanford Holmes, Francestown, for best under 7 years and over 4, for road and farm,	15 00
[Mr. Holmes' horse was entered in the class of 7 and over.—*Sec'y.*]	
I. N. Sawyer, Salisbury, second,	10 00
J. S. & D. S. Carr, Goffstown, third,	9 00
J. S. Walker, New Market, for best horse, *over* 7 years old, for speed,	20 00
D. M. Taggart, Goffstown, second,	15 00
Daniel Cate, Manchester, third,	10 00
L. Martin, Keene, for best for speed, *under* 7 years and *over* 4,	15 00
J. B. Campbell, Manchester,	10 00
M. Martin, Williamstown, Vt., for Green Mountain Morgan,	Diploma.
French Morrill, Danville, Vt., Bulrush Morgan,	Diploma.
S. H. Edgerly, Manchester, for best 3 years old,	12 00
Abel Chase, Milford, second,	9 00
D. D. Perkins, New Market, third,	6 00
S. H. Wentworth, Rochester, gratuity,	Transactions.
J. F. White, Wilmot, best 2 years old,	6 00
John Kimball, E. Weare, second,	4 00
H. R. French, Bedford, third,	2 00
Albert Riddle, Bedford,	Transactions.
John Robie, Weare,	Transactions.
Frank H. Lyford, Manchester,	Transactions.

JOSEPH SAWYER, for the Committee.

MATCHED HORSES.

The Committee on Matched and Draft Horses, have instructed me to make the following report:—

There were 17 entries made, eleven of them were examined by the committee, six were not presented. It was impossible for the committee to make a thorough and perfect examination. A majority of the cases presented were horses attached to carriages filled with men, women and children, and in no case were the committee offered the privilege of driving the horses, and in but few instances did they see them move at all. The committee were on the ground from nine to twelve o'clock, near the speakers' stand all the time, and tried very hard to get all the horses entered to appear on the ground at that place, but were unsuccessful.

The committee having, as they believe, faithfully and impartially attended to their duty, report, without going into particulars, as follows:—

D. L. Robinson & Co., best pair,	$15 00
O. F. Jewell, Weare, second,	10 00
J. F. Andrews, third,	5 00
G. W. Stuart, City Farm, Manchester, for best pair team horses,	10 00
F. Kimball, Manchester, second,	7 00
Hiram Brown, Manchester, best single team horse,	5 00

There was but one other single team horse presented, which in the opinion of the committee, was not entitled to a premium.

URI LAMPREY, for the Committee.

MARES AND FOALS.

H. R. French, Bedford, for best,	$10 00
John Robie, Weare, second,	7 00
W. Goss, Epsom, third,	3 00

LEVI BARTLETT, for the Committee.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—GELDINGS AND MARES.

George Mathewson, Dover, for best gelding,	$8 00
George Clough, Concord, for second,	5 00
John, Robie, Weare, third,	Transactions.
Ross Burpee, of New Hampton, (a small boy,) for pony,	Diploma or Transactions.

JAMES HILL, for the Committee.

COLTS.

The Committee, having made examinations, report as follows:—

Charles E. Clark, Hopkinton, for best 3 year old mare colt,	$8 00
B. Hall, Bedford, for second,	5 00
Edward Barr, Bedford, for third,	3 00
Wm. Parker, Allenstown, for best 2 year old,	6 00
Gilman C. Smith, Auburn, for second,	4 00
Sanford Holmes, Francestown, for third,	2 00
Barnard P. Roby, Chester, for fourth,	Transactions.

C. PIKE, for the Committee.

SHEEP.

Isaac N. Sawyer, Salisbury, for best buck, fine wool,	$8 00
Isaac N. Sawyer, Salisbury, for best ewes, " "	8 00
Isaac N, Sawyer, Salisbury, for best lambs, " "	8 00

GEORGE W. THOMPSON,
S. T. MILLER,
R. C. SANBORN.
} *Committee.*

SWINE.

James A. Stearns, Manchester, for the best boar,	$6 00
" " " " second,	4 00
" " " " third,	2 00
" " " for the best sow,	6 00
Wm. Shepherd, " for second,	4 00
Wm. Parker, Allenstown, for third,	2 00
" " " for fourth,	Transactions.

MOODY HOBBS, for the Committee.

POULTRY.

George Porter, Manchester, best Dorking fowls,	$2 00
A. Brown, Manchester, for best black Spanish,	2 00
Nahum Blanchard, Canterbury, for best Bolton Grey,	2 00
Charles Offutt, Manchester, for best Bantams,	2 00
Wm. Abbott, Manchester, second.	Transactions.
Edward Barr, Bedford, for best Aylesbury Ducks,	2 00
Nathaniel Baker, Manchester, for best native and crossed fowls,	2 00
B. F. Osgood, Manchester, second,	Transactions.
Nahum Blanchard, Canterbury, for best Bremen Geese	2 00
James Morrill, Candia, for best game fowls,	2 00
Henry Hayward, Manchester, for best pigeons,	2 00

J. C. MOORE, for the Committee.

PLOWING.

E. E. Goodale of Hooksett, best plowing with horses,	$8 00
J. B. Dinsmore, Charlestown, second,	6 00

A. S. Blake, Keene, for best plowing with oxen,	$8 00
Daniel Butterfield, Manchester, second,	6 00
Benj. Farnum, Concord, third,	4 00
C. H. Farnum, Concord, best plowing by boys, (in agricultural books,)	5 00
A. S. Blake, Keene, best plowman,	3 00
D. Butterfield, Manchester, second,	2 00
W. H. Walker, Concord, best teamster,	3 00
C. H. Farnum, Concord, second,	2 00

WM. R. KIMBALL, for the Committee.

GRAIN CROPS.

The Committee on Grain Crops have examined the specimens of grain offered for premium—the grain offered in this class to belong to the Society, if a premium is awarded. The following is the verdict of your Committee:—

SPRING WHEAT.

Wm. R. Kimball, Cornish, for the best spring White Sea wheat,	$5 00
Elijah Blake, Keene, for the best spring Java wheat, the berry being full, large, and weighing 63 lbs. to the bushel,	3 00

RYE.

E. Pike, Cornish, best bushel of White rye,	$2 00

Oats.

Wm. R. Kimball, Cornish, for best bushel of oats, $2 00
Elijah Blake, Keene, for second best bushel of oats, 1 00

—

Barley.

Elijah Blake, Keene, for the best bushel of barley, $2 00

—

Millet.

This crop is apparently well adapted to our soil In England it is highly esteemed for feeding stock.
Elijah Blake, Keene, best peck of English Millet, Transactions.
" " " best peck common millet, Diploma.

—

Corn.

Rufus C. Sanborn, Hampton Falls, for the best acre of corn, $10 00
Wm. P. Riddle Manchester, for second best acre of corn, 7 00
Richard Hall, Auburn, for specimen of seed corn, 2 00

—

Beans.

Nathan Cutler, Bedford, for the best peck of bush beans, extra early and prolific, $2 00
Wm. P. Riddle, Manchester, best 1-2 acre beans, 3 00

W. R. Kimball's Statement.

I hereby certify that I raised on one acre of land 38 1-4 bushels of White Sea wheat, the present season. The soil was common with the soil on the hill farms in Cornish. Two years previous to the wheat crop, it was highly manured; the last crop before was corn, the yield being, by measure and weight 101 bushels and 10 quarts to the acre. Sowed 2 bushels of seed to the acre.

November 26th, 1855.

Mr. Kimball's statement with regard to oats is about the same, so far as relates to the soil and the manuring.

Rufus C. Sanborn's Statement.

The piece of land, entered by me for a premium on corn, contained one measured acre. Soil, sandy loam, subsoil the same; has been mowed the four past years; there were ten loads of compost manure spread on the piece in the fall of 1853; and cut about one ton of hay in 1854. Plowed the land in November 1854, with one of Ruggles & Co's. deep tiller plows, ten inches deep. In May 1855, carted on twelve cords of compost manure, composed of more than half swamp muck, and the droppings of the cattle; the muck had lain in the yard one year; spread the manure evenly over the ground, and harrowed with a heavy harrow, until the manure was thoroughly incorporated with soil and well covered. Then furrowed with a horse, the rows a little less than three feet apart, and the hills stood two feet apart in the row. I put a handful of compost in the hill, consisting of 130 lbs. of Peruvian guano, and one cord of swamp muck, which had been thoroughly mixed and laid in the heap two weeks. I drew a little of the soil on to the compost before dropping the corn, and then dropped six or seven kernels of the Brown corn to the hill; covered

two inches deep; corn came up well, and was thinned to four stalks the second hoeing. It was hoed twice and the horse hoe was run through the rows three times in June; hoed once in July without cultivating; made rather a flat hill. September 13th, cut stalks; harvested October 17th. Mr. Dean R. Tilton assisted me to measure the corn and also the land on which the corn grew. We measured the corn, and had 118 5-6 baskets full of ears; we shelled two baskets full of ears, and they averaged 28 quarts and 3 gills, which multiplied by 118 5-6 the number of baskets of ears, gives 105 bushels and 12 quarts of shelled corn on the acre. The expense of raising the aforementioned corn is as follows, viz:

12 loads of manure at $3, per cord,	$36 00
130 lbs. of guano and one cord of muck,	4 50
Carting and spreading manure,	4 50
Plowing and harrowing,	6 00
Planting,	2 50
Cultivating and hoeing,	8 25
Harvesting and husking,	8 00
Half bushel seed,	65
Interest on land, and taxes,	6 50
Total expenses, including all the manure,	$76 90

The value of the crop is as follows, viz:

105 bushels and 12 quarts at $1,10 per bushel,	$116 00
Stalks and butts,	15 00
Half the manure unspent,	20 25
	$151 25
Total amount of crop including half the manure,	$151 25
Deduct expense including all the manure,	76 90
Net profits on one acre,	$74 35

NOTE.—I would say that I called the labor $1 per day.

RUFUS C. SANBORN.

Hampton Falls, November 1st 1855.

I hereby certify that I assisted in measuring the corn of Mr. Sanborn's above mentioned, as also the land on which it grew, (which was one hundred and sixty rods) and the corn measured 105 bushels, one peck and one-half peck of shelled corn, and his statement above, relating thereto, is correct and true.

DEAN R. TILTON.

Hampton Falls, November 1st, 1855.

Wm. P. Riddle's Statements.

To the Committee on Field Crops:

Gentlemen,—The crop of corn which I have entered for your official consideration, was produced upon ground that had been down to grass for eight years. Soil, light loam.

About the 20th of May, 1855, spread 25 cart loads of compost upon the greensward. Plowed it in 10 inches deep, with a Michigan plow. Planted in rows 3 1-2 feet apart each way. Put a spoonful of plaster, (gypsum) to a hill, with 4 or 5 kernels of seed. Hoed three times. Applied half-pint of leached ashes to a hill at second hoeing. Extent or area of land cultivated, one acre by measurement, including 4 or 5 rows of potatoes planted around the plot. Stalks cut 1st of September. Corn harvested in October. Yield, 136 bushel baskets of ears of merchantable corn. Calculating 16 quarts shelled corn per. basket, there were 68 bushels shelled corn. Potatoes 30 bushels, and 1 load of pumpkins. The following is the expense of cultivation:—

Cr.

By 68 bushels corn,	at	$1,25	$85 00
" 1 1-2 tons fodder,	"	8,00	12 00
" 30 bushels potatoes,	"	50	15 00
" 1 load pumpkins,			1 50
			$113 50

Dr.

To plowing	$3 00	
" labor,	5 50	
" hoeing 3 times,	6 00	
" cutting stalks,	2 00	
" harvesting	2 00	
" interest on land,	3 00	
" seed, (potatoes and corn)	1 25	
	$22 75	
Net profits,		$90 75

Price of manure not calculated, as it is of value for future crops. That used was worth about fifty cents per load, and if reckoned in would make the expense $12,50 more.

WM. P. RIDDLE.

Manchester, Dec. 1, 1855.

To the Committee on Field Crops:

Last September, I entered one half acre of white beans for your consideration. The soil, upon which the above beans grew, was of a very sandy, dry nature; a pine plain called, and had been worn out by the frequent producing of rye. Prepared the ground for planting, the 1st of June, by plowing and furrowing in rows 3 feet apart. Applied one half pint of thin night manure to a hill, covering it with earth. Dropped the beans, (five or six in number,) in hills a foot and a half apart. Hoed the ground twice during the season. Amount of manure used upon the half acre was about a cord, or 4 hogsheads of 130 gallons

each. At harvest the yield was 10 bushels of beans, fine quality.

(Same year planted another 1-2 acre, upon similar soil, adjoining the field under consideration, and manured with chip-dung. The yield was 4 bushel of beans, ordinary quality. Cost of cultivation the same).

Expenses of raising 10 bushel of beans:

For preparing 1-2 acre ground,	$1 00
" manure and labor,	3 00
" planting and hoeing,	3 00
" 1 peck seed,	1 00
" harvesting,	2 50
" use of land,	75
	$11 25

Cr.

By 10 bushel beans, at $3.	$30 00
Net profits,	$18 75

WM. P. RIDDLE.

Manchester, Dec. 1, 1855.

—

The Committee would suggest to gentlemen entering Grain Crops for premium, the importance of keeping accurate and truthful accounts of expenses in producing them, and the income therefrom, at a fair market value at the time of harvesting. Of all the foregoing statements, that of Rufus C. Sanborn of his corn crop, seems to them the one most nearly to what is wanted by the Society. It is worthy of imitation.

JOHN S. WALKER, }
OTIS F. R. WAITE, } *Committee.*

ROOT AND GRASS CROPS.

The Committee on Root and Grass Crops, have considered the statements verbal and written, which have been made to them, and have examined the fields and crops entered for competition, and now make the following awards:

Hops.

Wm. R. Parker, of Bow, for best field of Hops,	$5 00
Wm. P. Riddle, of Manchester, second,	Transactions.

Grass.

Stephen French, Bedford, for best field of grass	$5 00
Wm. R. Kimball, of Cornish, second,	Transactions.

Onions.

Cyrus T. Lane, Candia, for best one eighth acre onions,	$5 00
Solomon Manning, Bedford, second,	Transactions.

Potatoes.

Zuar Eldredge, Lebanon, for best potatoes,	$5 00
R. C. Sanborn, Hampton Falls, second.	3 00

Parsnips.

James Walker, Manchester, for excellent bed, being less than required by rules.	$3 00

Wm. R. Parker's Statement.

The number of hills of hops on one field, which I cultivated last season is sixteen hundred.

The number of pounds on the same 2015, which is, after

deducting from the 1600 hills, the missing and male hops, one and a half pounds to the hill.

My manner of cultivating is simple, requiring more industry than skill A lazy man never ought to raise hops, or have much to do with them.

In the spring, at a proper time, the hills are ploughed and dug round in order to expose waste roots for the knife. After being severed from the main root, the manure is applied, from one to two iron shovels to the hill, and covered with earth as soon as may be, that it may not evaporate.

When the poles are set, two to each hill, be careful to have them distributed large and small, to each hill, that in securing the vines, the large ones may be attached to the pole most able to carry the load. After getting two vines on each pole and carefully tying them up, I plow and hoe from two to three times as they require, in order to keep the field free from weeds, giving much care that the vines do not entangle with each other.

I do not pick my hops so early as some, as I deem it necessary that they should be ripe before harvesting, as well as other articles of vegetation. Generally gather them from the 10th to the 15th of August, and pick them as fast as I can, and dry them. I picked and cured 2115 pounds in seven days, giving almost my entire attention to the curing, turning and taking care of the same, the drying being done by means of furnace with funnel extending around the kiln.

WM. R. PARKER.

Wm. P. Riddle's Statement.

The field of hops, which I entered last September, for your consideration, is situated in Bedford. It occupies three fourths of an acre of land, and has been under cultivation for the past ten years—producing hops all that time.

This fall the harvest was taken from six hundred hills, (being the whole yard.) I commenced the culture of the ground by ploughing open the hills about the first of May, —applied one shovelful of compost manure to the hill. About the 15th of same month, set the poles, two per hill, and tied two vines to each pole. The yard was well hoed three times during the summer. At the second hoeing, put a pint of leached ashes and slacked lime about each hill; nothing more was done to the yard till harvest, which occurred the first of September. After curing, in the usual manner, upon a kiln, I had 890 pounds of hops, of prime quality, worth at the time 15 cts. per pound.

Dr.

Expenses of cultivation &c., tilling and harvesting 600 hills of hops,	$34 50
4 loads of compost manure,	4 00
Interest on land and use of buildings,	5 00
	$43 50

Cr.

By 890 pounds of hops 15 cts. per pound,	$133 50
Net profit,	$90 00

W. P. RIDDLE.

Manchester, December, 1st 1855.

STEPHEN FRENCH'S STATEMENT.

I have been accustomed, more or less, every year, to reclaim meadow land. I commence by a system of drainage, underground, when stones are convenient, and open drains, when not, being careful to place them as near the hard land as possible. After leveling the surface, I put on a

coating of sand or gravel, about two or three inches deep. I then sow my grass seed, and cover with compost, allowing ten or twelve loads to the acre.

In the autumn of '54, I managed a piece of low land, not bog meadow, but a shallow soil, with a clayey bottom, as follows:—I covered it with a well made compost, prepared in the spring, of ten or twelve loads per acre. Having mowed most of the ground when your committee examined it, we, at their suggestion, measured ten rods, weighed the hay taken from said ten rods, and found it to be 604 pounds, which is a yield of 4 tons and 1664 pounds to the acre.

STEPHEN FRENCH.

WM. R. KIMBALL'S STATEMENT

I hereby certify that I commenced work for Wm. R. Kimball, of Cornish, July the 16th day, 1855, and was with him through the hay and grain harvest. While at work for him, I helped him mow one acre, which I assisted in measuring, of herdsgrass and clover; the next day I helped him and his son rake the same, and rolled it all myself with my own hand, and made 92 and 1-2 tumbles; weighed a portion it, finding the tumbles to average 77 lbs. making in all seventy one hundred and twenty-two pounds of hay growing on one acre.

FORDYCE H. SMITH.

Cornish, September, 7th 1855.

I hereby certify that I assisted in cutting and getting in the above named hay.

HENRY M. KIMBALL.

I hereby state that the statement is true as made by Fordyce H. Smith and Henry M. Kimball.

WM. R. KIMBALL.

Cyrus T. Lane's Statement.

To the Committee on Field Crops:

Gentlemen:—The crop of onions, which I enter for premium, grew on an eighth of an acre of land. The land is a gravelly loam; plowed last fall; four loads barn-yard manure plowed in; plowed again the first of May, and sowed; used one pound of seed; sowed with a seed sower; they came up much too thick, but the maggots thinned them out to about right. After the onions came up, I sowed on to a part of the bed five bushels of ashes, which, I think, was a benefit to the crop; the maggots were less destructive where the ashes were put on.

I have measured and sold, and kept for our family use, ninety-two bushels; been no account kept of what we have used in the family up to this time, nor what the neighbors have had by the bunch and half peck, which would be no small lot, and probably two or three bushels of small onions left on the ground, that I thought were not worth picking up. I sowed them in rows about fourteen inches apart. One of my neighbors assisted me in measuring the land.

CYRUS T. LANE.

State of New Hampshire—*Rockingham ss.*

Nov. 17, 1855.

Personally appearing the said Cyrus T. Lane, made oath that the within statement by him subscribed is true.

Before me,

PLUMER W. SANBORN,

Justice of the Peace.

Solomon Manning's Statement.

The tenth of an acre of land on which were grown the

onions, entered by me for premium, was cropped with onions last year. This year, I spread on half a cord of manure from the barn cellar, and plowed it in six inches deep the first week in May. The lot was then thoroughly raked over and sowed with the Portugal and Danvers silver skins, with a seed-sower, in rows fifteen inches apart. The land is a moist, black loam. The time, occupied in sowing and weeding, amounting to six days, $6 00

Manure, 3 00

$9 00

The above is the expense, exclusive of harvesting. The crop was harvested from the first of September to November, and measured fifty bushels, and sold for $45 00

9 00

Profit, $36 00

SOLOMON MANNING.

Zuar Eldredge's Statement.

The statement made by Mr. Eldredge has been mislaid or overlooked, so that we are unable to present it. The amount per acre harvested, was 175 bushels, and Mr. E. estimates that one third was lost by the rot.

Rufus C. Sanborn's Statement.

To the Committee on Field Crops:

Gentlemen:—The piece of land, entered by me for premium on potatoes, measures 164 rods. Soil a deep sandy

loam, and is the piece that my premium corn grew on last year. The piece had ten cords of manure, and 500 lbs. of Peruvian guano applied last year. The land was plowed in November, 1854, ten inches deep; April, 1855, spread on ten cords of green manure from the barn cellar, and plowed under eleven inches deep, with the Michigan plow, and then harrowed. Planted the 1st and 2d days of May, with 18 bushels of the Chenango variety, three feet between the rows, and one and a half feet in the row; strewed 250 lbs. of Peruvian guano in the furrow; then covered the guano two inches deep, and dropped the potatoes, which were medium size, one in a hill, and covered about two inches deep. The potatoes were hoed twice, and the horse-hoe was run through the rows three times. The potatoes were dug the last of September, and measured 274 bushels. I would say that 15 bushels of the seed were put into a hot bed, composed of straw and horse manure, and laid until they begun to sprout; and were fifteen per cent. better than those three bushels that were not put into the hot bed.

The expense of raising the potatoes is as follows:—

10 cords of manure, at $4 per cord,	$40 00
250 lbs. of guano, at $56 per ton,	7 00
Carting and spreading manure,	4 00
Plowing and harrowing,	7 00
Planting and preparing seed,	4 00
Cultivating and hoeing,	4 00
Harvesting,	11 00
Interest on land, and taxes,	6 50
Seed, 18 bushels of Chenangoes, 80 cents per bush.,	14 40
Total expense, including all the manure,	$97 90

The value of the crops is as follows:—

274 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel,	$137 00
Half of the manure unspent,	23 50
	$160 50
Deduct expense, including all the manure,	97 90
Net profit on 164 rods,	$62 60

RUFUS C. SANBORN.

Hampton Falls, November 1st, 1855.

—

I hereby certify, that I assisted in measuring the land on which the above mentioned potatoes grew, and it contains just one hundred and sixty-four rods, as stated above.

DEAN R. TILTON.

Hampton Falls, Nov. 1st, 1855.

—

I hereby certify that I assisted in raising, harvesting and measuring the aforementioned crop of potatoes, and know the statements relating to the same to be true.

WILLIAM COLLINS.

November 1st, 1855.

W. S. CURTICE, for the Committee.

—

VEGETABLES.

The Fair, this year, was too early in the season, for a favorable display of vegetables; many kinds not being ripe or fully grown, consequently the show was not large.

There were on exhibition good specimens of almost

every variety of vegetables, for which a premium had been offered, but the show was more than two thirds of it made up of coarse stuff, wholly unfit to be exhibited by any Society where the object is, or should be, improvement in all its parts.

The committee, after a careful examination of all the specimens exhibited, award the following premiums, much to the disappointment of some of the exhibitors of the large coarse stuff.

B. F. CUTTER, for the Committee.

C. S. Fisher, Manchester, best variety,	$3 00
Solomon Toby, Manchester, for turnip beets,	1 00
" " " best pie plants,	1 00
Cyrus T. Lane, Candia, for the best carrots,	1 00
" " " best rutabaga beets,	1 00
" " " best turnips,	1 00
" " " best onions,	1 00
T. G. Worthley, Bedford, best cabbage,	1 00
" " " best tomatoes,	1 00
" " " best squashes,	1 00
B. F. Wallace, Manchester, pumpkins,	1 00
Gilman Reed, Manchester, potatoes,	1 00
S. S. Chamberlain, for best sweet corn,	1 00

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

T. H. Leverett, Keene, best apples,	$4 00
William Tenney, Chester, second,	3 00
D. Clement, Hudson, third,	Transactions.
D. H. Spinney, Portsmouth, for best pears,	4 00
Daniel Clark, Manchester, second,	3 00
J. H. Diman, Stratham, third,	Transactions.
A. Littlefield, Greenland, for best peaches,	3 00

J. H, Diman, Stratham, second, $2 00
O. P. Warner, Manchester, third, Transactions.
J. H. Diman, Stratham, best plums, 2 00
Jesse Wilson, Manchester, second, Transactions.
D. Clement, Hudson, best lot of native grapes, 1 00
C. D. Horr, Manchester, second, Transactions.
H. R. Campbell, Lebanon, for melons, 1 00
Richard Hall, Auburn, best lot of cultivated cranberries, 1 00
Isaac Whittemore, Manchester, second, Transactions.
C. T. Lane, Candia, best quinces, Transactions.
J. H. Diman, Stratham, for the best and largest variety of flowers, 3 00
Miss Frances A. Richardson, Manchester, second, 2 00
John G. Coult, Manchester, best floral design, 2 00
Mrs. J. Pressey, Manchester, best floral ornament, 2 00
Miss Myra P. Gay, Manchester, for best boquet, and for oleander in water, Diploma.
Mrs. Kendall, East Concord, for boquet, Diploma.

C. S. FISH,
W. P. SANDERSON,
JOHN T. COFFIN,
SAMUEL WEBBER, } *Committee.*

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Mrs. C. S. Fisher, Goffstown, for best quality butter, $6 00
Mrs. N. L. Baker, Manchester, for second best, Medal.
Benj. Walker, Boscawen, third, Diploma.
Charlotte B. Long, Claremont, for best butter made by girls, 1 doz. silver tea spoons.
Sarah E. Ingalls, Hanover, for second best, 1-2 doz. silver tea spoons.
Cynthia Brown, Manchester, for third best, Medal.

Mrs. C. S. Fisher, Goffstown, for best cheese,	$6 00
Charlotte B. Long, Claremont, for second,	4 00
Benj. Walker, Boscawen, third,	Diploma.

The Committee regret that there was not a greater show of the produce of the dairy, but were pleased that the specimens offered were of so good a quality. Those offered by Mr. Fisher, were of fine flavor, well made and put up, and were fine samples of what the New Hampshire farmers can do if they but *try*. That little word is the secret of success in this as most other matters. Some otherwise fine specimens of butter, were spoiled by *over salting*.

While salt in butter is both necessary for its preservation, and palatableness, yet neither of those qualities are secured by superabundance of it. Yet how much of the produce of the dairy is spoiled by a want of knowledge of this fact. If butter be thoroughly separated from the buttermilk, no more salt is necessary to preserve it than what is sufficient to make it palateable; any more than this quantity not only seems to destroy the peculiar pleasant flavor of butter, but makes it absolutely distasteful and disagreeable.

In cheese, too much salt not only makes it distasteful, but hard and crumbly. Over salting in cheese is not a fault so prevalent as over salting in butter, and the Committee did not notice any cheese that was faulty in that particular. This arises from the fact that it is supposed that butter requires much more salting for its preservation than cheese. This fault will be cured, when the dairyman shall learn that when the *buttermilk* is perfectly separated from the butter, and the *whey* from the curd, that no more salt should be added than what is necessary to render it pleasant to the taste.

The committee would suggest, that this department of the Fair cannot be well filled so early in the season. Dairymen will not risk butter and cheese, and their reputation, by

sending their products any considerable distance during the warm weather of the first of September. To fill this department, the Fair should be held at least a month later.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. E. POTTER, for the Committee.

BREAD.

The Committee of Judges upon Bread, having attended to the duty assigned them, report as follows:

That the first premium of $3,00 be awarded to Mrs. Robert Fulton, of Londonderry, for the first best loaf of bread.

That the second premium of $2,00 be awarded to Mrs. C. S. Fisher, of Goffstown, for the second best loaf of wheat bread.

That the third premium of a diploma be awarded to Miss Anna S. Bunker, 15 years old, of Manchester, for the third best loaf of wheat bread.

That the first premium of $3,00 be awarded to Mrs. C. S. Fisher, of Goffstown, for the first best loaf of brown bread.

That the second premium of $2,00 be awarded to Mrs. Nancy L. Baker, of Manchester, for the second best loaf of brown bread.

That the third premium of a diploma be awarded to Mrs. D. M. Stevens, of Manchester, for the third best loaf of brown bread.

The committee also recommend that a diploma be awarded to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Hall, of Manchester, a lady of seventy years of age, for a specimen of wheat bread, made in the "good old way," and baked on the brick oven bottom; and also for her thoughtfulness in putting a knife in her basket for the use of the committee.

The committee find entered upon their book, a pair of boned chickens, roasted "to a turn," and they take much

pleasure in recommending that a diploma be awarded to Mrs. Nancy L. Baker, of Manchester, for the same.

ALBIN BEARD, for the Committee.

SUGAR, HONEY, WINES, &C.

The Committee, to whom was referred the specimens of Maple Sugar, Syrup, Honey &c., would report that the contributions in this department were quite limited.

Of the article of Maple Sugar, there were but two samples presented for their judgment. One by Granville Gilmore, of Acworth, and one by Daniel W. Bill, of Gilsum, both of which are to be commended for their superior sweetness, and whiteness of appearance. They are, however, so refined by process, or age, as to lose much of the pleasant and distinctive maple taste. Your committee regard the production of this article within our own borders, of great importance, and recommend to our farmers to cultivate the sugar maple to such an extent as to render themselves independent of the grocery, for this necessary and somewhat expensive article of family consumption. And what is true of sugar applies with equal force to syrup, as a substitute for molasses.

The same parties presented samples of their syrup, which your committee tested and tasted with much satisfaction. The difference in these samples, your committee regard as slight, especially in the sugar. But their judgment is, that, the first premium for both sugar and syrup, should be awarded to

G. Gilmore, of Acworth,	$3 00
D. W. Bill, Gilsum, second,	2 00
They also award to Mr. Gilmore, for excellent syrup,	2 00

Honey.

There were samples of Honey presented by Mr. Nahum Blanchard, of Canterbury, and Jas. G. Day, of Weare. That presented by Mr. Blanchard was deemed most worthy of the first premium, on account of its superior whiteness without detraction from its flavor. But both samples were very fine. They award to

Nahum Blanchard, for best honey,	$3 00
J. G. Day, of Weare, for second best,	2 00

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Wines.

There were also presented for our judgment several samples of currant and grape wines, which were regarded not only by your committee, but by several volunteer committees, with great interest.

It does not appear from the records of this Society that any premiums were offered for the best specimen of native wines. And your committee will but briefly refer to the samples submitted to them.

1 Bottle currant wine by Nancy L. Baker, Manchester; 4 samples of grape and currant wine, by S. S. Chamberlain, Chester; 2 samples currant wine by Mrs. E. J. Hall, of Manchester; 1 sample of whortleberry wine by H.C. Hall, of Manchester; 1 sample of elderberry wine by J. G. Coult.

They commend, in the above list, the sample presented by Mrs. E. J. Hall, of Manchester, represented as being eleven years old. It found much favor with your committee, and was referred to the editorial corps for further examination. The sample of currant wine 1 year old, presented by Mr. Chamberlain of Chester, was regarded as superior and deserving the notice of the Society.

The whortleberry wine, by Mr. H. C. Hall, was a very pleasant drink, but not likely to come into general use.

The elderberry wine, by Mr. Coult, was more in the nature of a medicine than a beverage, and as such is doubtless a good article.

All the wines presented, seemed to be free from intoxicating properties, though brandy was mingled with some for their better preservation, but not to any hurtful extent.

Your committee would recommend that hereafter suitable premiums be offered for the specimens of native currant wines, in order that the taste for foreign and artificial intoxicating drinks, yet common to many of our citizens, may be supplanted by a pleasanter and less noxious beverage.

Mrs. Nancy L. Baker presented samples of currant and strawberry jelly, also a sample of superior vinegar made from molasses, water and herbs.

Your committee would recommend some suitable award to Mrs. E. J. Hall for the best samples of currant wine 11 years old; S. S. Chamberlain best sample1 year old; H. C. Hall, the best sample whortleberry wine; Nancy L. Baker for jellies and vinegar.

WM. G. MEANS, for the Committee.

CARRIAGES AND IMPLEMENTS

George Kenney, Milford, for best wagon,	$7 00
" " " for best sleigh,	6 00
N. Durant, Lebanon, for straw cutter,	Diploma.
D. W. Bill, Gilsum, for best ox yoke,	Transactions.
B. F. Haven, Newport, for haims,	Diploma.
John P. Adriance, & Co., Worcester, Mass., for Many's Mowing Machine, entered by Dennis & Varick,	Medal.
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Boston, Ketchum's Mowing Machine,	Diploma.
J. A. Robinson, Fremont, for hand cultivator,	Medal.

JOSEPH ROWELL, for the Committee.

MACHINERY.

D. Philbrick, Manchester, for waxed thread sewing machines,	Diploma.
Charles J. Sanborn, Manchester, for steam engine,	Diploma.
J. W. Palmer, for card setting machine,	Medal.
Smith & Dickinson, Manchester, for case of cotton and woolen cards,	Diploma.
D. M. Robertson, Manchester, for screw cutters,	Medal.
D. M. Adams, Manchester, for improved lightning rods,	Diploma.
L. & A. H. Drown, Fisherville, six set axle trees,	Diploma.
Martin Buck, Lebanon, for brick making machine,	Medal.
Emerson & Chase, Weare, rolling machine,	Diploma.
J. A. Tewksbury, Lawrence, hand drilling machine,	Diploma.
C. W. Baldwin, Manchester, agent, for locomotive "Stag Hound,"	Medal.
C. B. Long, Manchester, locomotive slide valves, seat planing machine,	Medal.
J. M. & S. F. Stanton, Manchester, for planing machine,	Medal.
Joseph W. Killam, East Wilton, for planing machine,	Diploma.
O. W. Fisk, Boston, for force pump,	Diploma.

CHARLES RUNLET, for the Committee.

COPPER, IRON, BRASS, TIN AND ZINC WORK, STOVES, &C., &C.

Dudley & Parker, Manchester, best exhibition cook stoves,	Medal.

Dudley & Parker, Manchester, best tin work, $3 00
" " " best parlor stoves, Transactions.
D. B. Eastman, Manchester, third best exhibition, cooking stoves, Transactions,
Hartshorn, Darling, & Co., Manchester, best copper work, 5 00
Hartshorn, Darling, & Co., best brass work, Diploma.
J. Colbath & Co., Manchester, 1 single and 1 double spring balance, with improvements, Diploma.
C. M. Hubbard & Co., Manchester, best cooking ranges, 5 00
C. M. Hubbard & Co., Manchester, best hot air furnaces, Diploma.
C. M. Hubbard & Co., Manchester, second best cooking stoves, Transactions.
R. C. Dnnlap, Manchester, best improvement on forge tuyere, Diploma.
J. F. Mellen, Boston, Mass., for salamander safes, and two bank locks, Diploma.

WM. R. PARKER, for the Committee.

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, &C.

Alpheus Branch, Manchester, two trunks, $3 00
" " " 1 fancy chaise harness, 4 00
L. E. Philbrick, S. Weare, best leather gloves and mittens, 3 00
G. W. Wentworth & Co., West Wilton, two pair brogans, Transactions.
J. Clark & Co., Manchester, one pair boots, 3 00
J. B. Chase, Manchester, best calf and lamb roller skins, Transactions.
J. Clark & Co., Manchester, boots and shoes, Transactions.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.

Cayzer & Fradd, Manchester, best lot hats and caps, Medal.
John Truesdale, Manchester, best furs. Medal.
Josiah Clark, Manchester, for best palm leaf hat, his own invention, Diploma.
John Morey, Manchester, for fur coat, Diploma.

PICTURES AND FANCY WORK.

Miss Lucy A. L. Taylor, Derry, for painting, Diploma.
Horace Jones, Manchester, for crayon head and pen drawing, Medal.
Edward Custer, Manchester, for oil paintings, $5 00
Nellie Burpee, New Hampton, for wax fruit and crayon drawing, Medal.
Luther French, Manchester, Grecian painting, Transactions.
John Rogers, Manchester, for group in clay, Transactions.
Elizabeth K. Winegar, Manchester, penmanship, Diploma.
F. A. Brown, Manchester, for ambrotypes, Medal.
W. L. Wilder, Manchester, for monochromes, Medal.
Ivar R. Gilbert, Pembroke, penmanship, Transactions.
Mrs. McLane, Manchester, crayon drawing, Diploma.
C. K. Mason, Dublin, mezzotint crayon, Medal.
H. D. W. Moulton, Manchester, for photographs, Medal.
Charles L. Moulton, Manchester, for daguerreotypes, Diploma.
J. U. French, Manchester, ambrotypes, Diploma and Transactions.
John M. Sawyer, Manchester, painting and graining, Transactions.
Mrs. H. S. Kelley, Manchester, crayons, Diploma.
Mrs. W. C. Osgood, Pittsfield, picture frames, Diploma.
Selina B. Paige, Manchester, drawing and painting, Diploma

Aphia C. Eastman, Manchester, painting and papier mache, Diploma.
Miss J. H. Robinson, Laconia, wax work, Diploma.
J. E. Cate, Manchester, crayons, Diploma.
P. S. Baker, Holderness, shell work, Diploma.
Mrs. Joseph Ferren, Manchester, pictures, Diploma.
Mary H. Prince, Manchester, Diploma.
Miss Laura Slade, Manchester, oil paintings, Medal.
Luther H. French, Manchester, 2 pellis frames, Transactions.
Abby C. Straw, Manchester, embroidered picture, Diploma.
Samuel Lamprey, Portsmouth, water colored pictures, Medal.
Charlotte D. York, Manchester, portrait painting, Medal.
George Main, Concord, for painting, Diploma and Transactions.
Geo. W. Adams, Jaffrey, book shelf, Transactions.
Nancy B. Towns, Manchester, oil paintings and crayons, Diploma.
J. H. Arey, Boscawen, wax flowers and moss, Diploma.
Elizabeth Matthews, New Hampton, wax fruit, Diploma.
Manchester Locomotive Works, for lithographic view, Diploma.
R. H. A. Barnes, Manchester, oil painting, scene in Mexico, Diploma.
E. L. Wheeler, Manchester, Grecian painting, Transactions.
E. Josephine Smith, Manchester, painting, Diploma.
Ellen A. Cole, Lake Village, wax work, Diploma.
Mrs. W. F. Chamberlain, Manchester, glass table, Medal.

E. ADAMS, for the Committee.

CORPORATION MANUFACTURES.

Manchester Print Works,				for best piece cassimere,	$4 00
"	"	"	"	delaines,	4 00
"	"	"	"	wool hose,	Medal.
"	"	"	"	cashmere,	Diploma.

Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, best ticking,	Medal.
" " " " blue denims,	Diploma.
" " " " marine stripes	Diploma.
" " " bleached cotton flannel,	Diploma.
" " " brown drilling,	Diploma.
" " " cotton sheets,	3 00
David Henderson, Merrimack, for carpeting,	Diploma.
Cochecho Manufacturing Company, Dover, for print cloths,	Diploma.
Franklin Mills, best all wool hose,	3 00
" " cotton and wool hose,	3 00
Faulkner & Colony, Keene, for colored flannels,	3 00

W. W. BROWN, for the Committee.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Wm. Brown, Sanbornton, for best rug carpet,	$1 00
Mrs. W. S. Curtice, Danbury, for best 10 yards toweling,	2 00
Mrs. J. A. Prescott, Jaffrey, for braided mat,	1 00
Mrs. J. D. Otterson, Nashua, for rug,	1 00
Mrs. W. Gay, Manchester, for rug,	Diploma.
Mrs. Brown, Campton, for mat,	Diploma.
Mrs. McLane, Manchester, mat,	Diploma.
Mrs. D. W. Bill, Gilsum, for hose,	2 00
S. A. Graham, Acworth, for hose,	2 00

HORACE C. STANLEY, for the Committee.

NEEDLE WORK AND MILLINERY.

Miss H. D. Gay, Nashua, for best fancy and ornamental needlework,	$5 00

Mrs. E. B. Edwards, Manchester second best,	$3 00
Mrs. Abraham Robertson, third best,	Diploma.
Mrs. Huckins, Holderness, best patch-work counterpane,	2 00
Sarah M. Gale, Manchester, best embroidery,	3 00
Hannah M. Hurlburt, Hanover, best darning,	4 00
Mrs. Hutchinson, Manchester, second,	2 00
Hannah M. Hurlburt, Hanover, for best patching,	4 00
N. L. Baker, Manchester, second,	2 00
J. M. Bean, Manchester, best silk bonnet,	6 00
A. B. Page, Manchester, second,	Medal.
A. B. Page, Manchester, best trimmed straw bonnet,	4 00
Mrs. Abraham Robertson, Manchester, best thread, or open worked bonnet,	3 00
Miss Miriam J. Dodge, for toy bed and bedding,	Diploma.
Mrs. J. A. Prescott, Jaffrey, for a wrought counterpane,	Diploma.
Mrs. J. T. Hoit, Concord, for counterpane.	Diploma.
Abby C. Straw, Manchester, an embrodered chair and cover,	Diploma.
Miss S. B. Paige, Manchester, chair seat and ottomans,	Diploma.
Mary S. Ayer, Manchester, a quilt and counterpane,	Diploma.
Miss Mary E. Slade, Manchester, (five years of age,) bed spread,	Diploma.
A. P. Gilson, Manchester, case of shirts and collars,	Medal.
Miss Julia A. Bunker, Manchester, (aged 12 years,) best patching and mending by girls under 16 years of age,	$2 00

EDMUND WORTH, for the Committee.

FURNITURE.

Geo. W. Ham, Concord, for best ottoman, Medal.
Mrs. S. L. Bailey, Manchester, for wrought rocking chair, Medal.

B. P. CILLEY, for the Committee.

PRINTING, BINDING, BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Blodgett Paper Company, Manchester, for the best printing paper, and best exhibition of wall paper, Diploma & $3 00
McFarland & Jenks, Concord, for best specimen of job printing, 3 00
John B. Clarke, Manchester, for best printed poster bills, Diploma.
Albin Beard, Nashua, for best printed blanks, Diploma
Abbot, Jenks, & Co., Manchester, for best copper-plate printing, Diploma.
Philip Wenzel, Portsmouth, for best fancy binding, Medal.
N. P. Green, Nashua, for best blank book binding, 3 00.
" " " " " ruling, Diploma.
Wm. H. Fisk, Manchester, for best fancy blank book binding, Diploma.
Horace Jones, Manchester, for best penmanship, Diploma.
A. P. Shattuck, for fine penmanship, Transactions.
Wm. W. Robbins, Milford, for superior wood rule reglet and quoins, Diploma.
N. J. Simons, Lawrence, Mass, for best writing ink, Diploma.
A. M. Dickey, Manchester, for best writing ink, Diploma.
Bethuel Farley, Marlow, second, Transactions.
Philip Wenzel, Portsmouth, for port-folios, porte-monnaies, dressing cases, &c., his own work, Diploma.

J. TENNEY, for the Committee.

SILVER WARE AND CUTLERY.

W. B. Durgin, Concord, for best silver ware, $5 00
E. E. Bailey, Claremont, second, Diploma.
Blodgett Edge Tool Company, J. G. Cilley, agent, for 4 pieces edge tools, Medal.
Claremont Cutlery Works, table cutlery, 5 00
H. H. Ladd, Manchester, for silver and plated ware, Diploma.
B. F. Edmunds, for exhibition of plated ware, Diploma.
W. T. Maynard, Manchester, for exhibition of hair jewelry, Diploma.

GEO. H. HUBBARD, for the Committee.

DENTISTRY, CHEMICALS, MINERALS, &c.

Wm. L. Wilder, Manchester, minerals and fossils, Diploma.
Chamberlain & Gerrish, Manchester, best case dentistry, Diploma.
Geo. H. Ruggles, Boston, mica, Diploma.

GEO. H. HUBBARD, A. J. YOUNG, } *Committee.*

NEW INVENTIONS.

J. W. Killam, East Wilton, for machine for planing bedstead stuff, Diploma and Transactions.
J. Hazelton & Co., Manchester, for model of combination water-wheel, Diploma.
J. C. Briggs, Concord, for a clock with improved rotary pendulum, Medal.

John Woodward, Wilmot Flat, for a clothes drier, Diploma.
Chas. B. Long, Manchester, for two ratchet drill stocks, Transactions.
H. M. Glines, Manchester, for force pump, Diploma.
S. A. Heath, Nashua, for a clothes drier, Diploma.
Mary S. Ayer, Manchester, swifts, Diploma.
Hazen S. Bacheler, West Lebanon, tooth extractor, Diploma.
E. C. Badger, Warner, millstone dresser, Diploma.
Porter Dodge, Francestown, soap-stone parlor stove, Diploma.
Porter Dodge, Francestown, soap-stone oven mouth, Transactions.
Geo. Kenney, Milford, self-acting car coupling, (a very ingenious invention,) Diploma.
N. Durant, Lebanon, potato digger, Diploma & Trans.
E. J. Durant, Lebanon, feed cutter, Diploma.
J. & D. M. Hazleton, Wilmot, wheel jack, Diploma.
J. M. & S. F. Stanton, Manchester, machine for winding harness and netting meshes, Diploma.
Tillotson, Sleeper & Gale, Concord, patent lard lamp, Diploma.
Benj. P. Sargent, Sutton, expanding horse shoe, Diploma.
J. F. Mellen, Boston, Mass., machine stamp, Diploma.
M. & J. H. Buck & Co., of Lebanon, patent artificial stone, Medal.
J. W. Briggs, Cleveland, Ohio, for patent horse collar, Diploma.
John Tyler, West Lebanon, patent water-wheel, Diploma.

MARTIN BUCK,
VIRGIL WOODCOCK,
J. H. DIMAN,
J. M. HARVEY,
} *Committee.*

ARTICLES UNCLASSED.

Wm. Badger, Gilmanton, yarn and truss wicking, Medal.
H. B. Harrington, Lebanon, target rifle, Diploma.
Miss Frances E. Tower, Winchester, fancy hair work, Diploma.
L. Dearborn, Concord, piano forte, Diploma.
S. A. Ladd, Meredith Bridge, melodeon, Diploma.
T. & E. Sawyer, Nashua, seraphine, Diploma.
Edwin Custer, window curtain, Transactions.
J. C. Tasker, Manchester, specimens of verde antique marble, Transactions & Diploma.
Chase & Palmer, Manchester, marble work, Medal.
H. Arey, Boscawen, for woolens, Diploma & Transactions.

GREENLEAF CLARKE,
HOSEA EATON,
JOHN S. CRAIG,
E. T. BALDWIN,
} *Committee.*

FARMS, GARDENS AND ORCHARDS.

The Judges on Farms, Gardens, Orchards and Meadows were requred to perform a severer labor than usually devolves on a single examining Committee. The number of entries made, and the locations visited, was about fifty. These places were widely separated from each other, being situated at different points between Portsmouth on the east, and the banks of the Connecticut on the west, and between the southern limits of the State, and the towns of Plymouth and Lebanon on the north. The distance which we were obliged to travel was over seven hundred miles; about five hundred of which were passed over with a private team, affording a good opportunity to examine every farm personally and allowing it to speak for itself.

The time allotted to this labor was nearly three weeks, and our examination as thorough as we were able to make.

In order that the committee might have suitable evidence in regard to the farms examined, and the manner in which they are cultivated, the following circular was issued to the competitors:

"In judging of farms, it is understood that reference is to be had to the cultivation, the stock, the improvements, the expenses and productions. Persons, desiring to make entries in this department, must inform the Secretary, by the 10th of July, and when they make their examination, they will require full and accurate answers to the following questions, so far as it is possible at that time to obtain them:

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FARMS AND FRUIT TREES.

What number of acres of land have you?

What number of acres of land do you cultivate?

What number of acres of land is in wood, and what waste?

How many years have you cultivated your farm?

What is the nature of the soil? and what was the original wood growth upon it? what is the subsoil.

How deep do you plow, and with what plow? why do you prefer that depth?

Have you practised any system of drainage? and what?

What have done to reclaim bog meadows, and restore worn out pastures? and what is the result?

What amount of stock do you keep, and what breeds are they? what is the average number of each?

What is your method of wintering a stock of cattle?

What is your method of keeping milch cows in summer and winter?

How much butter and cheese do you make annually? and how much milk do you sell?

How many cart loads (40 bushels to the load) of manure

do you make annually? and what is your manner of preserving it?

How do you compost? how much and what kinds of artificial manure do you use, and what is your method of applying it?

State your method of applying all manures to your different crops.

What number of acres do you appropriate to each crop?

What is the amount of seed used per acre of each crop? the preparation of seed, if any, before sowing or planting, the time and mode of sowing, cultivating and harvesting, and what is the produce, per acre?

Have your crops been affected in any way either by disease or insects?

What kind of grasses do you cultivate?

How many acres do you mow, and what amount do you cut per acre?

What is your usual method of cutting and curing your grass crops?

What quantity of grass seed do you sow per acre? and what grain crop is best for seeding down?

Do yon apply any top dressing to your mowing? if so, what kind?

Have you eradicated all troublesome weeds from your farm? what are most injurious?

What number of apple trees have you? what proportion grafted? what variety is most desirable?

What number and kinds of other fruit have you?

What is your nursery management?

What is your orchard management?

What kind of fences prevail on your farm?

Do you keep accurate farm accounts?

State the expenditures and receipts of your farm for the present season in the gross and for the individual crops?

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO GARDENS.

What is the nature of your soil?

What kinds of manure do you use for the different kinds of vegetables—when and how do you apply it?

Give a general statement as to your management through the season."

We commenced our labors at Lebanon, on the premises of Zuar Eldridge, Esq., which had been entered upon the committee's books for inspection. We found Mr. Eldridge situated on the summit of a huge elevation in the south part of the town, but occupying a strong soil and a favorable location for raising cattle and sheep, and for the cultivation of fruit. His farm is large and under a good state of improvement. He has been on it many years, and has expended much backbone upon it. He hoes this year some ten acres, and has as much more in barley, wheat, oats, &c. His crops are generally very vigorous in growth, and give promise of an unusual yield. He keeps a large number of sheep, and had on hand at the time of our visit two years' clip of excellent fine wool. He has a young orchard of thrifty apple, pear and plum trees, which will soon be a source of profit to him. A few years more hard labor on his premises, in repairing or rebuilding his barns and fences, will make his place very desirable, notwithstanding its unfavorable location.

We next visited the farm of Wm. R. Kimball, Esq., of Cornish. Unexpectedly, we found him swinging his scythe and sweating under the morning's labor. After satisfactory evidence that his household affairs were managed properly, we turned our attention to his orchard and growing crops. Mr. K. has about 160 acres of land, on which are growing the present season, fields of good wheat, oats, potatoes, &c. His corn is not so stout as usual, in consequence of wet weather, and the attacks of the worms. He is an experimenter in farming. Though he has learned his trade and practised it well for years, he is not willing to relinquish all efforts to improve. Some of his trials this year on his garden and fields are worthy of a permanent re-

cord. He has a good young orchard. His land is hilly and difficult of cultivation, but presents a variety of soil, and is adapted to the various crops he desires to grow.

Leaving Mr. Kimball, we proceded onward to the river, to Mr. Ebenezer Pike's. We were waited upon by Mr. Chester Pike, who enters into the business of farming and gardening with a commendable zeal. His land is mostly plain, of an original pine growth, sandy and not very retentive of fertilizers. But ten years of labor, and the judicious application of manures, and thorough cultivation, has materially changed the character of the soil. He had in growth, at the date of our visit, which was the 8th of August, heavy fields of corn and potatoes, and an immense amount of small grain, to say nothing of a barn full of rye already harvested. He had in cultivation nearly fifty acres. His farm contains 400 acres. He usually keeps 50 head of cattle—two or three hundred sheep, and 30 or 40 of the horse kind. His garden is a source of much income. It is early, productive, and near a market.

We include Mr. Pike's statement as a part of this report.

MR. PIKE'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Farms, Gardens, &c.:

Relative to questions concerning farms, gardens, &c., herewith find brief answers. I have about four hundred acres of land; eighty acres of wood—the remainder under improvement—and no waste land. The nature of the soil is a sandy loam, with the exception of about sixty acres of bottom land, which, perhaps, should be reckoned with another class.

I plow from six to 10 inches, in the spring—I consider it preferable for sandy soils, to fall plowing; they are less liable to be disturbed by high winds, freshets, &c. It is an

error to suppose that sandy or gravelly sub-soils render deep plowing useless; for by shallow plowing, the soil will become so compact that it will be difficult of penetration by roots. But the greatest advantage, perhaps, derived from deep plowing, is the greater security from drouth—the rains and dews descend to a greater depth, and are not carried off by the action of the sun and winds, as soon as otherwise.

My experience of drainage is not as great as some. The land that I am about to speak of, was about as hard looking as any you often meet, being so miry in many places as to to be unsafe for man or beast to venture upon it, and thickly covered with old logs and stumps, and quite a growth of black ash and alder. In some spots it bore a little poor hay. The sub-soil is a clayey marl; in spots quicksand and clay, with from two to four feet of mud on the top. I cleared it of logs and stumps, also of root and branch of the brush. I ditched it through 2 1-2 by 4 feet, worked it over and planted potatoes, with good success; also, the second year; third year, stocked, and it has since yielded 1 1-2 tons of good quality of hay per acre.

I commenced on one side to take muck for the yard compost heap, also drawing liberally on poor knolls to spread and plow the next season. I take it clean as far as I go. The bottom, as I said before, is a clay marl, which, as far as it is cleared, is in a first-rate quality of hay. My pastures are in good condition—one being a new pasture, and the others never having been fed by sheep, are in good condition and need no reclaiming.

Relative to stock, I wintered thirty-six horse kind, mostly of the Morgan blood. I stable as many of them as possible through the winter, feeding the older ones, morning and night, on chopped feed; the remaining feed on hay; I give all a mess of roots every day, with a thorough carding; horses intended for market, about six quarts of grain per day, with gentle use. I never feed more than what they

will eat up quick, allowing them to stand with empty rack a good share of the time. Also wintered fifty head of cattle, mostly of the native blood, (with the exception of a few Devons) and all of one color, a cherry red. Also more than two hundred sheep of the Merino blood. When my stock comes to the barn, it is generally in good condition, and I endeavor to keep them so through the winter, by feeding regularly and keeping as many housed as possible, and warm sheds for the remainder, also for my sheep. I feed five times in twenty-four hours—feed the first thing in the morning, again at 10 o'clock, at which time, to those that I mess, I give carrots and turnips; third feed at 1 o'clock—this and the 10 o'clock feed is generally coarse fodder; fourth feed at the time of tying up; lastly in the evening. I have thirteen hog kind, (two of them spring pigs) of the large Suffolk or Stevens breed. I fattened, in 1851, three of this breed—mother and two pigs—the pigs were twenty-three months old. One weighed 746 1-2 lbs., the other 706, the mother 689, making 2141 1-2 lbs. of superior quality, for which I received, in Fanueil Hall Market, 9 cts. per lb., while the common grades of pork were selling for 7 and 7 1-2 cts.

Milch cows are fed the same, with the exception of about six weeks previous to calving, at which time I commence to give them extra of roots, with a small quantity of meal, with three or four small ears of corn at night. Keep them in good pastures through the summer, changing every week. I plant corn late to feed them on, in case of short feed also in the fall. I have made 2000 lbs. of cheese, and five or six hundred of butter—besides we use a large quantity of milk in the family. I put about 200 loads of swamp muck into the yard in the fall; work it over as much as possible through September, October and November; yard on it through the winter; mix and draw out in the spring, five hundred loads of forty bushels to the load.

Last summer had four compost heaps, of the following

description: First, a good foundation of swamp muck, then a layer of horse manure, (of which I make about twenty loads through the summer) continuing in the above manner with manure and muck, and an occasional sprinkle of lime and salt, finishing with a thick covering of muck, shoveling the whole over twice, at least, previous to the time of using. I also put in the contents of the hog yard.—They are supplied with muck, and induced to work it over by occasionally throwing on corn and digging it in, &c. I also keep them supplied with a plenty of straw and weeds. I use about 150 bushels of hen and turkey manure, 150 bushels wood ashes, 4 hhds. lime, 20 bushels salt. I crush the manure fine, slake the lime and mix the whole together. Plant corn three feet one way, and two and one half the other, with Woodward's Planter and Dropper, which drops the mixture at the same time with the corn, and directly upon the corn. This can be regulated to drop as much or as little as you please. I usually drop a large spoonfull at time of planting, afterwards putting on to some pieces a small handful at the roots, hoeing immediately afterwards. Hoe corn three times, or, in other words, until I subdue the weeds. I hold that ground should be stirred often, as it enables it the better to withstand drouth, and the soil be rendered more retentive of moisture, and more capable of abstracting it from the atmosphere. With potatoes, drop a handful of the mixture at time of planting; after they are hoed, a handful of plaster of paris.

I make a practice of plowing in all my manure, whether long or short, and for all kinds of crops. The number of acres in each crop are as follows, as near as I can judge:—100 acres in grass, 35 acres in rye, 30 acres in corn, 5 acres to potatoes, 3 acres to beans, 6 acres in wheat, 16 acres in oats, 12 acres India wheat, with patches of peas, turnips, carrots, beets, &c. As to the amount of seed per acre:—Wheat, 2 bushels—wash clean and sow the first of Sept.; rye, 1 or 1 1-2 bushels—sow the first of Sept., (the most

preferable time) or the last thing before winter sets in; oats, 2 to 4 bushels—sow in March, if possible; buck wheat or India wheat, from 3-4 to 1 1-2 bushels; beans, in drill, 1 to 1 1-2 bushels; peas, 1 to 1 1-2, in drill, (broadcast 2 to 3 bushels); corn, 6 to 8 quarts; potatoes, 15 bushels—plant the last of April or first of May; corn, from the first of May to 20th; turnips, 1 1-2 pounds, in drill; carrots, 2 to 3 pounds, in drill.

My crops have not been affected either by disease or insect, with the exception of about four acres of corn on green sward. The corn was early planted; weeded it early; filled the vacancy at the time of weeding; ashed the corn immediately. These injuries are not perceptible now.

I cultivate herdsgrass and clover mostly, with a very little redtop and foul meadow.

I mow about 100 acres, and cut, upon an average, 1 ton per acre. Grass, at the commencement of the season, is put in cocks the day it is cut, previous to the falling of the dews; if clover hay, let it remain in the cock through the next day, opening it on the third day and putting it in the barn; other kinds the second day. I have to commence haying as soon as the grass is in the blow, which, perhaps, is quite too soon; but on account of having considerable to cut, some would be more injured by long waiting.

I sow 12 quarts of herdsgrass, with 10 or 12 pounds of clover seed. I consider winter wheat the best crop for seeding down.

I have experimented some on top dressing, using lime, plaster of paris and ashes, with very good success. By the way, I consider wood ashes one of the most important fertilizers. It is easily obtained, and at very little expense. I carefully save all my ashes. Leached ashes should likewise be saved; it has parted with its potash, but it still retains its phosphoric acid and most of its lime. They will warm cold, wet places, and are very destructive to insects.

Relative to weeds, I have them all under my control, with the exception of one piece of land planted with hops and corn, which bears the most injurious weed that I am acquainted with. It has several names, called in this section, couch; the other weed, called the flat weed. However the last cutting of weeds in this rainy weather, that we could not hay, has put them out of sight for the present; and as the field is in hops, which will demand a good share of time, I hope in this way to eradicate them entirely.

I have about 100 apple trees; about fifty grafted; a few plums and grapes.

My nursery I manure yearly; plant early in March with peas; sowing a second crop of turnips in July. Instead of sowing turnips this season, set out white turnips. In this manner I succeed in keeping it free from weeds, and, of a necessity, well trimmed.

My orchard is occasionally plowed and manured, and kept trimmed.

Fences are mostly stump and rail, having but a very little stone wall.

Do not keep accurate farm accounts, but know very near, at the end of the year, how every thing figures in the whole.

I keep four men and one boy by the season—two working 7 months each. Man and boy 8 months, and 1 man by the year; also one man works enough to pay rent for a house, at $25,00.

I buy 1 ton of plaster of paris, 100 bushels ashes, 20 bushels salt, and save 150 bushels of the dropping of hens and turkeys bought in the fall for fattening purposes.

Comparing my farm now to what it was 12 years ago, the improvements made, also the *condition*, the management, cultivation, &c., and the *profits* derived, I think it will compare favorably with any farm in New England.

Garden.

The nature of the soil is a sandy loam, nearly level, with

perhaps a slight inclination to the south. I plow early in the spring, fully ten inches deep. The depth, to which the soil will become warmed, will depend entirely upon the depth to which the plow is sunk. The compact soil below this will hold its winter temperature to a late day in the spring. Therefore, if you plow but four or five inches, there will be a chilled surface presenting itself to the roots of the young and tender crop. It is essential to an early growth of vegetation, that the soil should early become warm. This takes place only by the circulation of warm air through the soil. A portion of my garden is naturally light and porous, readily admitting the warm air of early spring, even before plowing. I manure a portion of my garden in the fall, with the droppings of the cows through the summer, which is upon muck, that is free from seeds. A greater portion I manure in the spring, with manure from the heap that is made from stall-fed cattle; plow it all in.

Plow full ten inches deep, after which pulverize thoroughly with the harrow and rake. Though this may seem a small matter to many, yet it is owing to the finely pulverized condition of the beds of a garden that it possesses a highly absorbant power to attract the moisture of the atmosphere—a source of fertility that many farmers scarcely seem aware that they possess. I make my beds and sow as early in April as possible. Sow beets, carrots, onions; plant out small onions; sow lettuce, sow asparagus, plant out two years old plants, sow sage, sow parsnips, radishes, &c. Plant out large onions to raise seed, also beets, carrots, turnips and parsnips, all as soon as the ground is free from frost.

Plant early corn if settled weather; plant the Tucket or Canada corn. I have had it fit for the table the 16th of July—this year the 22d. Also plant early potatoes. I plant my early peas the last of March or the first of April. Have had them the 15th of June.

I plant early cucumbers the last of April—usually have them fit for the table about the 15th of July.

Plant melons from the 1st to the 15th of May; also cucumbers for pickling; also squashes.

The last of May or first of June clear the ground where we had early lettuce and radish, and sow late beets and carrots for winter use; also fill up vacancies where early beets and turnips have been pulled for market, either with seed or by transplanting. By the first of July, I clear the early pea ground and sow English turnips, which will give better late crops than if planted earlier; also transplant the mammoth white turnip, filling up vacancies, &c.

The last of July sow English turnips upon ground where potatoes have been taken for market, and continue to do so until the middle of August. During all this time the hoe has not been a stranger. An old distich runs:—

"The more we hoe,
The more we grow."

We work in the garden by odd jobs, mostly mornings, as we have some spare time before breakfast; and as it is the best time for destroying insects, we spend a few minutes in it every morning. We consider that hoeing is a benefit even where there are no weeds to destroy, and, in fact, it should be the object to *keep* rather than to *get* them out of the beds. Hoeing makes the ground sweet, and open to the atmosphere, whereby the crops are much sooner brought to maturity; also keeping the surface light and porous will prevent the parching effects of the drouth.

I use the mixture of hen manure, lime, ashes, salt and charcoal dust in my beds; also on melons and late sowed turnips.

I usually commence to furnish the market some ten days ahead of my neighbors:—

Early peas, June 15, per bushel in pod,	$2 00
" beans, " 20, " " " "	1 50
" potatoes, July 10, per bushel,	1 00
" corn, " 22, " " in husk,	1 00

Early beets, turnips, carrots, &c., last of June, 1 00
" cucumbers, July 15, 12 cts. per doz.
Water melons, &c., in abundance; also squashes.

The above are the prices that I receive at the Windsor market. I furnished the market quite ten days previous to any one else. The above dates are the times that I commenced to deliver each kind.

EBEN'R PIKE.

Resuming our journey down the river, it was but a few hours' ride from Cornish, to one of the best farms in New Hampshire, that of Hon. Isaac Hubbard, of Claremont. It consists of some 400 acres, and has been under improvement by its present owner and occupant for more than a half century. Mr. Hubbard is now in his 86th year, and, at the time of our visit, was able to go about over a good portion of the premises. He gave us a written account of each field, in his own hand-writing, embracing a description of the soil, the character of the original growth, and the manner in which they have been cultivated.

Mr. Hubbard, as it is generally known, has the credit of breeding some of the largest cattle in the State. The famous ox "*Olympus*," which created so much talk a few years ago, and after being exhibited in New England, was shipped to England and became the wonder there, was reared by Mr. Hubbard, on this farm.

For some years past Capt. Long, a relative of the family, who abandoned a life on the sea, has taken the principal charge of the farm. The amount of stock now on the premises is about 40 head of cattle, 8 horses, a pair of mules, some 300 sheep and 8 hogs. There are 15 acres of ground in corn, 2 or 3 in potatoes and beans, 7 in rye, 4 in wheat, 12 in oats and 2 in barley. The farm cuts 100 tons of hay, a very little of which is sold. It is fenced by about 1400 rods of stone wall. The neat stock has a strong mixture of the Ayrshire blood, and some partake of the

Spanish stock imported by the Hon. Mr. Jarvis. Capt. Long makes use of the mowing machine, which he finds to be very advantageous on his grounds, easily cutting 8 or 10 acres in a half day.

Leaving Claremont behind, we directed our course for the farm-house of Col. Glidden, of Unity, which, after a dark drive, on roads of tortuous character, we reached, somewhat late, though in season to find the Colonel in spirits for a three hours' talk notwithstanding the labors which a good hay day had imposed.

Mr. Glidden is Chairman of the Executive Board of the State Society, and from the first has been a working man in the ranks. He occupies a large, and rough, and somewhat cold farm. His pastures are on the right inclination and affords the requisite feed to produce the great numbers of sleek, fat steers for which he is noted. *He is a neat farmer.* His lands are well cultivated—no unsubdued corners of the fields—no shrubs by division walls or in the highway can be found. No plows and harrows, no old sleds or carts, no scattered boards or decaying wood encumber his yards, or give indication of indolence or want of economy. In this respect, we wish scores of farmers whom we would name if it were proper, would take example. The farm contains 300 acres, and the fields are protected from the invasion of foreign animals by more than six miles of stone wall. He keeps 300 sheep, 20 head of cattle, and generally 2 or 3 horses. He has done much in draining, by which he has not only redeemed many acres of waste land, but furnished a depository for innumerable loads of stone. The amount of mowing and tillage land is estimated at 60 acres. He has about 7 acres under the hoe, the present season, and as much more in wheat and oats. Col. Glidden employs less help, according to the nature of his farm and the amount of labor required, than any farmer who enters for a premium.

At Walpole, on our way to Keene, we had the pleasure

of looking over a very fine garden belonging to Mr. J. L. Mitchell. Mr. M. is engaged in business abroad, but has a quiet residence in the beautiful town of Walpole, where he spends a portion of his leisure days in the enjoyment of country life, and cultivates one of the most attractive gardens presented for our inspection.

We had but an hour by daylight at Keene. Having no examinations to make there, we hastened on to Winchester.

This is a quiet little village, down among the hills, from which ignorance and bad society have been, by common consent, excluded. Leaving our team at Mr. S. W. Buffum's, we took a flying trip of two miles over the hills to the retired little rural dwelling of Mr. Asahel Tower, whose orchard we were invited to examine. Mr. Tower is getting advanced in life, has not a very vigorous constitution, and, being unable to work on his hard, rough farm, directs his attention to the culture of fruit. He has some 200 apple trees in bearing—130 old trees, a young and growing orchard, which has been set 6 years, and some 1200 scions in growth. He has a good fruit location, and is doing something worthy of notice in its cultivation.

Returning to Mr. Buffum's, and enjoying a good dinner, we were ready to commence our labors of examination. Mr. Buffum was formerly in trade, and engaged extensively in the palm-leaf business. Being unfortunate he *failed* and was "worse than nothing," as the saying is. He was not discouraged—and if he has been since then, there is one in his house who has not. It is not in his nature to be idle. He must work, whether with profit or without. Finding a neglected farm, grown up with bushes, occupied by poor buildings, and yielding scarcely hay enough to winter a cow, he made purchase. What, eleven years ago, cost him but little over a thousand dollars, he can now sell, with the improvements, for more than $5000. He put on a team which stopped at no obstacle—the stubborn soil must yield, or

chains and plow beams break. In this way he subdued acres of once worthless land. His meadows, fertile as gardens, are burdened with an excess of grass, and his unequalled herd of Durhams attest its quality.

Mr. Buffum keeps accurate farm accounts and manifests much system in his agricultural operations. He weighs every load of hay and all kinds of fodder that go into his barn, having a platform balance in his barn-floor for that purpose. He finds it a great convenience, and probably does not cut so much as when he guessed at it, though it may winter more stock. This estimating the weight of hay is not reliable—men almost invariably set it too high, especially if it is their own!

MR. BUFFUM'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Farms:

GENTLEMEN:—I send you the following crude statement. I have 260 acres of land connected with my farm. I plant and sow about 16 acres; have 45 acres of wood and about five acres of waste land; have cultivated my farm for eight years. The soil of my upland is a very sandy loam; the original wood was white pine; the subsoil is sand on clay. I plow from seven to twelve inches deep. I use the Eagle Plow. I vary in depth of plowing according to the quantity of manure I have to put on. Where I plowed deep, the drouth of the last two or three seasons has not affected my crops, and grass seed has taken well each year. In regard to my drainage, I have not done as much as I might, but have used chiefly open ditches; but I like under draining much better where I have practised it. I have reclaimed eight acres of bog meadow. I first thoroughly drained it, inverted the sod, and carted on sand, spread on oyster-shell lime and wood ashes. On the above,

I formerly cut less than two tons of the poorest meadow hay—this season I have cut 14 tons and 422 lbs. of good English hay upon the same. I have restored 16 acres of worn out pasture—it was filled with large pine stumps and covered with brush. I paid 25 dollars at two different times to have the brush cut, and it seemed to grow more luxuriantly in consequence. I then resolved to exterminate it by plowing—I had the stumps pulled with Willis' stump puller, for which I paid 30 dollars. It cost me eight dollars per acre to plow it—the land was not worth seventy-five cents an acre—that is, it produced nothing but brush and wintergreen. The same land is now worth from fifty to one hundred dollars an acre. I planted it with potatoes the first year, with corn the second year, and then laid it down with barley. The potatoes I manured with a compost of meadow muck, ashes and oyster-shell lime, about 16 bushels each of ashes and lime to the acre. The second year I plowed in 20 loads of green manure, and put in 10 loads of compost in the hill to the acre. When I laid it down with barley, I spread on 25 bushels of ashes and 25 bushels of oyster-shell lime per acre. It is now some of the best land I have for any crop.

I keep about 30 head of cattle, 4 horses and a few sheep. My cattle are Durham, full blood and mixed.

I cut my poorest hay, straw and corn fodder, wet it and put on oat meal from a pint to a quart for each animal, feed it to them at night and morning, and, through the day, feed with dry fodder. I endeavor to have as much variety of food as I can conveniently. I give my calves a quart of potatoes a day, pounding them with a mallet, which is much easier than cutting them. Feed my cows regularly with carrots, give each about one-half peck a day—feed all my stock and horses with them occasionally—find it makes them healthy. In summer I soil my cows with sweet corn which I sow broadcast and cut as wanted. I make about 500 lbs. of butter and 400 lbs. of cheese, and sell over 100 gallons of

milk. I make from 250 to 275 cart-loads (of 40 bushels each) of manure per year. I keep it in the barn cellar level it down occasionally and cover it with muck sufficient to absorb all moisture. I get muck in the cellar in the fall enough to last through the winter. What my cellar will not contain, I carry out, pile up and cover with muck. By working it over once or twice in the spring, it becomes fine and well prepared for garden and root crops generally and also to put in the hill for corn, if desired.

My composts are prepared by putting everything valuable into my hog and sink yards. For the last two years, have used about 150 bushels per year of oyster-shell lime, and from 150 to 300 bushels of ashes. This year I have used, in addition to the above, 1500 lbs. Peruvian guano and 600 lbs. Mexican guano. Most artificial manures, I apply broadcast. I spread all green manure and plow in. I have planted this season, 7 acres with corn, 3 acres with potatoes; sowed 3 do. with barley, 2 do. with wheat, one-half do. with carrots, and one-half do. with oats and peas. I sow a bushel of rye per acre, 2 bushels wheat, and from 2 to 2 1-2 of barley.

My crops have not been affected by disease or insects. I mow about 30 acres—average about one ton and three-fourths per acre, first crop. I cultivate herdsgrass, red and white clover, red top and fowl meadow. I have raised millet this season with good success. I sow about twelve quarts of herdsgrass, 8 lbs. of red clover and 2 lbs. of white clover, and one bushel of red top per acre. I consider barley the best grain for seeding clover. I have used some top-dressing. Oyster-shell lime, ashes and Peruvian guano. I have not eradicated all weeds. I am troubled with Roman wormwood. I have 60 young apple trees, all grafted. My farm is fenced with rail, boards and stumps.

S. W. BUFFUM.

Winchester, N. H., Sept. 10, 1855.

A few hours drive in the evening, and an early start the next morning, enabled us to make our way through Dublin, Peterboro' and Greenfield to Francestown, by noon. Taking a fresh horse we sought the mountain. Under its northern shadow, high up heavenward, lies the farm of Alexander Wilson. It is a cold soil, though evidently not without strength to produce good crops. Mr. W. is now getting past the noonday of life, though he is good for much service yet. We were called to visit his orchard and reclaimed meadow. He has in bearing nearly a thousand apple trees, which will produce fruit enough to supply half a county. He buds and grafts for the love of it, and has the result of his labors on every field of his farm.

Mr. Wilson has a reclaimed meadow, which he purchased with a view to reclamation at a very cheap rate. He has thoroughly subdued it, and placed upon it a variety of crops in order to test its powers. He has increased its value tenfold.

Mr. W. makes the following statement with reference to his meadow:

I find 208 rods of ditch in my meadow, which took 42 1-2 days at $1,00 per day,		$42,50
For 31 1-2 days, turning do. at $1,00 per day,		31,50
" 15 bush. of potatoes, at 58c, to plant,		8,70
" 8 days planting, at $1,00 per day,		8,00
" 6 " hoeing, " " " "		6,00
" one-half bush. of barley,		1,50
" 1 day of raking in, at $1,00 per day,		1,00
" digging potatoes, by estimation, 18 days,		18,00
		$117,20
Credit for 8 1-2 bush. of barley,	$8 50,	
By an estimation, 450 bush. of potatoes, at 20c per bush.	90,00,	
		$98,50
Leaving the land 4 1-2 acres in debt.		$18,70

N. WILSON.

On Monday, the commencement of our second week out, we left Manchester, for Dunbarton, taking in our way the garden of C. S. Fisher, in the edge of Goffstown, near the Manchester line. Mr. Fisher has for many years been engaged in the grocery business, supplying a large number of customers with the choicest groceries, vegetables and meats in the market. A few years ago he purchased the farm which he now occupies, and, during the summer months, may be found diligently laboring to improve his soil. His land is strong by nature, though somewhat rocky, and of late years before he purchased it, greatly neglected. Mr. F. is cultivating in the modern modes, and already his fields show the advantage derived therefrom.

Mr. Fisher does not keep a large stock of cattle, finding it more profitable to grow garden vegetables for the market. His garden land has a southern and eastern inclination and produces early crops. Having a market of his own, he understands what and when to carry in his productions. The amount which he has sold the present season from his garden would surprise those who have had no experience in this kind of culture.

The amount of land included in the garden was 129 square rods. It was dressed with stable manure, leached ashes and guano.

The expenses may be reckoned, somewhat as follows:

Interest on land, say	$6,00
Plowing and preparing,	5,00
Manure, 2 cords,	10,00
Ashes,	4,00
Guano,	5,00
Seed,	5,00
	$35,00

The labor was done at "odd jobs," and cannot be estimated.

The amount sold was—

For vegetables, wholesale price,	$224,56
" fruit,	65,11
" seed saved,	14,00
	$303,67
Deduct expense (except labor,)	35,00
	$268,67

The labor according to the statement cannot have exceeded the $68,67—leaving a net profit of $200,00.

From Mr. Fisher's, we proceeded to Dunbarton, and visited the garden and reclaimed meadow of Mr. Page Twiss. Most of Mr. T.'s land is rocky, and by no means easy of cultivation, though it possesses the virtue of producing well and in good season. His crops all looked well and promised a handsome yield. He has a small muck meadow located near his barns, from which he has taken a great amount of valuable enriching material for several years.—The present year, he experimented on a portion of this which he had reclaimed, placing upon it a large variety of seeds, and reaping a satisfactory product. Our farmers generally have learned the value of muck meadows, and hold them in higher estimation than formerly.

As a gardener, few men can compare with Mr. Twiss,—perhaps we ought to say, with him and his sons, for there seems to be a mutual interest. His garden was free from weeds, but full of such vegetables as every kitchen garden should contain. In this branch, Mr. T. takes the lead in his neighborhood. He devotes considerable time to fruit growing, and cultivates some of the choicest varieties.

MR. TWISS'S STATEMENT ON RECLAIMED MEADOWS.

The piece of meadow land that you examined, contains about 1-2 acre. It is a muck swamp, the muck being valu-

able for composting for manure The greatest depth that I have taken out muck is 9 feet. In 1850 and '51 I dug a ditch for the purpose of draining so that I could get muck out, as it was liable to be wet and soft. It was almost entirely worthless for grass, which grew very light and of very poor quality. My method is to cut and turn the surface with a bog hoe. The expense of turning it, I am unable to state, being done at different times; but I should consider it preferable to attempting to plow it with our common kinds of plows, supposing the meadow was dry enough to carry teams. There was a small piece planted with potatoes last year, putting a shovel-full of stable manure to three hills. On this spot, this year, I put a variety of garden vegetables, such as onions, beets, carrots turnips, cabbages, squashes, melons, cucumbers, without any manure; also a little wheat and oats, but they grew so weak that they fell down, so that they did not fill well; the corn, the crows pulled up, not letting it have a fair trial, but took more than half. Beans grew well. The rest of the piece was planted with potatoes, making the holes with a hoe, put a small shovel-full of stable manure in a hill; planted small potatoes. The growth of tops was uncommonly large; the rust struck them before they came to maturity, injuring the crop somewhat. Every thing that has been planted upon this piece of meadow ground has grown full as well as on upland, with the same care and cultivation, and certainly it looks much better, and it is evident that our old meadows are worth reclaiming.

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Statement on Garden.

The garden offered for the Society premium, consists of about one acre. The soil is hard and rocky, having a southwestern slope. Most of it has been under cultivatien for five years and part of it much longer. In the spring, I

spread on 24 loads of compost manure, (made by drawing muck into the barn yard, letting the cows lie on it during the summer season of last year,) plowed the ground well twice to a good depth; run the cultivator over it once, and harrowed it once before sowing. Sowed most of the varieties from the 11th to the 18th of May. I sowed only 8 square rods of onions, as the onion maggot has destroyed the crop for two or three years past. I took 2-3 of a cart load of compost manure composed of night soil muck and ashes, mixed it well together, and spread it evenly over the surface, and harrowed it in. June 19th, discovered the maggots eating the onions at a rapid rate. My motto was to kill or cure. Took a water pot, taking the head off the spout so that the water would run in one stream, then poured boiling water directly on the top of the rows, which made the onions wilt down but they soon came up again. It stopped their works until about the second of July; when they made their appearance again, I gave them another drink of boiling water the same as before; whether the boiling water was a preservative or not, or whether they stopped of their own accord, is more than I can tell. I harvested the onions, and they yield at the rate of 425 bushels to the acre. I shall not be able to make a correct statement on most of the other vegetables. If the carrot crop is anything compared to what it has been years past, there will be from 150 to 200 bushels. The beets will be safe at 75 bushels or upwards; 40 or 50 bushels of ruta-bagas, by an estimate at the rate of 1200 bushels to the acre. On one spot where I have taken off a good crop of white beans, there is a fair crop of sound turnips standing, the seed being sown between the rows of beans after hoeing. I will here enumerate the principal varieties cultivated: *Fruit*—gooseberries, currants, plums and grapes of different kinds; *Vegetables*—onions, oats, carrots, parsnips and ruta-bagas, English turnips, green topped potatoes, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, cabbages, peppers, 6 varieties beans, peas, sweet

corn, pop corn, squashes, melons, cucumbers, citrons of different varieties. I also raise various kinds of garden seeds; use Pratt's sowing machine for sowing; distance between rows for onions, about 12 inches—carrots 15—beets 18—ruta-bagas 18—parsnips 18. For weeding use the common hoe and fingers, which has been no small job this year.

I would say that the crops have fully met my expectations.

PAGE TWISS.

Dunbarton, Oct. 1st 1855.

From Dunbarton, we pursued a most devious way, to the residence of Gen. Wm. R. Parker, of Bow, who entered his farm and fruit trees for the inspection of the Committee.

His farm is large and much of it productive, though nearly all is rocky and was naturally difficult of cultivation. Hard labor and years of perseverance have quite changed its character. His crops at the time of our visit gave encouraging indications. Fields of wheat were falling beneath the sickle; oats and other grain were fast ripening for the harvest; acres of corn were fresh and heavy; and potatoes and other crops promised an abundant yield.

We found on this farm, the handsomest field of hops in the State. They had been very carefully cultivated, were of vigorous growth, and bearing as heavily as the rich hop-yards in the old hop-growing county of Kent. We recommend this field to the attention of the Inspector of that heathful and profitable crop.

Mr. Parker has on his premises one of the largest, and so far as our knowledge extends, the best built barns in the State. It is one hundred feet long and about forty feet wide, high-posted, thorougly timbered, with a magnificent basement wall, and good cellar under the whole. The General assured us that the hay, grain and corn fodder, which he produced, usually filled this extensive barn to the ridge pole.

About three miles from the Manchester City Hall, near the Massabesic, is the farm of Isaac C. Flanders, Esq. Mr. F. was for a long time a railroad contractor, in which he was generally fortunate, and accumulated a respectable property. When he purchased his farm, it was in a bad condition, having for many years been poorly managed. The fences were broken down, the buildings shattered, and the fields grown up with bushes. He at once put on a strong force, plowed field after field, cleared the ground of stone, constructed fences, dug drains, applied manure, until the soil is now in a productive condition. The buildings are yet poor, but the farm bears a new aspect, and is one of the most productive in the vicinity. The present year, he had some twelve or fifteen acres under the plow, with a large crop of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, &c. Mr. Flanders resides in the city, his farm-house, being occupied by one of his workmen and family. At the time of our visit, the proprietor was absent. We did not, therefore, have an opportunity to learn from him anything regarding his mode of cultivation, nor has he since made a written statement.

The City Alms House Farm, at Manchester, was entered upon the book for examination, but at the time of our visit, the barn had been consumed by fire, and the premises did not present a very inviting appearance. This farm is one of the best in the State, and is a source of profit to the city. The Committee did not examine it, as it was not offered for competition.

The next place was the garden and home farm of Jame s Walker Esq., on the west side of the river, in Manchester. His land is situated on the river—and in addition to a natural fertility, has been improved, year by year, by the application of liberal allowances of manure. It is at once an easy and productive farm. Mr. W. likes to keep a good pair of oxen, a good horse, and raise the best bed of parsnips in the State, which he generally succeeds in

doing. With firmer health, and the knowledge which he applies to his agricultural pursuits, he would be a very successful farmer.

Making a short call upon Mr. Walker, we next visited the garden of Gen. Wm. P. Riddle near by. Here we found one of the best kitchen gardens in the State. With but little regard to fancy, the whole ground presented a thrifty and attractive appearance. It contained a great variety of vegetables for family use, and seemed to be wanting in no essential particulars.

After enjoying a real farmer's dinner at the hospitable board of the commander of the Amoskeag Veterans, the General took us to his farm in Bedford, occupied and chiefly managed by Mr. Albert Riddle. The farm evidently possesses much good land, as is clearly proved by the crops; but much needs the improving hand of the farmer upon it, to free it from many now unsightly patches scattered here and there over his fields. Gen. Riddle, though somewhat advanced in years, is still active, and engaged in many a good work. He always attends our State and county fairs with interest, and is often rewarded with a handsome premium. He usually takes the first premium on hops, of which Gov. Metcalf thought him so good a judge that he appointed him General Inspector, throughout the State.

From this farm, we visited Mr. T. G. Holbrook, of Bedford, whom we found upon an elevated location, sightly, healthy, and, in the summer time, pleasant, but remote from many privileges, and in the winter exposed to the violence of the storm and wind. His soil is good, and yields remunerating crops, which are brought to the Manchester market. We were invited to examine his orchard, which consisted of about 200 trees, many of which were of vigorous and healthy growth, and bearing a variety of choice fruit.

Next we paid a hurried visit to the garden and orchard of Mr. Solomon Manning, which we found in good condition. This little farm is one of the neatest we saw during

our trip. The orchard was very handsome, the trees being even and free from disease or injury from insects. Mr. Manning and his sons are doing much to distribute valuable fruit about the country, and have as good a knowledge of what is valuable as any men in their vicinity. A half day's visit to this place is worth the expense fourfold.

Mr. Manning's Statement.

The orchard that I offer for inspection, contains two acres and one half of land covered with one hundred and five trees, of the Baldwin variety. They are set thirty-two feet by thirty apart. The land was formerly an old pasture, covered with stones, stumps and bushes; the large stone, were blasted out, and after clearing the land there was enough to enclose the whole field with mostly double wall. A part of the land is a rich gravelly soil, and the remainder loamy with a north-west location. It was ploughed and planted two years in succession, then sowed with wheat, in the spring of 1847, previous to setting out the trees. They were one and two years from the bud; they were taken from the nursery in the northern part of Bedford, raised by T. Holbrook, Jr. The fall after they were set, the soil around the trees was thoroughly pulverized by the spade and hoe, and about one bushel of weak compost of meadow muck, some leach ashes and coal dirt drawn from an old coal-pit hearth, where a large quantity of charcoal had been burnt, was put on. In the spring the compost was worked into the soil around the trees, and kept clear from grass and weeds. Till the fall of 1852, there was no more manure added directly to the roots of the trees; but I plowed the land and spread on a compost of yard manure, muck and leached ashes, and planted with corn and potatoes, and last year it was all planted with potatoes, and three hundred bushels were harvested. The severe winter of 1852, killed three trees, but I never have lost any from

the borer or other insects. The trees have been pruned when most convenient, from March to June—the latter is undoubtedly the best time. We have washed them month occasionally with oil soap which is good to exterminate insects.

Last year we gathered from the orchard four barrels of the very best quality of apples. The trees are only eight and nine years from the bud, and many of them have fine specimens of the Baldwin fruit.

SOLOMON MANNING.

Taking another start, at an early hour, from Manchester, we passed eastward by the northern shores of the Massabesic, through Succor Village in Auburn, near the locality denominated the "Devil's Den," and thence onward to the ancient and quiet town of Chester. Our first duty here was to examine the garden of S. S. Chamberlain, where we found in a small compass, a good variety of apples, grapes and other fruit, and an assortment of garden vegetables, worthy of notice even in a more extended garden. Mr. C. is a mechanic, and only spends his leisure hours in the cultivation of the soil, but, like many other mechanic farmers, makes good improvement on his land, and gathers therefrom a liberal harvest. We wish there were more such men.

We copy from his

STATEMENT.

The garden, which I entered at the State Fair, contained 138 rods, and is planted to potatoes 34 1-2 rods; corn, 34 1-2 do.; carrots, 17 do.; beets, 7 1-4 do.; pole beans and sweet corn, 2 3-4 do.; squashes and sweet corn, 6 do.; the balance, 36 rods, is beets, onions, parsnips, carrots, French turnips, cabbages, melons, tomatoes, bush beans, asparagus, rhubarb, sweet corn, strawberries, fodder corn, pep-

pers, and various kinds of roots from which I raised my own seed and some to give away. It is bordered with currant bushes, from which I took 140 quarts; also English and native gooseberry bushes; 12 Isabella, black and white native grape vines, all but two bearing fruit. The 138 rods also contain 24 peach, 3 pear, 19 gage, 4 cherry, 3 quince and 39 apple trees—all of choice budded and grafted trees, and are of bearing age, from 20 to 6 years old. The above named bid fair to yield abundantly, and if necessary, at the close of the season, should I live, I shall be able to give you the amount of each article raised.

My method of manuring is, to spread the manure on, and plough the same under. On a portion of the garden, I spread the manure, and dig it under with a spade. I dig full spade deep, and plough from 7 to 9 inches; should go deeper, were it not for cutting off and turning out the roots of the trees.

This last summer, I used for everything that was planted in hills, the following ingredients:—About 200 lbs. bones broken up, to average the size of my two fingers; then I put into a hogshead 3 or 4 inches of hard wood ashes, then 1 or 2 inches of bones, then ashes and a pint of salt, and so on, until all the bones are covered. I then keep the same thoroughly wet with the suds made on washing days. In from 3 to 4 months, it will spade down through as easy as chalk. In the spring, some two weeks before planting, I take the contents of the two hogsheads, spread part on the barn floor, then cover with hen manure, then night soil one year old, and so continue until I use up seven bushels hen manure, 2 wheelbarrow loads night soil, 2 bushels dry ashes, and the contents of the hogsheads; then I begin at one end and rake it well in together, and shovel it up in a pile. As soon as it begins to heat, I rake it over and continue to do so 3 or 4 times. By that time it will be fairly powdered and dry; then shovel into small piles, that it may not heat. When ready to use it, I drop a handful into

every hill of potatoes, corn, squashes, pole beans, cabbages, tomatoes, &c. And so far I have found, it has been the means of forcing the crops along some two weeks.

And I do not hesitate to say, that, in my opinion, it is superior to guano; besides, there is no fear of its injuring the crops, in the young roots coming in contact with it; for in every instance I drop the manure, the seed on top of it, and cover two inches deep.

I have also made it a rule to keep a hogshead tub, and throw in all washing suds and urine, with a pound or two of copperas, to keep down the bad smell; and once a week I use it up on the garden, upon such things as appear to require it the most. I have reason to suppose that I shall be amply paid for all my trouble, or rather time, I should have said, for the pleasure of seeing everything grow so beautifully, doubly compensates for the time spent in such work.

S. S. CHAMBERLIN.

Chester, N. H., Sept. 1, 1855.

Additional Statement.

Having finished the harvesting from the piece of ground, which I entered as a garden at the State Fair, and being somewhat at leisure, I take the liberty to address you a few lines as regards the quantity from said ground.

1 bushel cherries; 150 lbs. rhubard; 120 quarts currants; 1 quart gooseberries; 1 bushel gages; 57 barrels summer, fall and winter apples; 3 1-8 bushels grapes; 1 1-4 bushels onions; 44 bushels potatoes; 29 bushels corn; 2 bushels sweet corn, besides our daily use for the table; 1 peck shelled pole beans, besides the daily table use while green; 10) musk melons; 33 quarts white beans planted amongst the corn, from 1 quart planted; 7 doz. marrow squashes; 79 bushels carrots; 3 3-4 bushels parsnips; 22 bushels

mangel wurtzel beets; 3 bushels French turnips; 2 1-2 bushels sugar beets; a bushel or two tomatoes; several messes green peas; 200 heads sugar loaf and Savoy cabbages; a few quinces; 84 bundles corn tops and the butts from the same; 36 bundles fodder corn; and a few herbs, &c., &c. The above was raised from less than one acre of ground. The corn was at the rate of 128 bushels to the acre. The potatoes were at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre. There was just 36 rods of each. The carrots did not do quite so well as in some years, but yielded at the rate of 640 bushels to an acre. My land contains 2 1-2 acres, including what the buildings stand on; and I cut from 3 to 4 tons of hay in two crops from the part which is in mowing.

SYLVESTER S. CHAMBERLIN.

At the old homestead, on Chester street, we found our agricultural friend French—Judge French—then having just assumed the title of "Hon." As we found him, he was arrayed in his work gear, and had that morning made his mark, and improved one portion of the old home grounds by substituting a new fence for the scattered fragments of one which had seen better days. Judge F. is one of the best farmers, and, probably, the most pleasing agricultural writer in the State. His always readable articles add a charm once a month to the columns of the New England Farmer.

From Chester we hastened on to Derry—where we spent a few hours with our machinist friend, Gilman, who having picked up a few thousands in the machine shop in Manchester, very wisely invested it in a large and productive farm. It is situated near the depot, and is known to many as the Chase farm. It cost Mr. G. about $6000, and is now valued at a much higher rate. During the two years which

he has occupied the premises, he has made vast improvements. He has dug drains, removed rocks, improved his meadows, and plowed many a worn-out field, and gathered from them a rich harvest.

At the time of our visit, he had four men and six stout oxen constantly employed, and wherever they went the work was done. He had in growth fourteen acres of potatoes, six of corn, and of other crops a fair proportion. The amount of hay which he cuts, he estimated at 75 tons. During the winter he keeps but little stock, regarding it as cheaper to sell his stock and hay in the fall, and purchase manure in the spring. His profit is not in stock breeding, but in the production of hay and the sale of this and other products of his farm.

Last spring he purchased about seventy-five cords of manure in Manchester, which he conveyed to Derry by the cars. The cost per cord on his farm was about $5,50.—He considers it a matter of economy to draw manure a distance of ten miles, though Solon Robinson offered to prove that no man could afford to draw it more than a mile. The author of "Hot Corn" did not quite succeed in demonstrating the proposition to the satisfaction of his hearers.

There are but few better farms, in appearance, in the State than this. We cannot make comparison in regard to profit, as Mr. G. has not furnished us with a written statement.

Leaving Derry, we pursued our way to Mr. Clement's, in Hudson. Mr. C. has a farm possessing a great variety of soil, including pine plane and rocky fields, smooth, level lowlands, and rough, uneven hill-land, but above all, he has a bog meadow, which he has redeemed and rendered the most valuable portion of his farm.

But few farms have undergone greater changes, within a dozen years, than this, if we may judge from the amount of reclaimed meadow, the fences built, and the fields cleared

of incumbrances. In addition, Mr. C. has built a new and expensive house, an excellent barn with a good cellar, and has devoted much time and attention to the cultivation of fruit. He has an enviable quantity of nice fruit, which he knows well how to cultivate, and for some years has furnished farmers and orchardists with thousands of trees from one of the best nurseries in the neighborhood.

Mr. Clement took one of the premiums on farms last year, and did not make the entry this year so much with a view to an award, as to induce a visit from the committee. A full account of his farm and farming operations has already been published in the Society's Volumes, and we need not repeat it here. He had, the present year, about seven acres under the hoe, which gave evidence of a good yield.

The next morning, we pursued our way in the company of Mr. Clement, towards the southern section of the town, to visit the orchard of Mr. Thomas Gowing. His farm is not far from the division line of Pelham and Hudson. We found Mr. G. to be a somewhat eccentric, but intelligent and hospitable gentleman, whose acquaintauce we were happy to make.

His apple trees numbered in all to about 300. His main orchard is yet young, but is under the right kind of management, and presents a thrifty and beautiful growth. The trees are all low, and are so trimmed and trained as to spread out broad tops without in any way endangering the body of the tree. If a trunk gets wounded by any accident, care is taken to heal the injury at once; if one fails to grow as rapidly as its fellows, it receives the special attention of the proprietor until it starts anew, or is unworthy of further care. We have seldom seen a more flourishing young orchard than this, and should be willing to occupy a day's time in visiting a better one.

MR. GOWING'S STATEMENT.

For an orchard, I prepare good corn land, planted the

year previous with corn or potatoes. In selecting trees, I select the most thrifty trees in the market, and then cultivate and manure them, in order to keep them in a growing state. Care should be used in taking up and setting out. The roots should be placed in their natural position, and one bushel of good compost, with the soil, mixed in with the roots. I set my trees in rows both ways, two rods apart, or forty to the acre. I plant corn in rows with the trees, and there will be about eight rows between, and no trouble will be found in using the horse with the plough or cultivator. When laid down to oats or grass, I (in the spring) spade with care about the trees as far as the branches extend, and then use a hoe two or three times in a year, with one bushel of good compost once in two years. One cart load of meadow mud dug the year previous, mixed with five bushels of leached ashes, is a very good compost for fruit trees. The orchard should be well fenced against cattle, and protected from insects. We must fight against the caterpillar, borer and canker-worm. The orchard should be pruned of interfering limbs and suckers, always using the saw or knife.

THOMAS GOWING.

Mr. Gowing joined us, making the fourth one in our company, and we proceeded to the residence of that energetic friend of agriculture, B. F. Cutter, Esq., of Pelham. Mr. C. did not make entry of his farm or garden, but invited the committee to give him a call, for the sake of a pleasant hour in an examination of his premises. His neighbors, Clement and Gowing, though they were familiar with his horticultural and pomological management, accompanied us with the design of making the occasion still more agreeable.

The most important part of Mr. Cutter's occupation, is

the rearing of fruit and ornamental trees, and the cultivation of various kinds of fruit. He has a good apple and pear nursery, a great variety of grape vines, plums of various kinds, and what to us was far more attractive, one of the most beautiful nurseries of forest and ornamental trees we ever saw. These nurseries are a source of profit, and no less the means of affording the owner much real pleasure. We were happily disappointed in the extent of his nurseries. We have long known Mr. C., as an active and intelligent member of the Hillsborough and State Agricultural Societies, but never having had an opportunity to see him at home, had not once imagined that he was doing so much to adorn and beautify both country and city.

The amount of fruit which Mr. C. produces, is the source of no small income, though we suppose it to be considerable less than that derived from his nurseries. He has apples, pears and grapes in abundance, and almost all kinds of fruit which this climate produces. Most of these are from trees planted by Mr. C., which he has grown from the seed, budded or grafted, and experimented upon in various ways.

As a gardener, Mr. Cutter is excelled by but few men in New Hampshire. If he had entered into competition for the Society's premium on kitchen gardens, he would undoubtedly have received the highest award. For variety and amount we think he was not surpassed by any gardener whose premises we visited.

He had in growth near an acre of tomatoes, which were rank and indicative of a good yield. These he manufactures into ketchup, which is disposed of at Lowell, and such other places as afford a market for it. This is an additional source of income. On the whole, we have seldom seen a pleasanter rural residence, or one which has been more faithfully cultivated and improved, than this.

Adjoining Mr. Cutter's is the farm of Col. John M. Tyler, now the President, and always a most efficient worker

in the Hillsborough Agricultural Society. Mr. Tyler's farm is very large, and has been one of profit. Since our visit, we learn that it has been sold for about $7000.

Pelham is an old town, quiet and silent as a church-yard, but possessing a population noted for industry and intelligence. No town in the State has furnished more active laborers in the cause of agriculture than this. Three of the officers of the county society now reside in Pelham—the two just named above, and our calm and sure agricultural friend, Hon. Moody Hobbs, who, for a number of years, has faithfully served the society in the capacity of secretary.

From Pelham, we passed on through Salem and Windham, over a section of country not particularly attractive to the ancient town of Atkinson. Here we accidentally found ourselves in close proximity to the farm house of Col. Greenleaf Clarke, who forced us to tarry for an hour, and share his hospitality. We had made a good afternoon's journey, and were glad to find rest and food for our weary horse, and to enjoy an hour's conversation with the family.

We next visited the small farm of Col. R. W. Currier, of East Kingston. Mr. C. does not pretend to be a farmer, and only cultivates a few acres, while he employs most of his time in the manufacture of carriages. His soil, if we remember right, is mostly a gravelly loam, and in good condition. When he prepares a piece of corn or potatoes, he plows deeply, cultivates thoroughly, and, of course, puts on all the manure he can readily obtain, and, as a consequence, realizes a remunerating crop. His fields presented a heavy growth of corn and of vegetable crops. His barn is quite too small even for the limited acres under cultivation, and the pressure of his hay and grain on mow and scaffold, intimated plainly his necessity for increased room.

Col. Currier gained considerable reputation a few years ago, for his poultry management, which at the time was reported in the columns of the newspapers all over the

State. His famous Kossuth Greys became as popular, and, we are sure, far more profitable than imported Shanghais or other fancy breeds, for which so much money has been wasted.

The garden of Mr. C. contained as good a variety of pears, plums and other fruit, as could be found in an equal space in the State.

We had no examinations to make until we reached Rollinsford. Here we made a visit to the fine young orchards of Messrs. J. H. and S. H. Wentworth. These gentlemen, brothers, occupying the old homestead, which has been made into two good farms, have devoted no small portion of their time to the cultivation of fruit. The orchards are young, just coming into bearing, and embrace the largest variety of apples, which we have seen in orchards of equal size in the State. These gentlemen—one of them especially, has a large variety of pear trees in bearing, which he cultivates for the gratification which the work affords him, as well as for the profit which arises from it. We wish other farmers would adopt the plan which the Messrs. Wentworth have followed with success.

In Portsmouth, we visited the nursery and orchards of D. H. Spinney, Esq., situated on a beautiful elevation, about a mile out of town. Mr. S. devotes much of his attention to his fruit trees, from the very love of it, and but few succeed better than he. His nurseries are extensive and worthy of high commendation. We doubt if there are any in the State which excel them. His apple orchard stands second to only one which we had occasion to visit, and his pears, in extent and in thriftiness, were really exceedingly fine, and if there is a man in New Hampshire who has handsomer trees or a greater variety we should be glad to visit them.

One member of the committee attended to the examination of a garden in Loudon, under the cultivation of Mr. M. J. J. Tenney, who having accumulated property in business at the expense of health, returned to the home of his

youth to engage in the healthful pursuits of the farm. His process is worthy of commendation.

At Concord, we visited a small but fruitful garden belonging to I. Danforth, Esq., on the estate formerly owned by Hon. Isaac Hill. An hour was also occupied in examining the Asylum farm.

This, as is generally known, was originally a poor soil which has been vastly improved by the hand of industry. The crops, at the time of our visit, were giving good promise of a profitable yield. The hay was in the barns and nearly all the grain was harvested. The fields of corn, potatoes, &c., considering the nature of the soil, were far better than we found in other sections of the State. We have no statistics to give concerning this farm, as no report has been made in detail by the Superintendent. The farm is in the hands of Mr. Bailey, a competent manager. He showed us such attentions as were necessary to obtain a proper idea of the management.

Our last visit in the discharge of our duty, was to the extensive and well cultivated estate of James M. Whiton, Esq., of Holderness. It is situated just across the river from Plymouth, and is known as the Livermore place, though the present owner designates it by the pleasant name of Woodlands Farm.

This estate embraces about 500 acres, though only about 125 may be put down as under cultivation. The amount plowed each year is about 25 acres. The balance of the 125 is in grass.

Mr. Whiton has owned this property less than ten years. During this period, a large portion of the farm has been thoroughly cultivated, and undergone an entire change in its character. The farm force consists usually of three men, four oxen, and a horse, with extra help in haying and harvesting. The amount of stock wintered is about 40 head, which Mr. W. informs us is three times as many as the farm would support when it first came into his hands.

There are not many farmers in the State who engage in

their business with more system and energy than Mr. W. He keeps definite and accurate accounts of his farm work; of all that is sold from the farm, and all that is put upon it, so that he can show at once how he stands, with as much accuracy as the merchant. Not a day's work is done, by his farm hands for himself, but he makes an allowance to the farm as much as though it had been done for a neighbor. He has a head man who manages the affairs of the farm under Mr. W's. direction; occupies a farm house on the estate, and has the charge of the dairy, &c. His workmen live on the estate, in neat tenements which have been erected for their occupancy.

About 40 acres are set apart for M. Whiton's own use, on which he has recently erected an elegant dwelling, and laid out grounds for a garden, grove, lawn, &c., with great taste and evidently at much expense. He has commenced a good young orchard, which will in time be a valuable addition to his estate.

But Mr. Whiton may speak for himself in the statement which follows:

MR. WHITON'S STATEMENT.

I had no intention of entering my farm for a premium, but on receipt of your circular, have concluded to invite your committee to visit me, and to invite your inspection of what I have been doing, and in the hope at least, of receiving suggestions from you that may be of use.

It is now nearly nine years since, in the execution of a purpose long entertained, of returning to my native State, I became the owner of the farm on which I now reside. The first purchase, together with other lands subsequently acquired, (and which were almost entirely pasturage,) makes up an aggregate farm of nearly five hundred acres.

From this I have set off about forty acres for the man-

sion house, leaving about four hundred and fifty acres as the farm proper. About one hundred and twenty-five or thirty acres of this may be classed as "in cultivation;" about twenty-five acres of this is plowed for various crops; the residue in grass. Twenty acres or thereabout is waste land, that is, plain land, of which, thus far, no use has been made, excepting to take off a light crop of rye, once in three or four years, from some part of it. The rest is pasture and woods.

At the time of purchase the land was a good deal run down. Of the principal field, which contains 100 acres, about thirty-five was mowed, yielding a light crop of grass. The residue was rough, thickly covered with alders, from fifteen to twenty feet in height, and the *spiræa tomentosa*, (hardhack,) and dotted here and there in the lowest places, with a stagnant pool or pond of water, for want of drainage. To the original cost I have added the expense of new buildings, those on the farm at the time of purchase, being of very little value. The improvements to the land have been done by the farm itself for the most part.

It requires very little skill, and is productive of very little good result, to make a *poor* farm into a *good* one, by a large outlay of money. To raise a farm from a low state to a good condition by a judicious use of its own resources, is far better.

Our regular force on the place is three men, four oxen and a horse, with help in haying and harvesting hired by the day. I commenced by plowing the old fields, cutting and burning alders, breaking up the rough lands, grubbing roots, draining the low places, and extirpating bushes, as fast and as far as the force on the place admitted of doing. We have now the entire hundred acres, in the field referred to, in very good order. When I purchased the place I tried to winter twelve head of cattle the first winter, and had to buy hay in the spring. Last winter, we wintered forty head, and had several tons of hay to sell.

I had to begin with about twenty loads of barn-yard scrapings and manure. Now we have an entire year's stock ahead, the manure made last winter being yet untouched. The manure I have purchased during the last nine years is about one hundred and fifty dollars worth of barn-yard manure, five tons of guano, and about fifteen hundred bushels of leached ashes only. The residue has been made on the farm. Much yet remains to be done. The drainage is as yet quite incomplete, and at least forty acres of the land will not be in condition until it has been worked over again, which will be done as fast as possible, without increasing materially the force employed on the farm.

With this statement by way of preface, I proceed to answer the questions proposed in your circular.

1. The questions as to quantity of land, and particulars embraced in the four first questions have been answered in the preceding statement.

5. The nature of the soil in cultivation is mostly alluvial; the original growth of wood, elm, maple, butternut, &c.

6. We plow as deep as we can make the plow run. I am satisfied that deep plowing pays well, and would cultivate by spading to the depth of 18 inches, were it not for the disproportionate expense of so doing.

7. As above stated, the drainage is imperfect; but what has been done, is by open drains.

8. My principal effort in "reclaiming bog meadows and worn out pastures," was on the land before described. The growth of alders was heavy, and the ground full of roots, many of them not decayed. We cut and burned the alders twice; then plowed with a very heavy plow, requiring ten oxen and five men for its management, then grubbed out of the ten acres about 100 loads of roots of all kinds, harrowed as much as possible, and sowed down with herdsgrass and red top. This was in 1849. The land has never been manured. The yield this year was about a ton and a half to the acre.

9. We have at present 47 head of neat cattle, all Devons, or high grades. Nothing in the herd less than half bloods, and only one or two of less than three-fourths.

10. Our stock is wintered in the usual way. The young cattle eat the coarser hay, barley straw, &c. The cows eat corn-fodder and hay, all cut. At calving time they get good hay and a little meal. The Devons are very hardy and stand the cold with less food than any other breed I know of. We cut the fodder by horse power, and the economy of the feeding is thereby much promoted. There is no waste to cut fodder, the cattle uniformly eat it up clean.

11. Milch cows are kept on grass only in summer; in winter as before stated. We allow the cows, for the sake of the calves expected, to go dry about three months of the year before calving. The practice of milking near to calving time I consider injurious.

12. We make little cheese. We keep six or seven cows in the dairy and make butter enough for two large families. We sell no butter or milk.

13. We make now nearly 150 cart loads of manure annually. The greater part is kept under cover until carted out into the fields. We do not use it until the second year, but compost it with muck loam, dried vegetable matter, and anything else we can get.

14. When the quantity of manure is adequate, we spread it broadcast, when short, we put it in the hill.

15. We appropriate 5 to 8 acres to corn, about eight to barley, 4 to 6 acres to oats, and 4 to 6 acres to potatoes, roots, beans, and miscellaneous crops.

16. We do not prepare seeds for sowing or planting, except that corn is sometimes soaked in a decoction of poke root to guard against crows.

17. Corn has usually been more or less affected by worms. Last year was the worst one we have had. We planted eight acres, and lost one half of it. Potatoes have

been some affected by rot and rust, but the damage thereby has not been extensive.

18. The favorite grass is herdsgrass or timothy; next red top; we usually have a few acres of clover.

19. We mow this year not much short of 100 acres. The land is not yet in condition, as before stated, but the crop averages over a ton to the acre. Some of the land that is in best order, yields more than two tons. A year ago last fall, I had a piece of land, five-eights of an acre, turned over by the spade to the depth of 16 or 18 inches. No manure was put on. This year we cut two tons of hay from the piece, equal to nearly 3 1-2 tons to the acre.

20. It is our practice to raise our own grass seed excepting clover, and we seed down by sowing the seed, chaff and all, in liberal quantity, say one and a half to two bushels of timothy, (chaff included) to the acre.

21. Never apply top dressing. We manure in the land.

22. We have not eradicated all troublesome weeds, but are doing our best to do so. The quantities of Canada thistle and other like pests are much diminished.

23. We have over 200 apple trees of all sorts; some 40 or 50 old ones planted about the time of the Revolution, which are of little value. About fifty new trees planted nine years ago, just come in bearing—and as many more that are likely to come in another year—as many more of smaller size, with some six or eight hundred in nursery, that will be planted in the course of the next three years. The apples are of various favorite kinds, (this remark applies to the new trees,)—Nodheads, Baldwins, and other standard varieties.

24. Our nursery management is not different from that usual in the raising of young trees. The young trees are raised from the seed, and stock grafted.

25. Other kinds of fruit trees have been planted. Pears, (15 trees now in bearing,) of the best varieties.

26. Our fences are all wood, there being no stone on

the place. Some of it is bolted in stone standards and does well.

The farm accounts are correctly kept, and the following is the result of the year ending April 1, 1855:

The total amount paid for labor on the farm, including help in the farm house, which is entirely separate from my family, was		$580 96
Money tax, (highway tax is included in cost of labor,)		50 06
West India goods, flour, &c.,		243 63
		$874 65
Deduct labor performed off the farm and paid for,	$83 49	
Board of mechanics employed on my new house, 130 weeks, at $2 per week,	260 00	
		$343 49
Cost of carrying on farm,		$531 16
Which was provided for by sales of stock, after deducting cost of yoke of oxen purchased,	$334 50	
Sales of hay, &c.,	119 00	
Increase of stock valued	219 80	$673 30
Overplus,		$142 14

Leaving the net increase of the farm in the supplies of hay, grain, butter, provisions, and other things consumed by my family, and in the improvements made on the land during the year.

This may be estimated as follows:—

221 bush. oats at 50 cts.	$110 50	
5 tons straw, at $8	40 00	$150 50
130 bush. corn from 8 acres, being more than half destroyed by worms,	$130 00	
Corn fodder, including southern corn sowed and cut green and cured	45 00	$175 00
120 bush. barley	120 00	
5 tons straw at $8	40 00	$160 00
80 tons hay, at 12,50		1000 00
		$1485 50
The small crops, potatoes, &c., not valued. Deduct cost of securing the same as before stated,		$531 16
		$954 34

Yours respectfully,

JAMES M. WHITON.

I annex a statement as desired of the cost and value of the principal individual crops. The cost was kept during the season, as the work was done, including the team, but does not include the manure used, or interest on the land, but the mere labor of men and cattle:—

	Estimated value:	Cost of labor:
Oats,	$150 50	35 79
Corn, (only half a crop saved from the worms,)	175 00	121 01
Barley, (the land was plowed the previous fall,)	160 00	24 28
Hay, 80 tons at $12 50	1000 00	193 10
	$1485 50	$374 18

The cost of getting hay includes the team. When labor is worth $1,50 per day, the labor expended in getting hay

with an average proportion of foul weather during haying, is very nearly $2 per ton. The value of the team will be 25 to 35 cents a ton, according to circumstances, distance, &c. The board of the hands will raise the entire cost of getting hay to $2,50, or $2,75 per ton. This at least is the result of my experience. J. M. W.

Before closing this report the Committee would refer to the farm of Mr. Stephen French, of Bedford. Mr. F., for many years was engaged as a mechanic, and paid but little attention to his farm. Two years ago he closed his shop and now devotes his whole time to his fields. He has much excellent land, which he understands how to cultivate. His best land is that which he has redeemed from the swamp. Acres, which but a few years ago produced nothing more valuable than bushes orwild grass, now yield from 2 to 3 tons each of good hay. We saw on his estate by far the heaviest yield of grass that was brought to our notice in the State. A few more years, with health and perseverance, and this farm will be twice as valuable as it is at present.

Your Committee, after comparing the statements made by competitors, and examining for themselves as far as possible, guided by the suggestions contained in the circular accompanying this report, have made the awards as follows:

FARMS.

E. J. Glidden, Unity, 1st premium,	$40 00
Ebenezer Pike, Cornish, 2d,	30 00
J. M. Whiton, Holderness, 3d,	20 00
S. W. Buffum, Winchester, 4th,	10 00

—

GARDENS.

Page Twiss, Dunbarton,	$8 00
S. S. Chamberlin, Chester,	6 00

C. S. Fisher, Goffstown,	$4 00
M. J. J. Tenney, Loudon,	Transactions.
Wm. P. Riddle, Manchester,	Transactions.

—

ORCHARDS.

Thomas Gowing, Hudson,	$8 00
J. H. Wentworth, Rollinsford,	6 00
S. H. Wentworth, "	4 00

—

NURSERIES.

D. H. Spinney, Portsmouth,	$7 00
David Clement, Hudson,	4 00
S. Manning, Bedford,	Transactions.

—

BOG MEADOWS.

David Clement, Hudson,	$4 00
Alexander Wilson, Francestown,	2 00
Page Twiss, Dunbarton,	Transactions.

JAMES O. ADAMS, } *Commtttee.*
WM. S. CURTICE, }

Manchester, Jan. 7, 1856.

CONDENSED REPORTS

OF

COUNTY AND TOWN SOCIETIES.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY OFFICERS.

President.

HENRY F. FRENCH, Exeter.

Vice Presidents.

JAMES HILL, Greenland.
JACOB T. BROWN, Hampton Falls;
GREENLEAF CLARK, Atkinson;
JAMES H. BUTLER, Nottingham;

Trustees.

ZEBULON SANBORN, Epping;
N. PORTER CRAM, Hampton Falls;
BENJ. F. CLARK, Stratham;
JOHN C. EVANS, South Hampton;
SILAS F. LEARNED, Chester.

Auditors.

JOHN M. WEARE, Seabrook;
AARON COFFIN, Hampton;

Secretary.

WM. P. MOULTON, Exeter.

Treasurer.

H. PARKER, ESQ., Exeter.

THE FAIR.

The morning of the 27th of September was dark and lowering, the wind blew from the eastward, and a fine but penetrating rain descended from the clouds. Despite these unfavorable symptoms a considerable number of citizens and strangers assembled to witness the Fair, and thronged at an early hour the streets through which the procession was expected to pass. As the day wore on, the wind shifted to the northwest, and the afternoon was as pleasant as could be desired.

About eleven the procession marched to the field, near the Depot, where the living contributions to the exhibition were submitted to the gaze of the public.

The *tout ensemble* of the procession was more imposing than on any previous occasion, and as it moved slow up the street, drew well deserved plaudits from the crowds who covered the sidewalks. Exeter was represented by twenty-four yoke of oxen, Hampton Falls by twenty-seven, all of which last were attached to a gayly ornamented car filled with the fairest of the many fair maidens of Hampton Falls. Epping sent out about twenty yoke of oxen while Nottingham, East Kingston, Brentwood, and Kensington, sent out about twenty yoke each.

Among the Exeter oxen, were two mammoth beasts, the property of Mr. Edward Giddings, whose majestic bearing and fanciful decorations drew upon them the admiring gaze of all who beheld them. This yoke of oxen took a premium at the United States Fair, Boston.

The Military under Capt. Bell, added much to the display.

Conspicuous among the many engrossing objects in the procession, were the "Continentals," composed of youths, between twelve and sixteen years of age, whose peculiar costume and dignified bearing carried us back to the days of our forefathers' valor, when this country was a British colony, and New York, the western frontier of civilization.

The "Fountain" Fire Company appeared in full force, and a better drilled or handsomer uniformed organization it has never been our fortune to witness.

Mr. B. B. Thompson, in a tastefully decorated car filled with young ladies, whose attractive charms needed not the meretricious adornments of art, delighted not only the eyes but the ears of spectators. The streets were well filled; had the weather been more favorable we might have expected many more visitors, but taking into consideration the threatening storm, the number of strangers was very great.

On entering the spacious enclosure devoted to oxen, and other living contributions to our annual exhibition, we commenced as careful a survey of the various stalls as our limited time and the great number of animals would allow.

Of Cows, Bulls, Oxen, &c., there were about 250 exhibited, Sheep 12, Swine 2, Horses 30, Poultry 20.

It would be a superfluous task for us to describe each of the many really fine animals that were on exhibition, as the report of the committee will show to whom the premiums were adjudged.

The cattle were in general unusually fine, and some of them never surpassed in any exhibition of this kind in the State. Mr. Samuel W. Leavitt, of Exeter, contributed a very fine native cow. Mr. D. F. Hayes, of Exeter, offered for exhibition two choice Devon calves, while the Devon and the grade Devon cattle of Mr. J. M. Weare, of Sea-

brook, attracted many spectators, and elicited high and not undeserved praise. Among the contributions of Mr. J. T. Gilman, of Exeter, was a fine Devon bull, and four remarkably promising heifers. Mr. S. J. Perkins, of Exeter, among other contributions, exhibited a splendid two year old Devon heifer, which drew forth much praise from all who examined her. Mr. Jona. Tuck, of Kensington, offered to the public notice a pair of very valuable three year old steers of mixed breed. Dr. Williams, of Kensington, offered a fine Ayrshire cow and two heifers, which were much praised.

The cattle of Mr. J. L. Cilley, of Exeter, attracted much attention and were greatly admired.

Mr. J. W. Neal, of So. Newmarket, exhibited a two year old bull of the grade Devon breed, and a native heifer of the same age, which were amply worthy of the commendations they elicited.

Mr. Wm. Giles, of East Kensington, exhibited a fine two year old colt. Mr. Eph. Pickering, of Newington, contributed a beautiful mare, and a colt 3 months old. Mr. J. B. Rider, of South Newmarket, displayed a dark bay colt 2 years old, weighing 895 pounds. Mr. Joseph Towle, of Epping contributed a beautiful colt 3 years old, 823 lbs., in weight, whose delicately formed limbs and proud mein excited the warmest admiration in the breast of every beholder. A two year old colt, the property of Mr. J. Wingate, of Stratham, was much praised by all who examined it.

Mr. Daniel Smith, of Beech Hill, Exeter, exhibited without regard for a premium, his noble stud horse, Black Hawk, which was universally esteemed, a beautiful specimen of the equine breed.

Messrs. K. S. Prescott, of Hampton Falls, and J. B. Rider, of South Newmarket, exhibited some very fine specimens of South Down Sheep. All the sheep on the ground were very good, but the number was exceedingly small.

A few very handsome pigs were noticed, and some fine horses, but their number was small, when compared to that of the cattle. One town alone contributed poultry. Hampton Falls had the honor of being the only place represented in this particular, and, as a whole she sustained her position nobly.

Three teams entered into competition, two of two yoke of oxen each, and one of one yoke, under the guidance of Mr. E. Giddings. The two first being directed by J. D. James of East Kinsgton, and Samuel Batchelder, of Hampton Falls. The spectators were numerous and the interest great. For a time the victory seemed doubtful, but at length it seemed evident that Mr. Giddings was destined to conquer, and the successful party finished his task amidst the enthusiastic applause of the assembled multitude. Mr. Giddings afterwards performed with his oxen the extraordinary feat of hauling up the hill west of Mr. J. Gordon's, a load weighing 7 1-4 tons.

Long before the appointed time the *Lecture Room* was literally crammed by an eager audience whose expectations were raised to the highest pitch by the reputation of the orator. Mr. Bell did not disappoint his hearers. His discourse on Irrigation was short, eloquent, sensible and directly to the point. Unlike too many of such addresses it made no pretensions to meretricious display, but ably and eloquently enforced the views of the author and the ablest agriculturists as regards the all-important subject of watering land.

The appearance of the hall was extremely picturesque.

The tables on the left side and lower end of the room were covered with such a collection of fruit as can hardly be equalled in New England.

Mr. Littlefield, of Greenland, occupied one entire table with specimens of 40 different kinds of apples, 14 of pears, and over 20 of peaches.

N. Norton, of Greenland, occupied a table of the same

size, with 50 varieties of apples, 20 of pears, and 10 of peaches.

N. M. Barker, of Stratham, made a fine display of apples as did also J. T. Smith, of Brentwood, and D. F. Hayes, and J. Drown, of Exeter.

Hon. John S. Wells occupied a large space with the finest specimens of pears that the county produced; he also displayed some fine varieties of plums and grapes.

One entire side of the court-room below the hall, was occupied by the farmers of Hampton Falls, challenging any town of any county in the State, to compete with them in a display of fruit and vegetables.

The butter and cheese were displayed in the court-room, and a fine display it was too. The names of those who made the best will be found in the list of premiums.

The right of the hall was occupied with the richest fancy articles that have ever been displayed in the county. The tables were covered with such worsted work as is seldom seen, and the embroidery was a magnificent exhibition of female taste and patience. On the table a splendid globe of wax fruit and a vase of artificial flowers attracted general attention. The former was the work of Miss Maria L. Robinson, of Brentwood, the latter of Mrs. M. Buffum, Portsmouth.

On the walls of the room were landscape paintings which attracted much attention, and those who are good judges saw on some of them the touches of an artist.

The Grecian paintings were all well executed and exhibited an evenness of coloring and polish of surface seldom obtained in that branch of art.

There were two table tops of painted glass that were very beautiful, also several plates of plated glass, quite pretty.

Some of the crayon drawings were equal to anything of the kind ever exhibited at our Fairs.

Some specimens of Ambrotype likenesses exhibited by

Geo. B. Sawyer of Salmon Falls, spoke well for the new art.

Dr. Fuller, of Portsmouth, exhibited some elegantly finished dentistry, which was pronounced by physicians and mechanics to be perfect; he also offered a specimen or two of his ingenuity.

Philip Wenzel, of Portsmouth, had a very large case of morocco work and fancy binding, which was highly praised by all who examined it. He displayed great taste and ingenuity in the manufacture of the articles, which were all made by himself.

J. B. Rosenfield, of Portsmouth, exhibited a Bible beautifully bound in Russia morocco, and a finely bound spring back ledger.

Messrs. Head & Jewell, of Exeter, entered two carriages of beautiful finish, one of which, the chaise, is without exception, the best we ever saw.

Messrs. J. Getchell & Son, entered a plow that shone in the shade like a gold dollar in the sunshine, and it was enough to make a lazy man love work, if it could only be plowing.

Specimens of Fall style hats were entered by Abner Merrill & Sons, and by J. W, Marsh, Jr., both of Exeter; the style itself is a fine one, and the hats are just as good as can be made anywhere.

AWARDS OF PREMIUMS.

BULLS.

Sylvanus Tuttle, Piermont, best native or mixed bull,	$5 00
W. S. Beaton, Stratham, Devon bull,	5 00
Frederick Robinson, of Brentwood, Devon bull,	5 00
Charles A. Nayson, Hampton Falls, Ayrshire bull,	5 00
James Pike, Exeter, 2d best native or mixed bull, first premium,	3 00
W. W. Healey, Hampton Falls, Durham bull,	3 00
A. K. Warren, Portsmouth, Devon bull,	3 00

COWS.

Simon Winslow, Hampton Falls, best native cow, second premium,	$5 00
J. C. Evans, So. Hampton, second best,	3 00

HEIFERS.

John M. Weare, Seabrook, best Devon yearling heifer,	$2
Joseph T. Gilman, Exeter, best native or mixed yearling,	2 00

Joseph H. Weare, Seabrook, best two year old Devon,	2 00
J. C. Evans, South Hampton, best two year old native or mixed,	2 00
J. Brown, Kensington, best one year old Devon,	2 00
Winthrop H. Dudley, Brentwood, best two year old native or mixed,	3 00
Solomon J. Perkins, Exeter, native or mixed yearling, second premium,	2 00
Winthrop H. Dudley, Brentwood, two year old,	2 00
Jacob Williams, of Kensington, three year old,	8 00

WORKING OXEN.

Edward Giddings, Exeter, working oxen,	$5 00
Wm. Wadleigh, Exeter, second premium,	3 00
John Weare, Hampton Falls, third premium,	3 00
J. H. Butler, Nottingham, fourth premium,	Patent Office Report.

FAT OXEN.

Wm. Wadleigh, Exeter,	$5 00

TOWN TEAMS.

Exeter, first premium,	$10 00
Nottingham, second premium,	8 00

STEERS.

J. Robinson, Exeter, best yearlings,	$2 00

Jos. T. Gilman, Exeter, best pair two years old, 2 00
Smith French, Danville, yearlings, second, 1 00
Jos. L. Cilley, Exeter, two years old, 2 00
Frederick Robinson, Brentwood, yearlings, second premium, Patent Office Report.
Jona. C. Evans, So. Hampton, 2 years old.

THREE YEARS OLD STEERS.

John P. Chase, Epping, 1st premium, $3 00
Joseph H. Weare, Seabrook, 2d premium, 3 00
Jona. Tuck, Kensington, 3d premium, Transactions.

FOUR YEARS OLD STEERS.

Zebulon Sanborn, Epping, 1st premium, $4 00
John C. Evans, South Hampton, 2d premium, 3 00
Joseph Cilley, Nottingham, 3d premium, Transactions.

HORSES.

Daniel Smith, Exeter, best stallion 1st premium, $3 00

MARE OR GELDING.

Moses Sanborn, Kingston, 1st premium, $3 00
Geo. M. Baker, Stratham, 2d premium, Transactions.

WORK HORSE.

Geo. Sawyer, Epping, 1st premium,	$3 00
Sam'l Dow, Epping, 2d premium,	Patent Office Report.

THREE YEARS OLD COLTS.

Joseph Towle, Epping, 1st premium,	$3 00
Winthrop H. Dudley, Brentwood, 2d premium,	2 00

MARE AND COLT.

Ephraim Pickering, Newington, 1st premium,	$3 00
Joseph Stevens, Newmarket, 2d premium,	Transactions.

TWO YEARS OLD COLTS.

John B. Ryder, South Newmarket, 1st premium,	$2 00
James M. Sanborn, East Kingston, 2d premium,	Transactions.

ONE YEAR OLD COLTS.

Joseph Cram, Hampton Falls, 1st premium,	$1 00
Wm. Norris, Nottingham, 2d premium,	Transactions.

POULTRY.

R. S. Prescott, Hampton Falls, ducks, 1st premium, Transactions.
J. L. Cilley, Exeter, turkey, 1st premium, Transactions.

SWINE.

John C. Evans, South Hampton, native sow, 2d premium, Patent Office Report.

PLOWING WITH OXEN.

Samuel Batchelder, Hampton Falls, 1st premium,	$6 00
Edward Giddings, Exeter, 2d premium,	5 00
J. D. James, East Kingston, 3d premium,	4 00

SHEEP.

R. S. Prescott, Hampton Falls, 5 sheep, 1st premium,	$4 00
Matthew Pike, Hampton Falls, buck, 1st premium,	3 00

CALVES.

Joseph Brown, Kensington, Devon, 1st premium,	$2 00

Stephen Brown, Kensington, grade Devon, 2d premium.
J. L. Cilley, Exeter, mixed, 3d premium.

HATS.

Jeremiah W. Marsh, Exeter.

CARRIAGES.

Messrs. Head & Jewell, Exeter, chaise,	$3 00
Same firm, wagon,	3 00

LEATHER.

Josiah Hills, Epping, 1st premium.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. Towle & Hobbs, Exeter, calf boots and thick boots.
George T. Stacy, ladies' walking shoes.

BUTTER.

Mrs. Jonathan Tuck, Kensington,	$4 00

CHEESE.

Mrs. Winthrop H. Dudley, Brentwood, 1st premium,	$3 00

Miss Sanborn, (daughter of Robert Sanborn) Sandown, 2d premium,	2 00
Mrs. Jonathan Tuck, Kensington, 3d premium,	1 00

BREAD.

MADE BY WOMEN OVER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

Catherine Keef, Exeter, 1st premium,	$3 00
J. M. Sanborn, East Kingston, 2d premium,	2 00
Mrs. E. D. Leonard, Exeter, 3d premium,	1 00

MADE BY GIRLS UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE, UNMARRIED.

First premium, Miss Lizzie Robinson, Brentwood,	$3 00

FAMILY AND ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK, PAINTING, DRAWING, &c.

The premiums were awarded as follows by the committee:

Miss Emeline L. Shaw, Exeter, 1 painted glass table top,	$1 00
Miss Mary E. Dodge, Hampton Falls, painted glass table top,	60
Miss Sarah E. Ryder, South Newmarket, vase of wax flowers,	1 00
Miss Maria L. Robinson, Brentwood, wax flowers and vase of wax fruit,	1 00

Needle Work.

Miss Parna Towle, Epping, wrought collar,	$1 00
Mrs. N. K. Leavitt, Exeter, wrought collar and sleeves,	50
Mrs. Polly Merrill, aged 98, wrought skirt,	50
Miss Fanny Mitchell, Exeter, aged 13, crochet collar,	1 00

Worsted Work.

Miss Caroline Avery, Greenland, raised work for an ottoman and other worsted work,	$1 00
Mrs. Tuxbury, Exeter, worsted work for ottoman covers,	75
Miss Harriet Robinson, Exeter, sofa pillow,	75
Miss M. Laughton, Exeter, cloak and scarf embroidered with silk,	50
Miss A. E. Shute, Exeter, one white knit quilt and jacket,	50
Messrs. Norris & Folsom, Epping, woolen blankets, manufactured by them, and embroidered by Mrs. Norris,	1 00
Mrs. C. D. Towle, Exeter, worsted rug,	1 00
Miss Mary E. Moulton, Hampton Falls, rug,	50
Miss Sarah N. Morrill, Brentwood, rug,	50
Mrs. J. N. Head, Exeter, quilt,	60
Mrs. James Coffin, quilt,	50
Miss Caroline Avery, fancy leather work,	1 00
Miss Maria L. Robinson, Brentwood, fancy leather work,	50

Paintings.

Miss S. Jennie James, Exeter, oil and Grecian paintings,	$1 50

J. Newell Head, Exeter, oil painting,	50
Miss Ellen Sullivan, Exeter, Grecian paintings,	50
Chas. Walker, Exeter, crayon painting,	75
Mrs. L. M. Lamprey, Kensington, crayon painting,	75

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. Rosenfield, Portsmouth, specimens of book binding,	$1 00
James H. Diman, Stratham, pot plants and flowers,	3 00
Phillip Wenzell, Portsmouth, morocco work and fancy book binding,,	5 00
Dr. Frank Fuller, Portsmouth, specimens of dentistry,	5 00

The Committee on Fruit and Vegetables, awarded the following premiums, viz:

For the six best specimens of the six best varieties of

PEARS:

Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Fondante d'Automne, Beurre Diel, Winter Nelis, Beurre d'Aremberg, —the first premium to J. S. Wells, of Exeter.

For the next six best specimens of the next six best varieties, to wit:—

Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Diel, Seckel, Beurre Bosc and Pound,—the second premium to N. M. Barker, Stratham, $1 00.

For the next six best specimens of the next six best varieties, to wit:—

Flemish beauty, Beurre Bosc, Napoleon, Virgouleuse, Duchess d'Angouleme, and Frederic de Wurtemburg,—the third premium, to Nathan Norton, Greenland, Transactions.

For the six best specimens of six varieties of

APPLES.

Wm. Tenney, Chester, first premium,	$2 00
Silas F. Learned, Chester, for the six best specimens of six varieties, second premium,	1 00
J. T. Smith, Brentwood, for the next six best specimens of six varieties, third premium,	Transactions.

For the six best specimens of six varieties of

PEACHES.

A. Littlefield, Greenland, 1st premium,	$2 00
N. M. Baker, Stratham, next best specimens of six varieties, 2d premium,	1 00
Nathan Norton, Greenland, next six best specimens of six varieties, 3d premium,	Transactions.

The Committee also recommended that the following premiums be paid, viz:—

Abner Littlefield, Greenland, best show of fruit,	$3 00
Nathan Norton, Greenfield, next best show of fruit,	2 00
R. W. Currier, East Kingston, next best show of fruit,	1 00

The Committee awarded for the best show of

VEGETABLES.

Daniel F. Hays, Exeter, 1st premium,	$3 00

R. W. Currier, East Kingston, next best show, 2d premium, 2 00
Levi Emery, Salem, next best show, 3d premium, 1 00
Frederick Robinson, Brentwood, next best show, 4th premium, Transactions.

FARMS, GARDENS AND ORCHARDS.

The Committee, appointed to examine Farms, Orchards, Nurseries, Peach Orchards, Improved Meadows, &c., make the following Report:—

Farms.

Only one farm was entered for a premium—that of Mr. Wm. Norris, of Nottingham—containing 140 acres, lying on one of the best ridges of land in that part of the county. It has the appearance of being well cultivated; the crops were very good, and we awarded him the first premium, five dollars.

It is to be regretted, since there are many fine farms in the county, that only one should have been entered. We recommend that in future the Committee on Farms, &c., be appointed so early as to be able to attend to that duty by the last of August. It is the opinion of your Committee, that if the farmers of this county do all they can and should, they cannot be beaten by any Agricultural Society in this part of New England.

Orchards.

Only two orchards were entered, one by Mr. Nathan M. Barker, of Stratham, and the other by Mr. John F. French,

of North Hampton. Mr. B's orchard contains about 250 trees. They have been set five years, and have attained a very good growth. We awarded him the first premium, five dollars.

Mr. F's orchard contains about 350 trees. They have been set seven years, and look very well. We award him the second premium, three dollars.

Peach Orchards.

Only one was entered, and that by Mr. J. F. French. It contains from two to three hundred trees, set between his apple trees. They looked well, considering the frost last winter. The committee do not think it a good plan to set peach and apple trees together. We award him the first premium, three dollars.

Nurseries.

Two were entered, one by Mr. Nathan Norton, of Greenland, who has a nursery of about 10,000 trees—apple, pear, peach, cherry, &c. We award him the first premium, three dollars. The other nursery belongs to W. H. Hills, of Plaistow, who has, besides several thousand fruit trees, a good assortment of sugar maple and other ornamental trees. We award him the second premium, two dollars.

Only one improved bog meadow was entered, and that by Mr. Stephen Brown, of Kensington. It contains 8 or 10 acres, one half of which has been improved in a very thorough manner, by plowing and underdraining. We think he well deserves a premium.

HILLSBOROUGH.

OFFICERS.

President.

*JOHN M. TYLER, Pelham.

Vice Presidents.

HIRAM MONROE, Hillsborough;
ISAAC KIMBALL, Temple;
SAMUEL LITTLE, Hollis;
P. M. ROSSITER, Milford.

Recording Secretary.

MOODY HOBBS, Pelham.

Corresponding Secretary.

H. A. DANIELS, Milford.

Treasurer.

DAVID STEWART, Amherst.

Executive Committees.

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*Col. Tyler having removed from the State, resigned, and Hon. Hiram Monroe, of Hillsborough, was appointed in his place.

C. H. CAMPBELL, Amherst, *Chairman;*
IRA COCHRAN, Antrim;
T. G. HOLBROOK, Bedford;
JOHN DODGE, Bennington;
N. H. SHATTUCK, Brookline;
DAVID WILSON, Deering;
JOHN G. MORSE, Francestown;
JOHN PLUMER, Goffstown;
NAHUM RUSSELL, Greenfield;
BENJAMIN GOODHUE, Hancock;
BENJAMIN PRIEST, Hillsborough;
JOHN L POOLE, Hollis;
GRANVILLE HILL, Hudson;
J. A. MARSH, Litchfield;
CHARLES H. HOLT, Lyndeborough;
J. M. ROWELL, Manchester;
JONATHAN RUSSELL, Mason;
WILLIAM PATTERSON, Merrimack;
JOHN BRUCE, Mont Vernon;
ABEL CHASE, Milford;
T. G. BANKS, Nashua;
SOLOMON DODGE, New Boston;
WILLIAM D. LOCK, New Ipswich;
B. F. CUTTER, Pelham;
SAMUEL NAY, Sharon;
WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Temple;
ALBEE MORRILL, Weare;
JAMES W. PERKINS, Windsor;
OLIVER BARRETT, Wilton.

THE FAIR.

This Fair came of at Nashua, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 2d 3d and 4th of October. The Fair of the Society was placed down for the 2d and 3d of October, but it was so wet and uncomfortable on Tuesday, that the officers directed the continuance of the Fair through Thursday, and the people of the county were notified accordingly. But although the Fair was thus continued or postponed one day on account of the rain, the rain was not postponed on account of the Fair, but continued to pour down most profusely most of the week. In consequence, the Fair was not what was anticipated, either in show, or numbers in attendance; but still it was more than could have been expected under the circumstances, and showed that under favorable circumstances it must have exceeded any previous exhibition of the Society. As it was, it was far ahead of the show of the State Society in some particulars. But there were certain features of the show that were entirely frustrated by the unpropitious weather. Among these, the exhibition of nice cattle. The exhibition was very good in this particular, as it was, but had it been fair weather, there wonld have been present the first specimens of *blood stock* in the State. Mr. Morse, of Francestown, had made preparations to have exhibited his herd of *twenty-eight* Devons, that cannot be surpassed in New England, for size, symmetry or beauty. He has six steers, either girting over six feet, that turned into a yard together, their *owner cannot tell which are*

mates. But the display was prevented by the rain. Mr. Morse would not expose them in such weather and the drive so great.

But rain or shine, an exhibition at Nashua must succeed so far as that city is concerned, and everything either in show or arrangement from, or depending upon Nashua, was superior. Hence the display and arrangement in the Hall was abundant and in taste. On Wednesday forenoon there was an appearance of fair weather, and people flocked into the city in large numbers. The procession formed at nine o'clock on Abbot square under the direction of Capt. D. M. Fiske, Chief Marshal, which proceeded to the trotting park in the following order: The Baker Guards headed by the Amherst Band; Protector Engine Co. No. 4, and Niagara Co. No. 5, Nashua; carriages containing the officers of the day; a carriage drawn by four horses, containing 13 boys dressed in cocked hats, and each bearing the American flag, representing the original States; a carriage drawn by six horses, containing 31 girls dressed in white with blue trimmings, each also with a flag, representing the present States of the Union, followed by a cavalcade, a few ox teams, and a long cortege of carriages.

It passed to the trotting ground, but as no *fast* men were disposed to show off *fast* nags on such weather, there was little done, and the procession returned to the Common, and the members sat down to a dinner at the "Central House." Dinner over, the Society passed to Franklin Hall, and heard a highly practical and suggestive address from Hon. Horace Greeley of New York. Below are given many of the things on exhibition.

VEGETABLES.

The display of all kinds of agricultural produce was very fair indeed.

E. S. Marsh, of Hudson, fine potatoes, squashes, beans, &c.

Dr. Ingalls, fine and corn, potatoes;

Reuben Godfrey, a 70 lb. squash;

J. Farnsworth, ditto;

A. Saunders, of Hudson, pumpkins;

Joseph Butterfield, Rocky Mountain corn;

Daniel Burns, of Milford, 4 specimens of wheat, German cabbages, &c.;

Hiram Marsh, of Hudson, pumpkins;

R. E. Dewey, seed corn, melons, cabbages, &c.;

Robert Harris, wheat;

David Roby, do. and potatoes;

Robert McQuesten, of Litchfield, fine buckwheat;

E. P. Couch, garden vegetables and a case of garden seeds;

Jesse Martin, potatoes;

W. H. Howard, of Temple, seed cucumber;

W. P. Conrey, of Merrimack, garden vegetables;

Charles Lovejoy, and John H. Crombie, enormous potatoes;

James Pipler, garden vegetables, including some fine sweet potatoes;

Hiram Monroe, of Hillsborough, fine potatoes;

Stilman Swallow, vegetables;

Sumner Morgan, do. and monster cabbages;

W. B. Kimball, of Peterborough, the product of a single kernel of corn, being 9 ears and 2318 kernels;

J. F. Marsh, of Hudson, vegetables, among which was one of the radishes, big enough for a back log;

S. K. Wellman, variety of vegetables;

Robert McQuesten, of Litchfield, a fine display of do.;

G. F. Spalding, of Merrimack, fine potatoes;

Alpheus Eastman, of Hollis, large onions;

J. T. Greeley, 6 varieties of potatoes, very fine;

W. A. Butler, of Pelham, potatoes;

C. H. Campbell, of Amherst, varieties of potatoes;
T. S. Page, of Merrimack, cranberries;
A. H. Smith, of Hudson, squashes;
H. F. Flanders, do.;
J. H. Nelson, do.;
James Atwood, onions, cabbages, &c.;
H. C. Rogers, squashes;
J. C. Danforth, onions, seed corn, &c.;
D. M. Greeley, of Hudson, garden vegetables:
T. M. Huse, of Bedford, seed corn;
James Conner, Hudson, varieties of potatoes;
Wm. Pritchard, of New Ipswich, variety of beans, 7 varieties of potatoes, and vegetables;
Brooks Shattuck, of Bedford, garden amd field vegetables;
Rev. J. N. Bellows, of Wilton, squashes;
B. H. Wilson, of Merrimack, a mammoth pepper plant.

FRUIT.

The display of fruit we have never seen surpassed anywhere. Charles Melendy, of Amherst, made a magnificent show of apples with some fine grapes.

Apples were also exhibited by A. Saunders, of Hudson, E. S. Marsh, of Hudson; Jesse Crosby, Robert McQuesten, of Litchfield; S. K. Wellman, A. J. Spalding, of Hollis; James Pipler, with pears, &c., Willard Reed, of Merrimack; J. M. Greeley, and Granville Hill, of Hudson, very fine, with peaches and plums; Wm. Manning, of Reading, Mass., G. F. Spalding, Merrimack, very fine; E. M. Tubbs, Peterborough, with pears; J. W. Kellam, of East Wilton, with grapes; Thomas Marsh, of Hudson, Stilman Hutchinson, of Milford; E. T. Wheeler, of Hollis, very fine. John H. Gage, exhibited some beautiful pears and plums.

B. F. Cutter, of Pelham, made a very fine display of fruits and vegetables, including some new varieties of the latter, and fifty four varieties of apples, the growth of his own farm, together with pears, grapes, &c., in great variety. And his tomato ketchup must not be forgotten.

E. G. Reed, of Nashua, made a brilliant display, both of fruits and vegetables. He exhibited native wine made of the Isabella and native grapes, and also of currant and blackberry.

David Clement, of Hudson, made a beautiful display of fruit, including 40 varieties of apples, and 3 of pears, and garden and farm vegetables.

C. H. Holt, of Lyndeborough, exhibited a great variety of fruit, including 35 varieties of apples, 8 of pears, 4 of peaches, 4 of plums, 3 of grapes. He also exhlbited some beautiful butter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. L. W. Noyes, exhibited a piece of a brocade dress worn by the mother of John Hancock; Mrs. S. Swallow, ancient dress; Mrs. Stiles, an old book, in a language very dead to us, bearing the date 1671; Wm. White, Turkish and Italian slippers.

Doors, sashes, &c., by J. & S. C. Crombie; ambrotypes from French & Co's. and Brown's Manchester; photographs from Richardson's; dentistry by P. Brooks; substantial goods from the Harbor Co.; philosophical apparatus of the Nashua High School; a splendid case of stuffed birds, by O. H. Phillips; beautiful furniture by Coggin & Pierce; a curious and rich doorplate, and rich escutcheon by James E. Boutelle; furs, by John Taylor; case of choice groceries, &c. by I. H. Moulton & Co.; cases of nice fancy printing by Geo. H. Brown, of Groton; visites, dress goods, &c., by A. & F. F. Kimball; dry goods by

W. Gardener, & Co.; mattrasses, cushions, &c., by Holt & Jones; palm leaf in all its stages of manufacture, by F. S. Rogers & Co.; carpets by Reed, Slader & Co. and A. B. Dodge; paper hangings by T. G. Banks.

Moses Davis, fine specimens of grave stone cutting and coffins; J. & A. J. Rockwood, metallic burial cases, coffins, and robes; Charles Kendall, coffins; Putnam, Chase & Co., Milford, plows, churns, &c.; Hartshorn & Ames, stoves; Russell & Boynton, ditto; Gage, Warner, & Whitney, several elegantly finished machines; John R. Hamlet, of Hudson, wrought nails; R. C. Dunlap, for improved forge tuyere; E. H. Spalding, blacksmith's hammered work; L. L. Rand, cement pipe; P. Jones, cutter rolls; Samuel Goss and George Kenney, of Milford, car coupling; J. W. Killam, of East Wilton, planing machine for planing four surfaces at a time; Underhill Edge Tool Co., magnificent cases of their tools; Barr & Co., a splendid case of savage looking instruments, from C. Roby & Co., Forge Village, Mass.; H. C. Laws, a splendid harness; Mrs. C. H. Bridge, a beautiful quilted riding saddle; A. Willoughby, boots, shoes, and rubbers; C. H. Dana, West Lebanon, corn planter; S. S. Davis, self-sealing cans; Stearns & Ambrose, leather belting of an excellent quality; Mrs. Dr. Locke, preserves and jellies; S. H. Butler, of Milford, preserved blackberries; Edward Sawyer, currant wine: Mrs. R. E. Dewey, sweetmeats, pickles, &c.; Mrs. Robert Walker, jellies.

Nourse & Co., Boston, an improved hay cutter; J. P. Adriance, of Worcester, mowing machine; Geo. Kinney, of Milford, a chaise, covered buggy, open buggy, an unpainted running part for a pedlar's wagon, and a sleigh—all admirable; Gould & Holt of Greenfield, a beautiful wagon, finished in fine style, with the natural color of the wood; Vincent Woodward & Co., an elegant two-seat wagon; John A. Mitchel, a beautifully finished store wagon for I. H. Moulton & Co.

Bread was exhibited in much greater proportions than at the State Fair.

Butter was exhibited by Samuel Dascomb, of Greenfield; Hiram Cross, of Hudson; Mrs. Abijah Hills, of Hudson; W. P. Conrey, of Merrimack; Mrs. E. J. Spalding, of Merrimack; J. B. Gilson, of Nashua.

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Elegant shell work was exhibited by Dr. Emery, of Hudson, and Mrs. P. Lawton, who also had a great variety of embroidery, &c., on exhibition; melodeons by T. & E. Sawyer; rich furniture and fancy articles by Fletcher & Farewell; beautiful blankets by Mrs. Nahum Russell, of Greenfield; blank books and binding by N. P. Green; case of millinery, by Mrs. J. S. Willoughby; embroideries, rug work, &c., of various sorts, by Mrs. R. W. Hills, A. R. Fletcher, Mrs. Wm. M. Gilson, Mary H. Prince, of Manchester; Katherine M. Thayer, Julia A. Beard, Mrs. John Langdon, Mrs. J. R. Elliot, Mrs. Robert Walker, J. E. Johnson, Mrs. N. E. Hale, Miss H. J. Stetson, Mrs. Richards, of Goffstown; Mrs. Mary Stiles, J. W. Jones, Abby A. Burke, Mrs. Dr. Locke; crochet work by Mrs. Ira Gay, Miss Hannah D. Crosby, Mrs. N. P. Green, Sarah S. Dewey; oriental paintings by Miss Emily Sanborn, Maria C. Richards, Ellen A. Moore, Juliet F. Seavey.

There was any number of bed quilts, rag carpets, and rugs, the names of whose makers we have not. Two landscapes by Miss Cornelia Shepherd were good.

Mrs. M. H. Sessions had a beautiful specimen of hair work. Miss S. Josephine Fox had a splendidly wrought satin vest; a Chinese lamp shade by Miss H. Maria Green; a pair of linen hose, the flax of which was combed, spun and knit, by Mrs. Stephen Kendrick; ivory Chinese vases

by Mrs. Dr. Gray; a miniature table set in ivory, by T. G. Temple, of Milford; seed bags and purses by Lucy J. G. Beard; a pin cushion for a whole neighborhood by Mary A. Gillingham, of Hudson.

HORSES, &c.

Dr. J. G. Graves, his white mare "Fanny," 32 years old. J. P. Barber, colt of Cassius M. Clay, and native breed; Geo. F. Spalding, of Merrimack, colt 3 years old.

The entries of horses were very large, numbering some seventy. The display was very fine.

COWS.

H. D. Pierce, of Hillsborough, had a fine herd of nine cows of Durham and native breed.

D. M. Fiske, 2 cows, native and Devon; J. P. Barber, a cow and three years old heifer, and one yearling heifer; J. N. Barr, native cow; Thos. Pearsons, ditto; Edward F. Berry, of Hudson, 2 years old heifer; S. Morgan, ditto; Hiram Marsh, of Hudson, Durham cow; Thos. Chase, cow; S. R. Wellman, cow and calf; T. G. Banks, native cow; J. E. Balcom, cow.

BULLS.

I. W. Reed, city farm, two bulls; Samuel Hayden, of Hollis, 2 years old, weighs 1200 lbs., and a bull calf six months old, weighs 620 lbs.; D. M. Greeley, 17 months old Devon.

OXEN, &c.

George McQuesten, 6 years old; H. C. Tolles, 3 years old; H. Tirrell, 2 years, half Devon—beauties; W. H. Conant, 2 years old, native; Luther Rockwood, Brookline, 4 years old; Andrew Rockwood, Brookline, a most splendid pair of 4 years old; David Clement, of Hudson, fat oxen; David W. Clement, of ditto, working oxen; Edmund Nichols, of Hollis, beautiful 4 years old; Samuel Little, of Hollis, ditto.

HOGS.

But few were entered. Three by Artemas Longley, three by S. E. Ritchie, and a pig ten years old by Henry Kent, of Hudson.

SHEEP.

Only two entries were made—one by G. F. Spalding of Merrimack—the other by whom did not meet our eyes.

HENS.

Entries of the fancy birds were made by J. H. Conant, H. A. Fletcher, V. C. Gilman, C. P. Gage, C. S. Goodwin, S. C. Andrews, W. H. Knowles, and H. C. Dolloff, and the show, though not large, was equal to the palmy days of the hen fever.

The plowing match came off in the afternoon of Thursday, in the midst of the rain. There were but few entries.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Oliver Barrett, Wilton, best cultivated farm,	$20 00
David Clement, Hudson, second premium,	15 00
D. D. Pratt, Nashua, 3d premium,	10 00
J. G. Morse, Francestown, best apple orchard,	3 00
W. H. Howard, Temple, reclaimed bog, second premium,	3 00
George McQuesten, Nashua, working oxen,	4 00
Daniel Clement, Hudson, working oxen,	2 00
John Cross, Hudson, working oxen,	Transactions.
Andrew Rockwood, Brookline, best 4 years old steers,	2 00
Luther Rockwood, Brookline, second best pair working oxen,	3 00
Samuel Little, Hollis, 3d best pair working oxen,	Transactions.
H. C. Tolles, Nashua, for best 3 years old steers,	5 00
F. H Turrill, Nashua, best 2 years old steers,	3 00
Wm. Conant, Nashua, 2d best,	2 00
Thomas Pearsons, Nashua, best milch cow,	4.00
D. M. Fiske, Nashua, 2d best,	3 00
Hiram Marsh, Hudson, 3d best,	2 00
H. D. Pierce, Hillsborough, best cow and calf,	4 00
" " " 2d best cow and calf,	3 00
" " " 3d best cow and calf,	2 00
" " " 4th best cow and calf,	Transactions.

Edward Berry, Hudson, best two years old heifer,	$3 00
H. D. Pierce, Hillsborough, 2d best,	2 00
Sumner Morgan, Nashua, 3d best,	Transactions.
J. T. Barber, best yearling heifer,	2 00
Samuel Hayden, Hollis, best bull,	5 00
J. W. Reed, Nashua, 3d premium,	2 00
D. M. Greeley, Hudson, best bull under 2 years,	1 00
Samuel Hayden, Hollis, best bull calf,	2 00
David Clement, Hudson, best pair fat oxen,	5 00
The town of Hudson, best town team,	8 00
S. F. Wright, Nashua, best stallion,	6 00
Daniel Cate, Manchester, 2d best,	4 00
John L. Poole, Hollis, 3d best,	2 00
Abel Chase, Milford, best 3 years old stallion	4 00
Wm. Hale, Hollis, 2d best,	3 00
H. R. French, Bedford, 3d best,	2 00
Joseph Fuller, Hudson, best pair carriage horses,	6 00
F. Winch, Nashua, 2d best,	3 00
S. F. Wright, Nashua, best pair for all work,	6 00
S. F. Wright, Nashua, 2d best,	3 00
D. Greenwood, Hollis, best colt 2 years old,	4 00
E. A. Caldwell, Amherst, 2d best,	3 00
Stephen French, Bedford, 3d best,	2 00
S. F. Wright, Nashua, best mare and colt,	5 00
Wm. Hale, Hollis, 2d best,	3 00
Francis Winch, Nashua, 3d best,	2 00
F. S. Rogers, Nashua, best working horse,	4 00
Ziba Gay, Nashua, 2d best,	3 00
George Wells, Merrimack, 3d best,	2 00
Artemas Longley, Nashua, best boar,	3 00
Samuel E. Ritchey, Nashua, for a sow,	2 00
Artemas Longley, Nashua, for fat hogs,	Diploma.
David Dunn, Nashua, for 2 cosset sheep,	1 00
W. H. Knowles, Nashua, best show of poultry,	2 00

Calvin S. Goodwin, Nashua, 2d best,	$1 00
L. G. Woodbury, Nashua, for show of poultry,	Diploma.
V. C. Gilman, Nashua, " " "	Diploma.
L. C. Andrews, Nashua, " " "	Diploma.
H. C. Dolloff, Nashua, " " "	Diploma.
C. H. Holt Lyndeborough, best butter,	5 00
Mrs. E. J. Spalding, Merrimack, 2d best,	3 00
Mrs. Abijah Hill, Hudson, 3d best,	2 00
Mrs. Amasa Estey, Merrimack, 4th best,	Transactions.
C. H. Holt, Lyndeborough, best cheese,	3 00
D. K. Holt, Lyndeborough, 2d best,	2 00
Mrs. J. E. Boutelle, Nashua, best brown bread,	2 00
Mrs. C. W. Pratt, Nashua, 2d best,	1 00
Mrs. P. R. Jameson, Nashua, 3d best,	Transactions.
Mrs. James Bachelder, Nashua, best wheat bread,	2 00
Mrs. J. H. Whitney, Nashua, 2d best,	1 00
Mrs. J. E. Boutelle, Nashua, 3d best,	Transactions.
Putnam, Chase & Co., Milford, best sod plow,	2 00
" " " " " " side hill,	1 00
" " " " " " seed,	2 00
" " " " " " churn,	1 00
George Kenney, Milford, chaise,	3 00
" " " buggy chaise,	3 00
Gould & Holt, Greenfield, pleasure wagon,	2 00
George Kenney, Milford, pleasure wagon,	1 00
Vincent, Woodward, & Co., Nashua, horse wagon,	2 00
John A. Mitchell, Nashua, horse wagon,	Transactions.
Albin Beard, Nashua, best printing,	2 00
George H. Brown, Groton, Mass., for printing,	Transactions.
N. P. Greene, Nashua, blank books,	2 00
George H. Wood, Hollis, penmanship,	Diploma.
H. C. Tolles, Nashua, best plowing,	5 00
D. W. Clement, Hudson, 2d best,	4 00
David Clement, Hudson, 3d best,	3 00
C. H. Holt, Lyndeborough, best show of fruit,	3 00

Granville Hill, Hudson, 2d best,	$2 00
Stillman Hutchinson, Milford, 3d best,	1 00
David Clement, Hudson, 4th best,	Transactions.
Charles Melendy, Amherst, best show winter apples,	2 00
David Clement, Hudson, 2d best,	1 00
C. H. Holt, Lyndeborough, 3d best,	Transactions.
B. F. Cutter, Pelham, best summer and fall apples,	3 00
George McQuesten, Nashua, 2d best,	1 00
David Clement, Hudson, 3d best,	Transactions.
Thomas Marsh, Hudson, best seedling apples,	1 00
C. H. Holt, Lyndeborough, 2d best,	50
Stillman Hutchinson, Milford, 3d best,	Diploma.
C. H. Holt, Lyndeborough, best pears,	2 00
S. Hutchinson, Milford, 2d best,	1 00
E. G. Reed, Nashua, 3d best,	Diploma.
C. H. Holt, Lyndeborough, best peaches,	2 00
Abijah Hill, Hudson, 2d best,	Diploma.
John H. Gage, Nashua, best plums,	1 00
Granville Hill, Hudson, 2d best,	50
C. H. Holt, Lyndeborough, 3d best,	Diploma.
E. G. Reed, Nashua, best Isabella grapes,	1 50
Stillman Hutchinson, Milford, 2d best,	1 00
David Baldwin, Nashua, 3d best,	Diploma.
Joseph W. Killam, Wilton, best native grapes,	1 50
C. H. Holt, Lyndeborough, 2d best,	1 00
Geo. F. Spaulding, Merrimack, 3d best,	Diploma.
E. G. Reed, Nashua, best melons,	75
Charles Melendy, Amherst, best quinces,	1 00
James H. Carter, Nashua, 2d best,	50
Miss Sybil Pollard, Nashua, 3d best,	Diploma.
E. G. Reed, Nashua, best domestic wine,	1 50
Edmund Lovejoy, Nashua, 2d best,	1 00
Dr. Locke, Nashua, 3d best,	Diploma.
Mrs. R. E. Dewey, Nashua, best pickles,	1 00

Mrs. James Cames, Hudson, 2d best,	$0 50
D. K. Holt, Lyndeborough, best preserves,	1 00
Mrs. Dr. Locke, Nashua, 2d best,	50
Mrs. R. E. Dewey, Nashua, 3d best,	Diploma.
E. G. Reed, Nashua, best show garden vegetables,	3 00
B. F. Cutter, Pelham, 2d best,	2 00
T. Marsh, Hudson, 3d best,	1 00
Dr. S. Ingalls, Nashua, best seed corn,	2 00
T. M. Huse, Bedford, 2d best,	1 00
G. F. Spaulding, Merrimack, 3d best,	Diploma.
E. P. Couch, Nashua, best garden seeds, 39 varieties,	2 00
James Cames, Hudson, best show potatoes,	1 00
John F. Marsh, Hudson, 2d best,	75
C. H. Campbell, Amherst, 3d best,	50
J. T. Greely, Nashua, 4th best,	25
R. McQuesten, Litchfield, New York, pink eye potatoes,	25
James Pipler, Nashua, 2d best,	25
Warren A. Butler, Pelham, fine potatoes,	Diploma.
Hiram Monroe, Hillsborough, best early potatoes,	50
E. G. Reed, Nashua, best sweet potatoes,	25
J. T. Greeley, Nashua, best white beans,	25
" " " " colored beans,	25
J. F. Marsh, Hudson, 2d best,	25
E. G. Reed, Nashua, best squashes,	75
B. F. Cutter, Pelham, best marrow squashes,	50
E. G. Reed, Nashua, 2d best,	25
B. F. Cutter, Pelham, summer squashes,	25
H. F. Flanders, Nashua, custard squashes,	25
E. G. Reed, Nashua, crook neck squashes,	25
James H. Wilson, Napoleon squashes,	25
Stillman Swallow, Nashua, best pumpkins,	50
Hiram Marsh, Hudson, 2d best,	25

Robert Harris, Nashua, blue stem winter wheat,	$1 00
Daniel Burns, Jr., Milford, red chaff wheat,	1 00
R. E. Dewey, Nashua, white flint wheat,	1 00
P. F. Morgan, Nashua, black eyed peas,	25
J. F. Marsh, Hudson, cabbages,	75
" " " red cabbages,	25
Sumner Morgan, Nashua, drum head cabbages,	75
J. F. Marsh, Hudson, Savoy cabbages,	25
James Atwood, Nashua, Savoy cabbages,	25
Daniel Burns, Jr., Milford, German cabbages,	50
R. McQuesten, Litchfield, buckwheat,	Diploma.
E. P. Couch, Nashua, long blood beets,	25
Wm. P. Conery, Merrimack, sugar beets,	25
E. G. Reed, Nashua, turnip beets,	25
B. F. Cutter, Pelham, mangel wurtzel,	25
" " " sweet corn,	25
R. McQuesten, Litchfield, pop corn,	25
E. G. Reed, Nashua, round turnips,	25
" " " French turnips,	25
" " " ruta baga turnips,	25
T. M. Huse, Bedford, best onions,	25
Alpheus Eastman, Hollis, 2d best,	Diploma.
Stillman Swallow, Nashua, best barley,	25
Reuben Godfrey, Nashua, 70 lbs, squash,	Diploma.
Artemas Longley, Nashua, peppers,	Diploma.
B. F. Cutter, Pelham, 2d best,	Diploma.
Mrs. Sybil Pollard, best tomatoes,	Diploma.
T. H. Pinkham, Nashua, best cabinet work,	4 00
Charles Kendall, Nashua, cabinet work,	1 50
J. & A. J. Rockwood, Nashua, cabinet work,	1 50
Charles C. Gove, Nashua, cabinet work,	1 00
Dr. Emery, Hudson, table,	Transactions.
Geo. E. Woods, Nashua, cabinet work,	Diploma,
James H. Moore, Nashua, " "	Diploma,
Isaac Corthell, Nashua, coopers' work,	2 00

Geo. O. Orcutt, Milford, best calf boots,	$1 50
A. Willoughby, Nashua, best ladies' shoes,	1 00
A. Willoughby, Nashua, best show of boots shoes, &c.	Diploma.
H. C. Laws, Nashua, best harness,	2 00
Stevens & Ambrose, Nashua, best leather belting,	2 00
Mrs. Bridge, Nashua, best saddle,	2 00
Harbor Manufacturing Company, sheeting, jeans, &c.	Diploma.
Reed, Slader & Co., Nashua, Brussels carpeting, rugs, &c.	Diploma.
A. B. Dodge, Nashua, three ply carpetings,	Diploma.
Russell & Spaulding, Nashua, best show of stoves,	Diploma.
Hartshorn & Ames, Nashua, parlor and cooking stoves,	Diploma.
R. W. Hills, Nashua, furnishing goods,	Diploma.
Mrs. Nahum Russell, Greenfield, woolen blanket,	1 00
Mrs. S. Swallow, Nashua, best rag carpet,	1 00
Mrs. R. Boutelle, Amherst, 2d best,	50
Mrs. R. Boutelle, Amherst, best yarn rug,	1 00
Mrs. H. F. Flanders, Nashua, best braided, rug,	1 00
Mrs. Abijah Hill, Hudson, 2d best,	Diploma.
Mrs. R. Walker, Nashua, 2d best,	25
Mrs. Albin Beard, Nashua, best woolen socks,	50
Miss Eleanor Giddings, New Boston, (a young lady born blind,) worsted hose,	50
J. W. Jones, Nashua, shirt collar and bosom,	50
Mary A. Baldwin, Nashua, gents' shirts,	1 00
Miss Julia A. Beard, Nashua specimen of darning,	50
Miss R. J. Patterson, Nashua, cotton hose,	50
Mrs. James Elliott, Nashua, floor mat,	50
P. F. Morgan, Nashua, rag rug,	1 00

Mrs. E. P. Couch, Nashua, rag rug,	$0 50
Frances M. Moore, Amherst, rag rug,	Diploma.
Ersilla Hardy, Nashua, rag rug,	Diploma.
Mrs. Jona. Hosmer, Nashua, rag rug,	Diploma.
Mrs. Daniel Taylor, Nashua, rag rug,	Diploma.
Mrs. S. Swallow, Nashua, 70 years old, dress and blanket,	1 00
Mrs. S. Kendrick, Nashua, best quilt,	1 00
Sury S. Rogers, Nashua, 2d best,	50
Mrs. P. Lawton, Nashua, 3d best,	Diploma.
Mrs. E. A. Piper, Nashua, 4th best,	Diploma.
Mrs. C. P. Gage, Nashua, 5th best,	Diploma.
Mrs. P. R. Jameson, Nashua, 6th best,	Diploma.
Miss Caroline Rogers, Hollis,	Diploma.
Mrs. Jane Caldwell, Hudson,	Diploma.
Sarah J. Hobson, Nashua, best bedspread,	1 00
Mrs. Mary Gay, Nashua, 2d best,	50
Mrs. W. M. Gilson, Nashua, 3d best,	Diploma.
Mrs. C. P. Greely, Nashua, 4th best,	Diploma.
Miss Emily Sanborn, Nashua, best oriental painting,	2 00
Miss Ellen A. Moore, Nashua, 2d best,	Diploma.
Miss Sarah S. Dewey, Nashua, crochet work,	Diploma.
Miss Mary P. Crombie, Nashua, crochet work,	Diploma.
Mrs. J. S. Willoughby, Nashua, case of millenery,	Diploma.
O. H. Phillips, Nashua, case of stuffed birds,	Diploma.
Miss S. J. Fox, Nashua, embroidered vest,	2 00
Miss Mary Prince, Manchester, embroidered work,	1 00
Miss Katharine M. Thayer, Nashua, embroidered work,	Diploma.
Miss A. R. Fletcher, Nashua, embroidered work,	Diploma.
Mrs. J. W. Jones, Nashua, wrought work,	2 00
Mrs. George Williams, Nashua, wrought work,	1 00

Mrs. J. N. Wilson, Nashua, wrought work,	Diploma.
Mrs. J. P. S. Otterson, Nashua, wrought work,	Diploma.
Miss Josephine M. Baker, Nashua, worsted work,	1 00
Miss Claribell Doak, Nashua, worsted work,	Diploma.
Mrs. W. M. Gilson, Nashua, worsted work,	Diploma.
J. & S. O. Crombie, Nashua, doors, blinds and fastenings,	Diploma.
Edwin Pierce, Nashua, show of files,	Diploma.
Dr. P. Brooks, Nashua, case of practical dentistry,	Diploma.
Gage, Warner & Whitney, Nashua, improved engine lathe, 6 feet engine lathe, slotting machine, hand vertical drill, copying press,	$3 00 and Diploma.
S. S. Davis, Nashua, self-sealing preserve cans,	Diploma.
Joseph A. Killam, East Wilton, model planing machine, for planing 4 surfaces at same time,	2 00
T. & E. Sawyer, Nashua, piano, seraphine and melodeon,	Diploma.
Mrs. C. H. Bridge, Nashua, riding saddle,	Diploma.
C. H. Spaulding, Nashua, specimen hammered work,	Diploma.
S. B. Richardson, Nashua, photographs,	2 00
John R. Hamblet, Hudson, wrought nails,	Diploma.
Mrs. Martha Emerson, Nashua, burial shroud,	Diploma.
Holt & Jones, Nashua, mattrasses,	Diploma.
F. A. Brown, Manchester, ambrotypes,	Diploma.
J. U. French, Manchester, ambrotypes, (Cutting's Patent)	Diploma.
T. G. Banks, Nashua, paper hangings,	Diploma.
J. P. S. Otterson, Nashua, 2 mechanical drawings,	Diploma.
Nye & Moore, Nashua, heliow, oil lamps,	Diploma.
Moses Davis, Nashua, fine specimens of marble work,	Diploma.

Mrs. A. M. Caswell, Nashua, clothes dryer,	Diploma.
J. H. Moulton & Co., Nashua, groceries,	Diploma.
R. C. Dunlap, Manchester, improved forge tuyere,	Diploma.
Goss & Kenney, Milford, self car couplings,	Diploma.
J. F. Andrews, Nashua, cement pipe,	Diploma.
Cogin & Pierce, Nashua, furniture,	Diploma.
N. W. Goddard, Nashua, show of watches, silver ware, &c.,	$2 00 and Diploma.
E. D. Boylston, Amherst, writing ink,	Diploma.
D. Bowers, Contoocookville, pruning shears,	Diploma.

To the report of the Committee on Incidentals, &c., are appended the following remarks:—

Your committee cannot leave this report without making a few remarks on some articles submitted.

And in the first place, we would call attention to the improvements of Messrs. Gage, Warner & Whitney, in Engine Lathes. It consists in the method of reversing the screw during the operation of cutting screws by the machine.—This is done by a reversible clutch, connected with the screw, and placed on the head stock under the cope, pulling it in such a manner as to be operated by a feathered shaft and lever connected with the slide rest; being a great improvement over the old method of reversing the whole machine. This same clutch reverses the feed when desired. The whole, comprising improvements of great value, and deserving the award of your committee.

Messrs. Hartshorn & Ames should have a word of praise for the spacious building erected by them for a Stove Foundry, as it adds much to the beauty of the place, and shows the progress of the day.

Mr. Bowers' Pruning Shears displayed good workmanship, and we should like to have seen more from the same shop.

FARMS, GARDENS, AND BOG MEADOWS.

JUDGES.—WM. PRITCHARD, New Ipswich; ELI HAMBLET, Hudson; STEPHEN FRENCH, Bedford.

In entering upon the duties of examination, your committee met at Wm. H. Howard's in Temple, to view his bog meadow. It contains some 4 or 5 acres, most of which has been cultivated; a part has been laid to grass. From the appearance of the stubble, we should think it wanted a mixture of sand, although the corn did not show any want of sand; it stood firm, and seemed to be a grand piece. The potatoes looked finely; and to all appearance the meadow has been managed with skill and economy. We think Mr. Howard is entitled to a good deal of credit for his enterprise.

From thence we went to Oliver Barrett's in Wilton, to view his farm. It is situated on a hill, containing 170 acres, 35 of which are under cultivation. The fields were naturally stony, though the small stones have been well cleared out, while many of the larger ones have been cracked with powder and removed, as the heavy walls and large causeways show. The fields indicate deep plowing, and thorough cultivation, from the fact that they were very free from weeds. The carrots looked well, considering the ground on which they grew. The corn was quite stout, potatoes fair, and all of the crops indicated clean cultivation. The small grain crops showed that they had been managed with skill.

The fields were entirely destitute of bushes and briers. We noticed some 80 fruit trees that were set last spring, in cultivation looking finely, mostly Baldwin apples, in addition to 125 trees which are mostly in bearing, producing, the even years, 100barrels ot Baldwins, besides russets, sweetings, and some other kinds.

One other branch of farming is worthy of notice, that is ditching; the low land was drained with open ditches wherever needed. Some of the low bog holes have been dug out, and filled in with stones, and are now bearing stout grass of a good quality.

The buildings and barn cellar require a passing remark. The latter is under both barns; one, 40 by 50, the other, 34 by 34, all in one, high and dry; a good place for making manure, and from the appearance of muck and other material around the dung heaps, that branch was not neglected. The buildings were all in good repair.

From thence we went to John G. Morse's, in Francestown, to view his orchard, containing 1 1-2 acres on which his house stands. There are 100 apple trees, 67 pear, 16 plum, 10 peach, 12 quince, 8 English cherry, 6 grape vines, and 4 crab apples. In 1848, 40 apple trees were set in the spring; in 1849, 60 apple trees were set in the fall, and in 1854, were raised two barrels of apples. This year they judge there will be 10 barrels of apples, and 4 barrels of pears.

This orchard is situated on a side hill sloping to the south, well out of the wind. It is set out with a good deal of taste; the land, when not in cultivation, has been dug around the trees, which have made rapid growth, and show that they have been tended with care and skill; although your committee think that a little more pruning might be beneficial, yet men differ in regard to that. We think an orchard like that is worthy of great praise and an ornament to a farm.

This ends our examination till the first day of the Fair.

On the first day of the fair, we viewed the farm of D. D. Pratt, of Nashua. It contains 100 acres of cleared land, besides 30 acres of woodland, a mile off. Seven years ago Mr. Pratt bought the farm which was very much run down, and the buildings in a bad condition. Since then he has repaired the house inside and out, and built a

new barn 40 by 60 feet with a cellar under it. Some 10 or 15 acres of meadow have been improved by ditching, digging up, and mixing with sand and manure, and now bear large burdens and of good quality. Many old cross walls have been removed, together with bushes and briers. The old apple trees were in a bad condition; they have been trimmed, scraped, dug around, and grafted. They now show signs of improvement, and are beginning to bear.

Some 1100 apple trees have recently been set, and are in cultivation, and in a thriving condition; mostly Baldwins.

These with the old trees stand on about 20 acres of land, part of which was old field, and part pasture land, now in one field. From what we could see and learn, the farm has been very much improved the last seven years, and the owner is entitled to credit for his energy and skill as a farmer.

In the evening we rode home with David Clement, of Hudson, and in the morning viewed his farm containing 100 acres. It has some 12 or 15 acres of bog meadow in different stages of improvement, some in grass, some potatoes, turnips, cabbages, &c., while some had just had the turf shaved off and burnt, ready for cultivation. It seems that most of the labor has been on the meadow for the few last years, although the other part has not been neglected. Some wall has been laid over on the road side, while more is in contemplation; the manure heap has received its share of attention. We noticed heaps of muck ready for composting, whilst a large supply was in the yard and under the barn.

The house and barn have recently been built and are in good repair. He has a large nursery which has received a proper share of attention; and he seems to be a successful and thriving farmer.

After consultation your committee agreed unanimously on the following premiums:

Oliver Barrett, of Wilton, for the best cultivated farm, the first premium,	$20 00
David Clement, Hudson, second,	15 00
D. D. Pratt, of Nashua, third,	10 00
W. H. Howard, Temple, for the best reclaimed bog meadow, second premium,	3 00
John G. Morse, of Francestown, for the best grafted apple orchard, the first premium,	3 00

FIELD CROPS.

The Committee on Field Crops, having attended to the duty assigned them, make the following report:

Corn.

Thomas Proctor, Jr., of Hollis, raised 84 bushels and 10 quarts, on 163 rods of ground, for which he is awarded for the best acre of corn, the first premium, $5.

W. H. Howard, of Temple, raised 68 bushels and 26 quarts, on one acre, for which he is awarded the second premium, $3.

Asa Blanchard, of Lyndeborough, raised 64 bushels on one acre, for which he is awarded the third premium, $2.

Thomas Pearsons, of Nashua, raised 66 3-4 bushels on 1 1-8 acre, for which he is awarded the fourth premium, Transactions.

Wheat.

Warren Keyes, of Wilton, raised 27 bushels on one acre, for which he is awarded for the best acre of wheat, the first premium, $5.

Matthias S. Wilson, of New Ipswich, raised 62 1-4 bushels on 2 1-2 acres, for which he is awarded the second premium, $5.

Oats.

Thomas Pearsons, of Nashua, raised 134 bushels on 2 acres, and is awarded the first premium, $3.

Wm. H. Howard, of Temple, raised on 1 acre, 54 bushels, and is awarded the second premium, $2.

Early Potatoes.

Charles H. Holt, of Lyndeborough, raised on 1-4 acre, 74 1-2 bushels, and is awarded the first premium, $2.

Samuel Dascomb, of Greenfield, raised on 44 rods, 53 bushels, and is awarded the second premium, $1.

Ruta Bagas.

W. H. Howard, of Temple, raised 113 bushels on 1-8 acre, and is awarded the first premium, $2.

The following are those who entered their crops but did not make any returns:

James Hale, Merrimack, 1 acre of corn.

Hiram Marsh, Hudson, a piece of winter and spring wheat.

E. G. Reed, Nashua, I acre of corn 1-8 acre of carrots.

Edwin Emerson, Hollis, 2 pieces of corn.

OLIVER BARRETT, for the Committee.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY MEETINGS.

This County has, for several years, been in the practice of holding meetings in different localities, for the discussion of agricultural questions. In this way the Society has been the most efficient organization in the State, and has gained a reputation of being managed in the most acceptable manner.

The first meeting since the last Report, was held at Hollis, on the 15th of December.

MEETING AT HOLLIS.

After calling the meeting to order, Col. Tyler, the President, announced the subject of discussion to be—"The best methods of cultivation for the various field crops,"—and, as had been arranged, called upon Samuel Little, Esq., of Hollis, to lead in the discussion.

Mr. Little said that last spring he plowed 2 1-2 acres of land for corn, after having spread about 12 or 15 loads of manure to the acre—plowed about 8 inches deep—applied manure in the hill on a part and planted with corn, had from 35 to 40 bushels per acre. On another part, he used ashes instead of manure, which produced as large corn as the part upon which the manure was used. He prefers plowing in manure on dry warm land like his, to spreading upon the surface, or harrowing in.

Mr. Little gave an interesting account of several fields of corn, potatoes, &c., belonging to different gentlemen in Hollis, which he had viewed the past season, in the capacity of chairman of the Committee on Field Crops, &c., for the Hollis Agricultural Society.

Wm. P. Sanderson, Esq., of Hollis, said that he did not pretend to raise such great crops as some others do. For hoed crops he usually plows sward land in the fall. Last fall he plowed a piece of grass land containing 2 acres; in the spring he drew on his manure and plowed it in—then marked it out in rows 3 feet apart each way. The marking was performed by taking three cultivator teeth, and putting them into a simple frame, made for the purpose, at the required width. This marked it deep enough for corn, with which he planted the field. He used the cultivator, at hoeing, each way and hilled it up but very little. The product was about 35 bushels per acre. On another piece he plowed in about 500 lbs., of guano—planted with corn. The corn was very large—a small portion of it lodged. He has a reservoir under his stable for catching and retaining the urine from his cattle. He had applied some of this liquid manure to his corn crops and has uniformly found that corn will not grow the first year where it has been applied in full strength. In some cases it has killed it outright. He thinks guano a cheap manure. Last year he plowed in 600 lbs., of guano on two acres of pasture ground late in June; this land he sowed with oats for fodder and grass seed. Had 4 large loads of oats—the grass seed came well. Those two acres would have pastured two cows all the season past. He has used it once for barley, resulting in great straw, light kernel. From various experiments, he has made in its use he has come to the conclusion that it should be plowed in deep, for as successful an application of it as he ever made was when it was plowed in nearly a foot deep with the Michigan or double plow. He had spoiled a bed of onions by working it in slightly upon the surface. It killed nearly all of them.

In November 1854, he plowed 2 acres of land for planting corn for fodder the present year. In June he planted it in this manner: First he took a side hill plow and drew a furrow, in this furrow he scattered guano, the returning furrow covered the guano, in the bottom of this furrow he dropped his corn—in the next furrow covering his corn and guano again. In the fourth furrow nothing was put; in the next furrow guano then corn again, so on till the field was completed. He plowed 4 inches deep. It took of guano 350 lbs., per acre; the land being warm and dry, the corn camo up well. The yield of fodder was very great. It was the cheapest way he ever tried for that purpose.

Mr. S. said his mode of preparing land for potatoes was the same as corn—he considers 8 bushels of ordinary potatoes a sufficient quantity of seed for an acre. Last year his help cleared his fields of corn and potatoes completely free of weeds. This year his wheat and oats upon the ground showed conclusively, that it was labor well expended. He has raised large quantities of squashes for some years past. Has always the crook neck variety—manures highly—lets but two plants stand in the hill—hills two feet apart each way. He would recommend liquid manure for squashes; has never raised many marrow squashes, they are more liable to be destroyed by bugs than other kinds.

Col. Tyler remarked that he had preserved marrow squashes from the ravages of worms, by putting ashes around the roots of the plants.

Mr. Flagg, of Hollis, said that he had succeeded in raising some very good wheat the present year. Upon a few rods short of an acre, he sowed two bushels of seed. He soaked it in a strong brine 24 hours—then rolled it dry in plaster and ashes. He had 23 1-2 bushels of good wheat, 4 bushels of which makes a barrel of flour. The ground was prepared as follows.—Plowed in the fall of '52—planted in '53 with corn and potatoes, manured in the hill with 12 loads of manure—in the spring of '54, 19 loads of ma-

nure were spread after plowing, and worked in with a cultivator—put guano in the hill and planted with corn—some of the corn was killed by the guano. In the spring of '55, 134 lbs., of guano was spread and harrowed in at the time of sowing the wheat. On high, warm land, he would plow in guano, on low, cold land, he would harrow it in. Has used it in the hill with corn, and applied it like ashes, in small quantities around the hills, with good success. Last year he mixed 175 lbs., with 8 loads of meadow mud—put a small shovel-full in the hill for corn—lost some of the corn—he used some mixed with the bottom of a coal-pit, this did much the most good.

Mr. Sanderson here remarked that on a piece of land where he used guano, a part was plowed in with a Michigan plow, and the other part harrowed in, planted all with corn. The first did very much the best.

Col. Emerson, of Hollis, said that he raised, the past season, a piece of corn, which, although rather backward, gave a very satisfactory yield in harvest time. On an acre and 9 rods he had 164 baskets of ears, 9 of which was soft corn, He cut and shocked some from a part of his field while yet soft, being apprehensive of frost. It did not harden. He could not recommend the practice. He planted his corn about the 20th of May; after the land was plowed, he spread on the surface about 20 loads of manure to an acre. A part was harrowed in, and a part not. He also applied 10 loads of manure per acre in the hill to a part, and guano in the hill to a part—hills 3 feet 10 inches apart each way. One acre, manured in the hill only, otherwise treated like the first, produced 108 baskets of ears, making a difference of about 56 baskets to 19 loads of manure spread upon the surface. He does not care whether manure is harrowed in or not. Has made some use of guano, sometimes it has done some good, sometimes no good at all; has used it for wheat when it appeared to have done good, some of it plowed in, some of it

sowed on the surface, saw no great difference in the results.

Dr. Hale, of Hollis, in reply to some gentlemen, stated that he had tried most all the reputed preventives for bugs on squashes and other vines with indifferent success, Recently, he has set a tomato plant in each hill of squashes, and has had no trouble with the bugs whatever. The tomatoes were permitted to ripen.

T. G. Worcester, Esq., of Hollis, said that he had cultivated garden crops, with good success, has about 16 square rods of land upon which he had grown onions for 20 years past. He spreads manure upon this bed in the fall, plows, it in slightly, harrows it in in the spring. He had 50 bushels of onions on this plat.

Had used guano on rye, wheat and barley, about 300 lbs. per acre, harrowed it in. The rye was sowed early in the spring, a part was sowed without guano—that portion of the field where it was used was double in quantity to the other portion. His wheat was much benefited by its application. On his barley sowed late, it had no effect. A neighbor of his had used it on low grass land. It doubled the quantity of grass.

Mr. Hayden, of Hollis, did not pretend to raise so large crops as some others do; had used marl with very good results. He had spread it on grass land with good effects. He composted it with yard manure and with night soil. With such compost, at the rate of about 20 loads per acre, he had produced, according to the estimate of some of his neighbors, 75 bushels of corn. Sometimes he plows in his manure—sometimes harrows it in; would as soon harrow as plow it in ; does not hill up much in hoeing corn; not so much as formerly; has to follow the fashion in this respect.

P. M. Rossiter, Esq., of Milford, sows more of oats than any other grain. Was formerly troubled by their lodging; used to sow from 3 to 4 bushels per acre. He

then tried barley, which yielded well, but the grass seed failed to vegetate. Of late years, have sowed a bushel of oats, and a peck of spring rye per acre, and from such seeding has raised 70 bushels on an acre of his intervale land. He sows a bushel of red-top, one-fourth bushel of herdsgrass, and 4 or 5 lbs. clover to the acre. He wets his oats and rye, and then mixes in all his grass seed, stirs all together, and then sows the mixture. Oats, if not sowed too thick, will spread as much as any other grain.

He procured some guano last fall, and sowed on grass land, a portion of his field; could not have told where he had sown it when he moved his grass *had it not been for some stakes he set up when he sowed it.* Sowed some in June on grass, which he thought did a little good; should not have noticed it, however, if he had not known he had sowed it there. He had used it in the culture of beets with great advantage.

Mr. Sanderson remarked that he had used it on beets with good results.

Isaac Kimball, Esq., of Temple, said that the course of culture from any crops adapted to our locality, and a particular kind of soil, might not be the judicious course to pursue in another locality and a different soil. In his own neighborhood, different views prevail. Formerly, all thought that potatoes should precede corn. Now a different opinion prevails. He should prefer plowing, to harrowing in manure for any hoed crop.

He plows in for corn invariably; in times of drought, his corn seldom suffers; plows 8 inches, as late as he can in season for planting; furrows as deep as he can without disturbing the sod; manures in the hill, rows 3 feet apart each way, or 4 feet one way, and about 20 inches the other; would like 4 stalks in a hill; would prefer 3 to 5; uses the cultivator, and has from 40 to 65 bushels per acre. He thought the last mode of planting might produce the most to an acre the distance of the rows apart, may depend

upon the kind of corn planted. He would have the rows so near that the shade might prevent the heat of the sun from evaporating the manure too rapidly. The manure should be well mixed with the earth. The roots of corn will find it to a great depth. He would lap the furrow in plowing, instead of completely inverting the sod, as the last mode leaves the ground in a heavy state. He had subsoiled a piece of ground, had corn on it two years, the next year wheat, the crops all did well, and it improved it very much for grass. It is an operation that needs repeating occasionally. His soil is a clayey loam.

Mr. Daniel Burns, Jr., of Milford, having been called upon to state, if he was so disposed, how he produced the admirable wheat of which he exhibited a specimen at the late County Fair, remarked that the wheat, of which that exhibited was a specimen, was grown the past season upon a bog meadow; he used a little manure and shell lime in its culture. The wheat was of the red chaff variety. He procured the seed, originally, in the State of Ohio in 1843, and has sown it every year since. It has improved in quality, instead of deteriorating. He is not troubled by his wheat being winter killed. Can raise it is easily as he can any other crop of grain. The bog on which he raises his wheat was so soft that cattle cannot go upon it and was covered with a growth of low water bushes, briers, &c. After having mowed it over and burnt it, then threw it into ridges, upon which he sowed his wheat. He threw it into ridges because the bog was sometimes overflowed. Should think his wheat averaged 20 bushels to the acre, one year with another, can raise it with as much profit as he can any crop. He considers oyster-shell lime as excellent for grains, grass, fruit trees, and for milch cows. Oyster-shells, ground, are the best remedy for what is called the bone disease in cattle, that he has any knowledge of. A handful of shell lime two or three times a week to a cow, he had found to have done his cows a great amount of good.

Col. Tyler thought that the remarks of Mr. Burns, in relation to the effects of oyster shells and shell lime upon cattle were of great importance. He also stated that he had made some experiments with guano. He composted one third guano to two thirds plaster, and ashes, put 2 spoonfulls to the hill on corn; the corn grew well but lodged; on potatoes the result was much larger tops, but not larger potatoes than where this compost was omitted. He put guano at the bottom of the hills, then a shovel full of mud on top of that, and planted corn. The corn did very well; applied guano to grass with a good effect. A distinguished agriculturist in Concord, Mass., had informed him that he had applied it to grass 5 years in succession to a part of a field, and that the yield of grass for the whole time was not so great as where none had been used.

Mr. Rossiter had visited the farm of Col. Munroe, in Hillsborough, the past season and saw a field of wheat of his, upon a part of which guano had been used; the wheat on that part was about a foot higher than that on the other part.

Capt. Reed, of Hollis, sowed some guano last year on warm land with grass, and it did good; sowed some on low grass land, did no good; tried some on corn and it about spoiled it. On the same land this year he applied about 200 lbs., per acre, and sowed with oats; the oats were very large.

Mr. Merrill, of Hollis, said that in raising corn, he manured in the hill—next spring plows in his manure and plants again with corn—the third spring, plows in manure and sows down with some spring grain and grass seed—he gets large grass by this mode. Last year he used some guano with manure, it did well. He tried some on corn without manure, it hurt the corn; on potatoes, 5 hills less made a bushel where it was used than where none was applied. On grass the result was good. On that it increased its height 6 inches over a portion of the field without it.

A very able address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Day, of Hollis, at the conclusion of which, on motion of Mr. Rossiter, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the Society be presented to the Rev. Mr. Day, for his very interesting address, this day delivered before it, and that a copy be requested for publication.

MEETING AT GREENFIELD.

The Society met according to notice. The President not being present, Nahum Russell was chosen President and L. P. Wilson, Secretary.

The question for discussion was, "the breeding and raising of stock."

Mr. Russell—I am not in favor of raising Durham stock in this county; am in favor of crossing a large cow with a small male, if you wish to get beauty, and the reverse if for large stock. In regard to raising stock, my management is to learn the calves to drink, and then turn them out.—I think they will be rather smaller the first year, but will winter better than those that have run with the cow.—When I put up my cattle in the fall, I feed with coarse fodder, as I think it is cheaper for me than when fed altogether on fine food. That is my opinion in regard to the cheapness of raising. My business is principally wool growing. I keep from 100 to 200 sheep in my flock. I sell my poorest and keep my best, and in that way I think I have improved my flock one-third. They average me 4 lbs. a head. I think it is the most profitable stock I can keep. They will pay 150 per cent. on the cost. In winter I give provender—I prefer oats. I think turnips or carrots are very essential for stock, and for sheep in particular. Ewes, when going to lamb in the spring, do much better than they do without such feed.

Mr. Duncklee, of Greenfield — I don't think there is

among farmers, generally, care enough in selecting the best and most promising looking to raise. The best way is to select the best and keep none unless they are good. In steers especially, care should be taken to get them mated well. I think a good-looking pair are worth more than a bad-looking pair to sell, if they cannot do more work.

John Dodge, of Bennington—I agree with Mr. Duncklee. I always select the best—always raise a good calf—is worth more when raised. I think good has been done by mixing the breeds, and we can raise the best if we select the best at first. We get pay for raising good stock—it costs us no more to raise a colt worth one hundred and fifty dollars than one worth seventy-five.

Ephraim Holt, of Greenfield — In regard to raising stock, I agree with the gentleman. We ought to raise from the best cows. I think the best way to raise calves is to turn out two calves on one cow, and let them run till fall. I think you will get better calves than you will to learn them to drink; for if you get a calf stunted the first year, it is hard work to get them started again. I think it better to give a change of food often and feed regular every day.

Mr. Whittaker, of Hancock—I shall not claim the experiments which I have made are the best. My first trial was to put two calves on a cow. I let them run with the cow all summer. I think they were two months in advance of common ones. The next year I learned calves to drink. and gave them all the milk and slops we could spare, and think they were about as good as the ones that run with the cow. I think if we keep a calf well the first year, they will be larger and better. I think we lose much in not feeding enough. If we have not enough to feed two animals well, we had better not keep but one. I think we do not feed regular enough. My method is to feed early in the morning, let them have time to go through the ruminating process, then turn them out and feed them in the

yard; towards night feed again, and feed about 9 o'clock at night.

Mr. Gates, of Hancock—In regard to selecting, I select the cross breeds and keep them well the first year, and keep well ever after. I feed five times a day—once as soon as light, then as soon as they have eat that up.—About 9 o'clock I turn them out, and let them remain till noon, then feed with straw or coarse fodder. Afternoon tie them up, and feed about 4 or 5 o'clock on coarse food, and about 9 give them their supper, on stalks, or hay, not so good as the first feeding.

Ephraim Holt remarked, that in his opinion, the cheapest way to fat a cow is, to give cut feed with meal. He fatted a cow last fall in this way, and milked her up to the day she was butchered. She made butter enough to pay for the meal.

Mr. Jones, of Greenfield—I have tried for 4 or 5 years to find out the cheapest way to keep cows. This year I cut up my corn by the roots and husked it out. I then put them away with a laying of stalks and a laying of straw and salt and corn. I have two cows, and have kept them on this fodder, altogether, up to this time, (January 1st, 1856,) and have not fed out 50 lbs. of hay, and I think they hold out in milk remarkably well. I measured the milk on the last day of December and the morning of January 1st, and they gave a little more than 4 qts. a day each. They are in good order now—the stalks are rather green, but the salt preserves them. I give them as much as they will eat. I give my stock apples, and think it pays well. I had rather have one-half apples and one-half potatoes than all potatoes.

Mr. Lock, of New Ipswich, gave an address. Subject—The Food of Plants—which was listened to with much interest, after which, voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Lock for his able address. Voted to dissolve the meeting.

Other meetings of the Society were held in February, March and April, of which we have no report for this volume.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

OFFICERS.

President.

DAVID BUFFUM, Walpole.

Secretary.

STEWART HASTINGS, Keene.

Treasurer.

T. H. LEVERETT, Keene.

THE FAIR.

The cattle show and fair held in Keene, under the auspices of the County Agricultural Society, was the most successful thing of the kind that we ever had the pleasure of witnessing; and we are told by the older inhabitants that its success far exceeded that of any similar show previously held in the county, in almost every respect. The weather was most favorable, and the attendance, on the second day in particular, showed plainly that the sons and daughters of old Cheshire are still numerous, however many of them may have left their pleasant hills and valleys to do honor to other regions of the country. There were apparently as many upon the field as were present at the State Fair last year. The display of stock was certainly ahead of anything we ever saw, both in quantity and quality. The season in this section has been extremely favorable for cattle, as was plainly shown by the host of the "fat and sleek" specimens tha were present on this occasion. Every ox, cow and calf, was in order for Brighton, and some of the more particularly favored must have been peculiarly tantalizing to epicures, if there were any such present.

In the matter of horses the show was good, not only in regard to the fast ones, but of those claiming the merit of greater utility. There was some pretty fast trotting, and if we may trust to the judgment of those who are judges, this important part of the show was everything that was anticipated. The ladies' horsemanship, perhaps, elicited

more interest than any other one feature of the occasion, and was most creditable to the equestrian talent of those who engaged in it. The judges had a delicate duty to perform in awarding the premiums in this instance, and however much disagreement there may be as to the correctness of their decision, they should have the credit of impartiality and an unbiased expression of their own opinions.

The show of fruit and vegetables was good. The display of apples was larger than we ever beheld at a county fair, and showed that there is great attention given to that branch of culture in this vicinity. The dairy was well represented. Nice butter and fragant cheeses saluted the olfactories of those who had sufficient control of their appetites to venture into their midst. There was a fair show of agricultural implements and machinery, but not so large as it should have been.

The woolen manufactured goods, such as doeskins, flannels, &c., were extremely nice. We believe no other section can compete with us in this branch of industry. The ornamental work contributed by the ladies—including needle work, painting, drawing, papier mache, &c., was worthy of all praise and constituted the principal attraction with a majority, perhaps, of those who were present. The contributions, as a whole, in every department of the fair, were deserving of the highest commendation, and proved that so far from there being any falling off from the former interest in thes exhibitions, there is an increased desire to promote their welfare.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

BULLS.

John Hayward, Chesterfield, for the best bull without regard to breed, (seven eighths Durham, one eighth native,) $8 00

Geo. W. Hammond, Gilsum, best Durham bull,	$5 00
Buffum & Fosgate, Winchester, 2d best,	4 00
Geo. Joslin, Surry, best mixed bull,	5 00
S. W. Buffum, Winchester, 2d best,	4 00
Martin Spaulding, Sullivan, 3d best,	3 00
F. G. Burt, Westmoreland, best Devon bull,	5 00

No other Devon of pure blood entered.

COWS.

S. W. Buffum, Winchester, best Durham,	$4 00
Chas. J. White, Westmoreland, best Devon,	4 00
T. M. Edwards, Keene, 2d best,	3 00
Geo. Joslin, Surry, best mixed,	4 00
Ashley Jones, Keene, 2d best,	3 00
Caleb Carpenter, Keene, 2d best,	2 00
D. H. Mason, Sullivan, best without regard to breed,	5 00

HEIFERS.

Geo. W. Hammond, Gilsum, best three years old without regard to breed, (Durham,)	$4 00
Josiah Bennett, Westmoreland, best mixed,	3 00
Geo. Joslin, Surry, 2d best,	2 00
A. M. Graves, Walpole, 3d best,	1 00
A. M. Graves, Walpole, 4th best,	Transactions.
T. M. Edwards, Keene, best Devon,	3 00
James B. Elliott, Keene, best 2-years old without regard to breed,	3 00
J. B. Elliott, Keene, best mixed,	2 00
T. H. Leverett, Keene, 2d best,	1 00

Justus S. Blake, Keene, 3d best,	Transactions.
S. W. Buffum, Winchester, best 2 years old, Durham,	
Lewis Bridge, Jr., Keene, 2d best,	$1 00
S. W. Buffum, Winchester, best yearling,	2 00
" " " 2d best,	Transactions.
Geo. D. Kingsbury, best mixed,	2 00
Warren Shelley, Westmoreland, 2d best,	1 00
S. B. Elliott, Keene, 3d best,	Transactions.
Geo. Joslin, Surry, best without regard to breed,	2 00

The committee noticed among the many remaining heifers one belonging to Josiah Bennett, of Westmoreland, a 3 years old, very fine, but more suitable for beef than a cow; also one belonging to David Woodward of Keene, very fine and fat.

OXEN.

Geo. K. Wright, Keene, best,	$5 00
Ed. P. Wilder, Keene, 2d best,	5 00
Wm. B. Wright, Keene, 3d best,	4 00
Ashley Spaulding, Sullivan, 4th best,	3 00
Emery Cudworth, Marlborough, 5th best,	2 00
Lucius Nims, Sullivan, 6th best,	1 00

The committee adjudged 22 pairs wor thy of premium, had so many premiums been offered.

FOUR YEARS OLD OXEN

Geo. Harvey, Marlboro, best,	$4 00
Daniel Abbott, Surry, 2d best,	3 00
D. W. Buckminster, Roxbury, 3d best,	2 00
J. T. Wiswall, Marlborough, 4th best,	1 00

THREE YEARS OLD STEERS.

Marshall B. Shaw, Chesterfield, best	$3 00
Geo. D. Kingsbury, Walpole, 2d best,	2 00
Alfred S. Blake, Keene, 3d best,	1 00
Jonathan Jackson, Swanzey, 4th best,	Transactions.

TWO YEARS OLD STEERS.

James Fosgate, Winchester, best,	$2 00
S. W. Buffum, Winchester, 2d best,	1 00
Warren Shelley, Westmoreland, 3d best,	Transactions.

The two years old steers entered by Gilbert Fosgate of Winchester; Marshall B. Shaw, of Chesterfield; 2 pairs by S. W. Buffum, of Winchester; 1 pair by J. Fosgate of Winchester; and the Devon steers of F. G. Burt, of Winchester; and those of Franklin and James Downing of Marlow, were all worthy of notice, and the committee regretted that there were not more premiums at their command.

YEARLING STEERS.

S. W. Buffum, Winchester, best,	$2 00
Gilbert Fosgate, Winchester, 2d best,	1 00
Holland Bennett, Walpole, 3d best,	Transactions.

CALVES.

Justus S. Blake, Keene, best pair of steer calves,	$1 00
George W. Perry, Keene, best heifer calf,	1 00

Hosea Chase, Keene, best bull calf, (Durham,)	$1 00
Geo. K. Wright, Keene, best calf mixed breed,	1 00
Madison Fairbanks, Keene, 2d best,	Transactions.

Fine animals were presented by George Joslin of Surry; Asa Maynard of Marlborough; J. B. Elliott and H. G. Dow of Keene, which were well deserving of premiums, had circumstances permitted.

TOWN TEAMS OF OXEN.

Marlborough best town team,	$10 00
Sullivan, 2d best,	8 00

(No other town entered in season.)

TOWN TEAMS OF STEERS.

Sullivan, 1st premium,	$6 00
Winchester, 2d premium,	4 00

FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Josiah Bennett, Westmoreland, best fat cow,	$3 00
John Stevens, Stoddard, for 4 fat sheep,	2 00

The other animals entered were adjudged by the committee not entitled to premiums, under the rule that no animal shall draw a premium except of superior quality.

REPORT ON DAIRY COWS.

The Committee on Dairy Cows have attended to the duty assigned them, and now make their report.

It is very much to be regretted that the dairymen of Cheshire County have not felt more interest in this branch of the exhibition—only four cows having been entered for premiums—three by Madison Fairbanks, and one by Addison Stone, both of Keene.

The committee award to Madison Fairbanks on his red cow the 2d premium of $3 00
On his white cow the 3d premium of 2 00
On his line back cow the 4th premium of Transactions.

Mr. Stone has not complied with all the rules of the Society, but the committee recommend the first premium of $3 00 as a gratuity, having more regard to quality than quantity.

D. WILSON.
D. G JONES,
NOAH HARDY,
J. S. ADAMS.
} *Committee.*

STALLIONS AND STALLION COLTS.

Uberto Bowen, Richmond, best stallion, (Ashuelot Morgan,) $6 00
Lewis A. Ballou, Fitzwilliam, 2d best, 4 00
Daniel W. Bill, Gilsum, best stallion colt 3 years old, 3 00

There was no two years old entered deemed worthy of premium. Ebenezer Proctor of Alstead; F. H. Thurston of Marlborough, and Ezekiel F. Lane of Keene, exhibited each a beautiful Morgan Stallion, on which the committee would have been gratified to award premiums, had it been at their discretion to do so.

BREEDING MARES AND COLTS.

Azel Hatch, Jr., Alstead, best mare and colt by her side, $4 00

Josiah Kingsbury, Surry, 2d best,	$2 00
Josiah Kingsbury, for a 2 years old mare and foal,	1 00
Jas. B. Elliott, Keene, best 3 years old colt,	2 00
Daniel Pierce, Keene, best yearling colt,	Transactions.

The committee regretted that there were no more premiums at their disposal, as there were many other worthy animals presented for their inspection.

WORK AND MATCHED HORSES AND HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Laiton Martin, Keene, best pair matched horses,	$3 00
Stillman French, Keene, 2d best,	2 00
J. H. Ellis, Keene, best work horse,	3 00
F. H. Keyes, Keene, 2d best,	2 00
S. F. White, Keene, best horse of all work,	3 00
J. A. Chamberlain, Westmoreland, 2d best,	2 00

TROTTING HORSES.

L. Martin, (Keene Morgan) fastest, 2m. 58s.,	$5 00
Jason Harris, Nelson, (gray horse) next, 3m. 5s.,	3 00
Jonas Cutter, Jaffrey, (brown mare) next, 3m. 30s.,	2 00

LADIES' HORSEMANSHIP.

The Committee on Ladies' Horsemanship award the premiums as follows:—

Miss Sarah Gates, Walpole, 1st premium,	Silver cup.
Mrs. H. O. French, Keene, 2d premium,	Set tea spoons.

The Committee regret that there were so few competitors in this exhibition. There is no accomplishment that contributes more to the health and grace, than that of riding and managing the horse; and the Society wish to encourage the cultivation of it in every manner consistent with the general purpose of the organization. It is to be hoped that the cordial manner in which the ladies were received by those present, will induce the fair equestrians of the country to appear in greater numbers next year.

FRED. VOSE,
G. A. BLAKE,
F. S. FISKE,
E. S. STRATTON, } *Committee.*

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Justus S. Blake, Keene, best assortment of poultry,	$2 00
Geo. W. Perry, Keene, 2d best,	Transactions.
Geo. W. Perry, best hens,	1 00
Justus S. Blake, 2d best,	Transactions.
Justus S. Blake, best turkey,	1 00
Thomas E. Hatch, 2d best,	Transactions.
Justus S. Blake, best geese,	1 00
Justus S. Blake, best ducks,	1 00
Justus S. Blake, best 4 doz. eggs,	50

FINE WOOL SHEEP.

Wm. Arnold, Walpole, best buck,	$3 00

Geo. D. Kingsbury, Walpole, 2d best,	$3 00
David Wilson, Swanzey, 3d best,	Transactions.
Geo. D. Kingsbury, Walpole, best 4 ewes,	3 00
Wm. Arnold, Walpole, 2d best,	2 00
David Wilson, Swanzey, 3d best,	Transactions.

The Committee remark that the show of sheep was not so large as they would have desired; and unless there can be more competition, it would seem hardly profitable to continue this branch of awards by the association.

LONG WOOL SHEEP.

Anson Cobb, Westmoreland, best buck,	$3 00
Charles N. Wilder, Keene, 2d best,	2 00
Aaron M. Graves, Walpole, 3d best,	Transactions.
David Russell, Walpole, best ewes,	3 00
Charles N. Wilder, Keene, 2d best,	2 00
David Russell, Walpole, 3d best,	Transactions.

REPORT ON SWINE.

Your Committee, in entering upon the duties assigned them, are aware of the importance of the trust, especially the difficulty in deciding upon the merits and demerits of the several different breeds of swine. In submitting this brief report, your committee regret that so little attention has been taken by the farmers of old Cheshire, in the procuring and rearing of different and better breeds of swine. Nevertheless, a goodly number of our farmers have recently, and many more are now giving their attention to this neglected, yet important branch of husbandry. It seems

to be a prevailing opinion that the rearing of shoats, and the fattening of pork in New England at the present, is unprofitable business. Considering the present high prices of grain and potatoes, together with the facilities of making and transporting pork at the west, it well might so appear. Yet the same holds true as regards the making of beef. But, on the contrary, we have imported different breeds and improved our herds. Then let us continue this system of improvement in this race of "grunters," by introducing different and better breeds, (as some have already done) which will arrive early at maturity and fatten at far less expense. Substituting these (for that ancient "case-knife, pole-bean breed," whose equilibrium discards all docking lest the centre of gravity be destroyed, and whose lineage is traceable as far back as the time a certain character was permitted to enter their midst, which, doubtless, was no improvement in their shape,)—substituting these for this ancient breed, then can we contrast the sale of our swine, whether fat or otherwise, with the present high price of grain, and if we cannot compete with the farmers at the West in making pork, we shall have the pleasing consolation of obtaining a greater price in market.

The committee deem it their duty to express their approbation of a large portion of the swine here on exhibition. Notwithstanding, it is said that

Some do extol their favorite breed,
  With loud ejaculation,
Others think 'tis cash they need,
  And it's all a speculation.

"Dull must be he who fails to recognize"
  The difference that each race combine;
And duller still if he would despise
  Improvement in the race of swine.

Those who adhere to that "ancient breed"
  And improvement dare despise,
We think that you soon will need
  To renovate your sties.

And add another story to your pail,
  Which is excessive work;
Then be sure you do not fail
  To pay your "borrowed pork."

The premiums are awarded as follows:—

S. W. Buffum, Winchester, best boar,	$3 00
T. H. Leverett, Keene, 2d best,	2 00
Stewart Hastings, Keene, 3d best,	Transactions.
Samuel Towns, best breeding sow and pigs,	3 00
T. H. Leverett, 2d best,	2 00
Stewart Hastings, 3d best,	Transactions.
Samuel Towns, best lot of pigs, not less than 4 in number,	2 00
Stewart Hastings, 2d best,	1 00
Elijah Blake, 3d best,	Transactions.

J. C. GOODRICH, for the Committee.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Geo. Mansfield, Keene, best butter,	$3 00
Aaron Day, Gilsum, 2d best,	2 00
Mrs. A. M. Graves, Walpole, 3d best,	1 00
Sumner Carpenter, Keene, 4th best,	Transactions.
Alvah Thompson, Swanzey, best cheese,	3 00
Gilman White, Westmoreland, 2d best,	2 00
Gaius K. Hall, Westmoreland, 3d best,	1 00
Mrs. John Jennison, Walpole, 4th best,	Transactions.

CLOTHS.

Milan Harris, Harrisville, two pieces doeskins,	$2 00
Faulkner & Colony, Keene, 14 pieces flannel,	2 00
D. W. Bill, Gilsum, best wool frocking,	3 00

Charles P. Locke, Sullivan, 2d best,	$2 00
Erasmus Buffum, Westmoreland, 3d best,	Transactions.
Mrs. Timothy Colony, Keene, best counterpane,	2 00
Mrs. Susan Johnson, Swanzey, 2d best,	1 00

HOSE.

Mrs. Boice, Keene, best half hose,	$1 00
Mrs. Wm. Woodward, Keene, 2d best,	50

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Daniel Bill, Gilsum, best ox yoke,	Transactions.
Batchelder & Co., Marlboro, best wash tub, (Wisner's Patent,)	Transactions.

The committee noticed some "Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters," (Gale's Patent) manufactured by Monroe & Co., of Boston, and exhibited by Charles Bridgman, of Keene, to which the attention of farmers is called. They also noticed "Wilber's Improved Friction Lever Churns," manufactured by Frederick Wingate, of Gardiner, Me., of which they recommend a trial. The Mowing Machine, (Ketchum's Patent) and the "Deep Tiller Plows," exhibited by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., of Boston, are, doubtless, valuable implements.

The committee deeply regretted that this important department was not more fully represented.

HATS.

J. W. Herrick, Richmond, best lot of palm leaf hats,	$2 00

CARRIAGES.

A. H. Miller, Keene, best covered buggy,	$2 00
A. H. Miller, Keene, best one horse wagon,	2 00

The committee regard the carriages presented by Mr. Miller as deserving something more than the simple notice of having taken the first premium. They combine the two important qualities of a pleasure carriage, *lightness and strength.* They are elegant in design, and very handsomely finished. The committee deem them highly creditable to the manufacturer.

PENCIL AND CRAYON DRAWING AND OIL PAINTING.

F. E. Ward, Marlborough, best pencil drawing,	$1 00
Chas. K. Mason, crayon drawing,	Transactions.
Miss E. A. Webb, Keene, two Grecian oil paintings,	1 00
Miss Helen B. Weymouth, three oriental pictures in oil,	Transactions.

MILLINERY WORK.

Elbridge Clark, Keene, best show,	$2 00

IRON WORK.

Geo. W. Perry, Keene, for a display of beautiful machinery manufactured for the Cheshire Railroad, 1st premium,	$1 00

REPORT ON MISCELLANIES.

G. & G. H. Tilden, Keene, specimens of bookbinding, $1 00
Chas. K. Mason, Dublin, specimens of penmanship, Transactions.
George Tilden, Keene, case of natural flowers, Transactions.
Virgil Woodcock, Swanzey, school furniture arrangement, Transactions.
Wm. W. & H. F. Thayer, Winchester, doors, sash and blinds, Transactions.
Dr. Wm. B. Chamberlain, Keene, two chests of medicine, Transactions.
Christopher Hodgkins, Keene, sewing machine, Transactions.
Mr. Pinaud, Keene, wigs and other hair works, Transactions.
Titus & New, Keene, weather strip, Transactions.
Mrs. T. Colony, Keene, hall lamp, Transactions.

Besides making the above awards, the committee would mention some other articles which seemed to them particularly worthy of notice. Of the more useful and substantial class, the tin and composition roofing of T. New, of Keene, rank among the first. The specimens, to which the attention of the committee was called, was the tin roof of H. Pond's brick block, and Mr. Titus's dwelling house, in Keene, a composition roof. Of the former, the sections of tin, which is of a substantial character, are folded together, and secured to the roof in such a manner as to allow of a free expansion by heat. This arrangement has much to do with the durability of the roof.

The composition roofing is a new thing. An article of the kind is very much needed, and getting to be more and more so, as good taste and economy are requiring the

adoption of flat or single roofs in place of the steep and unsightly double ones. The committee judge this to be a durable article, and entirely impervious to water, the two essential qualities of the article needed. Those who have public spirit enough to think of the public good, at the same time that they consult their own, should give it a trial.

Of the same class is the "Door and Gate Closer," of Messrs. Titus & New, of Keene. This is a simple contrivance, by which the door or gate is made to shut of itself, after being opened, by a spring inside of the casing, connected by a chain to a corresponding spring let into the door or gate, and all entirely out of sight when the door is closed. It acts efficiently, and what is of some importance in a door spring, quietly. A double hinge is used in connection with this spring, which allows the door or gate to be swung both ways. In our opinion, it should be adopted for the outside doors of halls, and all places of public meeting, both for ordinary convenience, and for facility of egress in case of fire.

The metallic weather strip presented by them, is much neater then the ordinary wooden one. All are acquainted with the utility of the article.

The bee-hive and moth killer, exhibited by Mr. E. A. Gale, of South Acworth, is deemed worthy the attention of apiarists.

The wigs and other hair-work, presented by Monsieur Pinaud, of Keene, were of a very superior workmanship. It is fortunate for persons in this vicinity desiring such work, that the only workman of the kind in the county is so well deserving of their patronage.

The wreaths of fancy hair-work, by Miss Cordelia Burnap, Aurelia T. Wright and Emily A. Webb, of Keene, and Frances E. Tower, of Winchester, displayed workmanship of an equally high order.

The millet, by Obed Dort, of Keene, was a fine specimen.

The turkey feather fans, by Mrs. Dort, were well made, as was also the hearth-rug, by Mrs. Hannah Thatcher, of Marlboro', the mat by Mrs. Henry Mason, of Keene, and particularly the mats and rag vest, by A. K. Howard, of Chesterfield. It may be questioned, however, whether the time employed in making vests of that description would be spent to the best advantage.

The Yankee cement, by Austin A. Bradford, of Rindge, seems worthy of trial.

The stuffed loon, which was shot on the Ashuelot river, and exhibiten by O. Hodgkins, of Keene, was a fine specimen, as was the owl shot by John Adams.

E. H. FARRAR, for the Committee.

PLOWING MATCH.

Charles Wright, Keene, best plowing with horses,	$4 00
James B. Elliott, Keene, 2d best,	3 00
J. T. Collins, Fitzwilliam, 3d best,	2 00
A. H. Town, Keene, best plowing with oxen,	6 00
A. H. Blake, Keene, 2d best,	5 00
E. B. Wilder, Keene, 3d best,	4 00
Sylvester Nurse, Keene, 4th best,	3 00
Alfred Lawrence, Keene, 5th best,	2 00
Dauphin Spaulding. Sullivan, 6th best,	1 00

FOOT RACE.

Horace Joslin, Keene, fastest runner,	$3 00
John Howard, Swanzey, next,	2 00
Harvey Bates, Sullivan, next,	1 00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Fruits and Vegetables award premiums as follows:—

Otis Whitcomb, Swanzey, best display of seed corn,	$1 00
Benj. Gurler, Keene, 2d best,	Transactions.
Mrs. R. Stewart, Keene, best display of garden vegetables,	1 00
T. H. Leverett, Keene, 2d best,	Transactions.
Elisha S. Fish, Gilsum, best show of winter apples,	2 00
T. H. Leverett, Keene, 2d best,	1 00
Charles Reed, Fitzwilliam, 3d best,	Transactions.
Elisha S. Fish, Gilsum, best show of summer and fall apples,	2 00
Albert Church, Keene, 2d best,	1 00
Josiah Kingsbury, 3d best,	Transactions.
Elisha S. Fish, best show of pears,	1 00
George Tilden, Keene, 2d best,	Transactions.
George Tilden, Keene, best show of plums,	1 00
Josiah Bennett, Westmoreland, 2d best,	Transactions.
Albert Church, Keene, best display of grapes,	1 00
Josiah Bennett, 2d best,	Transactions.

In fruits, we cannot but remark, there has been, within a few years past, a marked improvement, both in the number and character of the varieties. This has been especially the case with pears and plums; there having been this season several fine exhibitions of each, which could not have been equalled in this county in any former year.

First and foremost in this department, we noticed the splendid show of Mr. Fish, of Gilsum, who, with seventy-seven varieties of apples and twenty-three of pears, all neatly labelled and arranged by the tasteful hands of his

daughters, carried off the first premium on fall and the first on winter apples, as well as the first on pears. Among the large contributors, we noticed 24 varieties by T. H. Leverett, which shone like apples of gold—17 by George Tilden, a tasteful display—20 by J. S. Adams, of Fitzwilliam, very fair—a small lot by Charles Reed, of Fitzwilliam, very fine—60 varieties by Seth Kingsbury, of Roxbury, mostly choice kinds—60 by S. W. Buffum, of Winchester, very good—and Josiah Kingsbury, of Surry, made a very good show of fall apples. The Misses Wilson, of Keene, contributed 20 particularly choice varieties, and a basket of beautiful Jefferson plums. T. M. Edwards presented several baskets of both fall and winter apples, very large and fine fruit. Dr. Adams and J. H. Elliott showed some very handsome apples. Mrs. Handerson and Rev. Mr. White contributed some finely colored Porters, which we doubt not were as good as they were beautiful.

Of pears, next to Mr. Fish, Levi Burt, of Walpole, had the most varieties, and had he chosen to compete for a premium, we doubt not he could have done as well as the best. George Tilden had 9 varieties, among which the Flemish Beauty was remarkably fine. Josiah Bennett had 10 varieties, and means evidently to have only the best kinds. Albert Church, Keene, 5 varieties, very fine.

The show of plums, by George Tilden, was surpassingly fine, and we are glad to see that those who take pains to introduce and disseminate new and choice varieties of this and other fruit, are rewarded with well merited success. A. A. Parker, of Fitzwilliam, raises plums of remarkable size and beauty; among others, Denniston's Superb was very handsome. J. Bennett's plums looked well and tasted good. Mr. Church had two varieties. Of grapes the show was meagre.

Mr. Church and Charles Batchelder exhibited peaches which grew on trees self-hidden in the snow last winter.—Who will take this hint from nature? Of vegetables, Mrs.

R. Stewart, of Keene, made a very great display. The varieties were few, but well chosen, nice and suggestive of good dinners. Mr. Leverett, Elijah Blake and S. W. Buffum, of Winchester, made very creditable exhibitions. Mr. G. Tilton had 7 varieties of potatoes, E. A. Chapin, 3, and Samuel Kingsbury 12, all very fine indeed.

If size is the measure of power, as they said it was, Mrs. T. Hall exhibited some powerful squashes, and unless Mr. Joseph Foster is content to be ranked second best, he must take his to another market. But we could not but think that culinary jugglery would entice better pies out of the smaller ones of A. T. Wilder. That, however, might depend on the skill of the juggler.

Peter Haywood and Luke Joslin show that they have "some pumpkins," and Amos Ross raises good beets.—Daniel Fisher, and many others whom we cannot now recollect, contributed to make up the show, which was, in the highest degree, successful and gratifying.

GEO. A. WHEELOCK, for the Committee.

BREAD, WINE, PICKLES, PRESERVES, HONEY, AND SUGAR.

Mrs. Jennison, Walpole, best wheat bread,	$1 00
Mrs. A. H. Miller, Keene, 2d best,	Transactions.
Mrs. Johnson, Swanzey, best brown bread,	1 00
Miss Joanna Foly, Keene, 2d best,	Transactions.
Mrs. E. F. Barstow, Keene, best wine,	1 00
J. A. French, Westmoreland, 2d best,	Transactions.
Mrs. Azel Wilder, Keene, best pickles,	Transactions.
Mrs. G. H. Richards, Keene, best preserves,	Transactions.
John Stevens, Stoddard, best honey,	Transactions.
Charles Mason, Sullivan, best sugar,	Transactions.

The committee were highly gratified with the display of articles in this department.

In the article of bread, there were nearly twenty contributors, and among so many good specimens, we found it extremely difficult to decide which was entitled to the preference.

Mrs. C. C. Blake, Troy, Mrs. W. H. Woodward, Mrs. E. F. Barstow, and Mrs. Sarah Goodnow of Keene, Mrs. Johnson, of Swanzey, and several others presented fine specimens of wheat bread, worthy of high commendation. Also, a loaf made by Miss Lucy Kemp, Sullivan, aged 12 years, who only needs to knead more carefully to compete successfully with more experienced hands. The bread Mrs. Jennison presented was made from home raised wheat.

Specimens of wine were on exhibition from Mr. G. H. Richards, Mr. A. T. Wilder, and Mrs. E. F. Barstow, Keene, and Mr. J. A. French, Westmoreland. Mr. Richards exhibited currant wine nine years old, which tempted even Maine law advocates to "look upon the wine when it is red," and to "put the bottle to their neighbor's lips." Mr. French exhibited four different kinds of wine and tomato catsup, all worthy of notice. Mrs. Barstow's, to whom we award the first premium, was made from black currants.

Of preserves there was quite a variety, and of superior quality, A specimen of crab apple jelly, from Mrs. E. F. Barstow, was very nice. A jar of apple sauce from Mrs. Susan Johnson, Swanzey; rasberry syrup, blackberry jam and green gage preserves, from Mrs. G. H. Richards, were all deserving of high praise.

Samples of maple sugar were contributed by D. W. Bill, Gilsum, Mr. Samuel Kingsbury, Keene, and Mr. Charles Mason, Sullivan—all of which were very fine, and we were troubled, "amidst so many sweets to know the sweetest." Maple syrup was also presented by each of these contributors which deserved a premium.

Mrs. G. H. Richards, Keene, presented a jar of yeast made from potatoes, which the ladies (who are good judges) say was extremely nice. No saleratus is to be used with the yeast; and we trust housekeepers generally will try it and dispense with so unwholesome an article as saleratus.

Recipe for this Yeast.

Pare, boil, and mash smooth twelve potatoes; stir into these one large cup of sugar and one quart of boiling water; when cool add one quart of cold water, and a half pint or less, yeast. Keep it in warm place about twelve hours, when it will be ready for use. Shake it carefully before using. Always reserve a small quantity of old yeast for raising the new. Bread or cakes made with this yeast never needs saleratus, and rise very quickly.

Recipe for making currant wine as made by A. T. Wilder. To one pound currants add one pound sugar, and two quarts water put together. Let it stand three or four weeks, then cork tight. Bottle in the month of March.

Elderberry wine is made the same.

Recipe of Mrs. G. H. Richards. Take perfectly ripe currants, strain them; to each quart of juice put two quarts water and three pounds of sugar, to be well stirred; then stand twenty-four hours, then skim, set it in a cool place; when it has done fermenting, add, if you please, one quart of French brandy to every fifteen gallons, close the barrel tight; when clear it is fit to bottle; much improved by age.

We would respectfully suggest to the officers of this society more attention to the safety of articles on exhibition. We were informed by a gentleman who contributed ten pounds of sugar last year, that it dissolved during the day. He therefore declined exhibiting any this year.

Your committee were surprised and pained to find al-

most every loaf of bread cut and mutilated, before the time arrived for them to examine it.

CHARLES C. CARTER, for Committee.

PATCHING, DARNING, EMBROIDERY, CROCHET AND WORSTED WORK.

The Committee on Patching, Darning, Embroidery, Crochet and Worsted Work, would submit the following report:

ON DARNING.

Mrs. Jonas C. Rice, of Keene, for men's hose, nicely and thoroughly darned, 1st premium, $1 00

Mrs. Samuel Kingsbury, of Keene, for hose well darned, 2d premium, Transactions.

EMBROIDERY.

Miss Mary M. Stiles, Walpole, for beautifully wrought collar, 1st premium, $1 00

Miss Mary L. French, Keene, for nicely wrought hdks., collars and sleeves, 2d premium, Transactions.

CROCHET WORK.

Mrs. Charles F. Mason, Dublin, for four crochet collars, 1st premium, $1 00

Miss E. M. Alexander, of Winchester, for crochet work, 2d premium, Transactions.

WORSTED WORK.

Mrs. C. W. Wyman, Keene, for very nicely wrought chair, 1st premium, $1 00

Mrs. Benjamin Metcalf, Keene, for nice ottoman cover, 2d premium. Transactions.

FINE NEEDLE WORK.

Miss Mary C. Burnap, Winchester, one velvet patchwork ottoman, 1st premium, $1 00
Miss Sarah Grimes, Keene, infant's dress, beautifully made, 2d premium, Transactions.

Your committee would notice with high commendation, many of the other articles presented, such as the very nice worsted lamp mats, by Mrs. J. A. Chamberlain, of Westmoreland, Miss E. H. Cone, of Saxton's River, and Mrs. M. A. Wheelock, of Gilsum, and the wrought cover to music stool, by Miss L. Dean; Miss E. M. Alexander, of Winchester, presented many beautiful proofs of her untiring application and good taste, in the specimens of worsted work, floss embroidery and crochet work.

Mrs. H. A. Bill, Mrs. Adams Kingsbury, Mrs. L. Boies and Miss J. A. Webb, all of Keene, presented beautiful specimens of floss embroidery; Mrs. Dudley Smith, of Keene, presented handsomely wrought undersleeves; Mrs. Ranney, of Keene, delicately wrought collars and other neat and beautiful work; Miss E. Dean, of Keene, delicately wrought collars, cuffs and skirt—these last not entered for premium, but were worthy of one.

Mrs. J. W. Holbrook, one nicely embroidered cambric collar; Mrs. Susan Johnson, Swanzey, two neatly wrought caps, and Miss Helen B. Weymouth, of Keene, one finely wrought collar; Mrs. Spaulding of Sullivan, two knit tidies, well done; Mrs. T. Colony, of Keene, presented one chair of silk patchwork, and Mrs. Newhall, of Keene, one ottoman, silk patchwork, both handsomely done; Miss Bell Martin presented very beautiful needle-work; Miss Josephine Johnson, of Swanzey, (nine years old) needle-work,

highly commendable. But the most attractive articles in this department, to youthful eyes, were the tiny dolls of China, very tastefully arrayed, coveted, we suspect, by all the little ones who gazed upon them. This was our only approach to a "Baby Show" within the hall.

We noticed with pleasure that the injunction "hands off" could be more easily obeyed, from the extreme difficulty of reaching articles over the railing, now wisely placed in front of them. We trust that contributors will, in future, have less fear of their delicate workmanship becoming injured.

Were it lawful for any committee to introduce into their report a few passing observations upon the other departments, we would speak with mournful compassion of the nice bread, the noble cheese, the rich looking butter, the tempting preserves, which were, alas, all too tempting for their own preservation, or for the maintenance of good principle, strict morality, and civil propriety, among some of the passers-by. We consider that a railing around these articles would be for the good of contributors and people.

S. HASTINGS, for the Committee.

REPORT ON PELLIS, PAPIER MACHE, SHELL AND WAX WORK.

The judges on Pellis, Papier Mache, Shell and Wax Work, respectfully report that they have carefully and impartially attended to the duties appointed them, and after due examination, and due deliberation, have made their decisions. They find it impossible in the few moments allowed them, to enter into a deep discussion, or take a comprehensive view of the true principles of these important branches of the fine arts. They would be glad

to indulge in some remarks on the first discovery, historic progress and æsthetic theory of these ornamental arts, from the rude attempts of the savage with moccasin and necklace, through the more successful endeavors of Greece, and Rome, down to the perfection of modern times—to show their bearing on the economy and peace of domestic life, and their happy influence on social refinement. But they remember that there are thirty-eight committees consisting of one hundred and ninety-one judges, whose minds are full as deeply impressed with their responsible position and the importance of their several tasks, and who doubtless feel as anxious to declare their impressions and wishes, and therefore they must satisfy themselves with a simple announcement of the premiums awarded, which are as follows:

Mrs. R. Stewart, of Keene, for best show of pellis work, consisting of three frames, one basket and one whatnot, 1st premium,	$1 00
Miss Sarah White, of Keene, 2d best,	Transactions.
Mrs. Timothy Colony, of Keene, for papier mache table, 1st premium,	1 00
Mrs. Mary A. Wheelock, of Gilsum, for best specimen of wax work (vases and baskets), 1st premium,	1 00

Although much gratified by the specimens presented for their examinatian, the judges cannot but express their regret that so few were presented for their attention. They trust that this deficiency is not caused by any diminished interest in these fine arts themselves, but from other reasons not declared, and hope that the encouragement by the Society will stimulate the taste and the fingers of fair artists, for a larger exhibition at the next Fair.

GEORGE C. INGERSOLL, for the Committee.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

OFFICERS.

President.

JAMES M. GLIDDEN, Charlestown.

Secretary.

GEORGE W. BLODGETT, Claremont.

SULLIVAN FAIR.

The Sixth Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Sullivan County Agricultural Society, came off in Claremont, on Wednesday, the 26th of September, and was by far the most successful of any that has been held by this Society. Every department of the show did great credit to the officers through whose enterprise aud perseverance the arrangements were perfected, and to the farms and workshops of Sullivan County, whose products made up the show. The day was one of the most favorable that could have been selected even by the "clerk of the weather" himself, and by nine o'clock in the morning our streets were completely thronged with farmers with their wives, sons, and daughters, from this town and from other parts of the County. It was a glorious sight, to see such a collection of the honest, intelligent, hard-fisted yeomanry, with their buxom wives, and charming red-cheeked daughters and hardy sons—the hope of the Nation—gathered together for the purpose of exhibiting the products of their beautiful farms, and the handiwork of their wives and daughters.

The show of cattle was far better than we had reason to suppose it would be, and compared favorably with that of any previous Fair of the Society. The farmers from district No. 2.—commonly called "Puckershire"—came in at an early hour in fine spirits, with banners flying. They had rigged a carriage in which were seated thirty or forty of their wives and daughters. This carriage was drawn by twenty-two yokes of noble oxen, and was preceded by

the Claremont Cornet Band. The "Puckershire" delegation was followed by the Unity people with their fine cattle and other stock, the whole making a show worth looking at.

At half-past one o'clock the current of humanity set up the plain, and gathered in large force around and in front of the office of J. S. Walker, Esq. A stand for the speaker had been extemporized by backing up in front of the office a large farmer's wagon in which a small table and several chairs were placed. At a quarter of two, P. M. J. Ordroneaux, the Orator, accompanied by the President of the Society, and by Bishop Chase and Rev. Dr. Clapp of Bellows Falls took the stand. The Marshal called the assembly to order, and the President then introduced the Orator, who delivered an elegantly finished and highly appropriate address, which occupied about an hour.

During this time, the Chief Engineer, Jonas Livingston, Esq., had been forming the Fire Companies, with the Cornet Band, into procession. At the conclusion of the Address, the Marshal announced the movement of the pro cession to the plow field as next in order, and taking the head of the column, followed by the band, the three fire companies, with full ranks, each with its engine, and thousands of men, women, and children, on foot and in carriages, he led the largest procession to THE PLOWING MATCH, ever seen in Sullivan County. When the head of the column had reached the field, three quarters of a mile from the starting point, the route back the whole distance was literally thronged and hundreds already occupied the highest points of observation surrounding the noble teams which were to compete in the match.

The arrangements on the field were admirable, and it is not too much to say that it was one of the best conducted, best contested, and most satisfactory plowing matches we ever witnessed. Eight teams were entered, and plowed each an eighth of an acre—the fire companies forming al-

most a complete cordon around the field at an ample distance from the cattle.

On the conclusion of the Match, the procession was reformed in the same order, and returned to the Town House, when the AWARDS OF THE COMMITTEES, were announced by the Secretary, Geo. W. Blodgett, Esq., as follows:

PREMIUM LIST.

WORKING OXEN.

J. M. Glidden, Charlestown, best pair working oxen	$5 00
R. Elwell, Langdon, 2d best,	4 00
Geo. Neal, Unity, 3d best,	3 00
L. Rounseval, 4th best,	2 00
Sidney Willey, Charlestown, best 4 years old oxen,	4 00
Frank Smith, Langdon, 2d,	3 00
Leonard Knapp, Charlestown, 3d,	2 00
Orrin Smith, Charlestown, superior,	Diploma.
Harry Neal, Unity, 2d ditto.	Diploma.

STEERS, 3 YEARS OLD.

M. F. Penniman, Plainfield, 1st premium,	$2 00
E. J. Glidden, Unity, 2d,	1 00

STEERS, 2 YEARS OLD.

Geo. Burnham, Charlestown, 1st premium,	$2 00
E. J. Glidden, Unity, 2d,	2 00

STEERS, 1 YEAR OLD.

J. M. Glidden, Charlestown, 1st premium,	$2 00
E. J. Glidden, Unity, 2d,	1 00

MATCHED CALVES.

H. Gates, Grantham, 1st premium,	$1 00
W. R. Jordan, Cornish, 2d,	1 00

TOWN TEAMS.

Best town team, Unity,	$10 00
2d " " Charlestown,	5 00

BULLS.

J. M. Judkins, Unity, best 3 years old,	$5 00
L. Sanderson, Cornish, 2d best,	3 00
W. R. Jordan, Cornish, best 2 years old,	3 00
Horace Dean, Claremont, 2d best,	3 00
H. Prentiss, Langdon, best 1 year old,	2 00
O. Smith, Charlestown, 2d best,	1 00
Danford Rice, Claremont, best calf,	2 00
Geo. Neal, Unity, 2d best,	1 00

FAT CATTLE.

E. J. Glidden, Unity, best fat oxen,	$5 00
J. Cram, Unity, 2d best,	4 00

Isaac Hubbard, Claremont, best fat ox,	Diploma.
W. R. Kimball, Cornish, best 2 years old heifer,	$2 00
J. Gilmore, Unity, 2d best,	1 00
G. J. Marshall, Unity, best 3 years old heifer,	2 00

MILCH COWS.

Geo. Neal, Unity, best,	$3 00
J. Cram, Unity, 2d best,	2 00
Alvah Smith, Lempster, superior,	Diploma.
Danford Rice, Claremont, "	Diploma.

HEIFERS.

J. Cram, Unity, best 3 years old,	$3 00
J. & E. S. Barrett, Lempster, best 2 years old,	2 00
Geo. Neal, Unity, best 1 year old,	2 00
G. Gilmore, Acworth, best heifer calf,	1 00

Two years old, and yearlings were presented by Danford Rice, Claremont, J. M. Glidden and Ira Perry, Charlestown, and Jas. Cram, Unity, deserving premiums.

STALLIONS.

Blodgett & Lewis, Claremont, 1st best,	$5 00
Chester Pike, Cornish, 2d best,	3 00
N. Hubbard, Cornish, best 2 years old,	2 00
Chester Pike, Cornish, 2d best,	

Through some misunderstanding, another committee acted on Stu l Colts, and awarded the following premiums:

Ebenezer Pike, Cornish, best 3 years old stud colt,	$2 00
" " " 2d best,	1 00
A. F. Eggleston, Plainfield, best 2 years old,	2 00
B. Rogers, Claremont, 2d best,	1 00
E. Pike, Cornish, best yearling,	2 00
L. Perry, Claremont, 2d best,	1 00

GELDINGS OR MARES.

D. S. Wilcox, Newport, 1st best,	$3 00
F. Boardman, " 2d best,	2 00

MATCHED HORSES.

C. E. Jackson, Cornish, best,	$3 00
W. McCrae, Charlestown, 2d best,	2 00

BREEDING MARES AND FOAL.

Solomon Putnam, Claremont, best,	$3 00
W. W. Hall, Croydon, 2d best,	2 00

SHEEP—BUCKS.

N. M. True, Plainfield, best,	$2 00
T. G. Hayden, Claremont, 2d best,	1 00
T. G. Hayden, " best 4 sheep for mutton,	2 00
C. K. Fletcher, Croydon, best cosset,	1 00

M. F. Penniman, Plainfield, best 5 ewes,	$3 00
N. M. True, ditto, best 5 lambs,	2 00
M. F. Penniman, ditto, best fleece wool,	1 00

SWINE.

E. Holden, Langdon, best boar,	$2 00
Frank Smith, Langdon, best sow and pigs,	3 00

PLOWING—OXEN.

C. N. Goss, Claremont, best,	$3 00
C. H. Mann, " 2d best,	2 00
Thomas Kirk, " 3d best,	1 00

WITH HORSES.

Chester Pike, Cornish, best,	$3 00
J. F. Hubbard, Claremont, 2d best,	2 00

WITH MULES.

A. Perry, Charlestown, best,	$3 00

VEGETABLES.

O. Smith, Charlestown, best peck potatoes,	50
Ira Perry, Charlestown, best peck onions,	50

E. F. Dunham, Claremont,	" " beets,	$0 50
L. P. Cooper, Croydon,	" " English turnips,	50
P. Spencer, Charlestown,	best peck beans,	50
S. C. Grannis, Claremont,	" peas,	50
Seth Paul,	" best 4 pumpkins,	50
G. W. Blodgett,	" " squashes,	50
F. Long,	" " watermelons,	50
I. Hubbard,	" " cabbages,	50
C. Pike Cornish,	" seed corn,	1 00

FRUITS AND ORCHARDS.

J. P. Upham, Claremont, best variety apples,	$1 00
Edw. Ainsworth, Claremont, best variety pears,	50
W. H. Childs, Cornish, best variety plums,	50
W. R. Kimball, Cornish, best orchard grafted fruit trees,	3 00
C. B. Fitch, Cornish, 2d best,	2 00
Henry Childs, Cornish, best nursery,	2 00

FARMING TOOLS.

Ira Perry, Charlestown, best ox cart,	Diploma.
S. Heywood, Claremont, best tekle blocks,	Diploma.
J. J. Jordon, Plainfield, best axe handles,	Diploma.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

F. A. Henry, Claremont,	best 10 lbs. butter,	$2 00
Daniel Bond, "	2d best,	1 00
W. Sargent, "	best 50 lbs. cheese,	2 00

E. Ainsworth, Clarem't, 2d best,	$1 00
T. W. Alden, " best cheese, gratuity,	2 00
T. Kirk, " 2d best, gratuity,	1 00
The last two lots were the best exhibited, but not insufficient quantity to be entitled to premium.	
Harriet M. Smith, Langdon, best 10 lbs. butter made by girls under 16,	2 00
Philina Reed, Claremont, 2d ditto,	1 00
E. L. Sargent, " best cheese made by girls under 16,	2 00
Harriet M. Smith, Langdon, 2d ditto,	1 00

SUGAR AND HONEY.

G. Gilmore, Acworth, best 10 lbs. maple sugar,	$2 00
Zia Peck, Acworth, 2d ditto,	1 00
E. Powers, Croydon, best 10 lbs. honey,	2 00
D. Rice Claremont, 2d ditto,	1 00

BREAD.

Mrs. T. Kirk, Claremont, best wheat bread,	$1 00
Mary M. Otis, " 2d best, 16 years old,	50
Annis E. Gilmore, " best brown bread, 11 years,	1 00
A. C. Ainsworth, 14 years old, Claremont, 2d best,	50

DOMESTIC WINES.

Amos Woodbury, Claremont, best wine,	$2 00
Danford Rice, " 2d best,	1 00
E. B. Stevens, " superior currant wine,	Diploma

HARNESSES AND LEATHER.

E. J. Bowen, Claremont, best single harness,	$2 00
T. Eastman, " best upper leather,	1 00
A. Smith & Son, Lempster, best calf skins,	1 00

SILVER WARE AND CUTLERY.

E. E. Bailey, Claremont, best silver ware,	$1 00
Claremont Cutlery Co., best cutlery,	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Mrs. E. L. Porter, Claremont, best pair shirts,	$1 00
H. C. Noyes, " boots and shoes,	Diploma.
Mrs. C. A. Holt, " ottoman and lamp mat,	1 00
Mrs. S. C., Cornish, crickets,	Diploma.
Lady 80 years old, (supposed Mrs. Abby Hubbard,) 4 mats and ball,	
W. M. Perham, Acworth, 3 woolen blankets,	1 00
Franklin Smith, Langdon, best flax,	1 00
Mrs. F. Smith, " best frocking,	1 00
" " " best woolen socks,	Diploma.
D. A. Clay & Co., Claremont, Tyler's patent water wheel,	Diploma.
J. A. Davis, " marble work,	Diploma.
B. F. Haven, Newport, hames,	1 00
Mrs. S. Eagle, Claremont, rag carpet,	1 00
Mrs. A. C. Hewes, " braided rug,	1 00
Miss M. E. Noyes, " case millinery,	1 00
Mrs. Jacob Proctor, " woolen mittens,	1 00
" " " " pair wristers,	Diploma.
Mrs. Frank Smith, Langdon, fringed gloves,	Diploma.

Mrs. S. A. Graham, Acworth, woolen hose,	$1 00
Mrs. D. Rice, Claremont, cotton half hose,	Diploma.
A. Burrill, Claremont, case shoemaker's tools,	1 00
Mrs. E. Kendrick, Claremont, monochromatic painting,	Diploma.
Mrs. C. C. Church, " ornamental hair work	Diploma.
" " " superior paintings,	Diploma.
Mrs. J. T. Breck, Cornish, " ottoman,	Diploma.
A. B. Matthewson, Claremont, oriental painting,	1 00
Mr. P. Lathrop, Acworth, patch work quilt,	Diploma.
Mrs. C. M. Sherman, Acworth, bed quilt,	1 00
C. M. Hewes, Claremont, crayon drawing,	1 00
Mrs. F. A. Quimby, Newport, crochet collar &c.,	1 00
O. F. R. Waite, Claremont, shell work,	Diploma.
" " " monochromatic painting,	Diploma.
Miss S. C. Pike, Cornish, leather work,	1 00
Mrs. S. F. Barstow, Claremont, "	Diploma.
Miss S. C. Pike, Cornish, ottoman,	1 00
" " " worsted work,	Diploma.
R. E. Miller, Claremont, oil painting,	1 00
A. S. Philbrook, Claremont, excelsior mattrass,	1 00
Miss Frances A. Corbin, Newport, oil painting,	Diploma.

CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

President.

HARRIS ALLEN, Lyme.

Secretaries.

T. R. CROSBY, Hanover;
E. R. PORTER, Lyme.

Treasurer.

CHAS. KENT, Lyme.

FAIR AT WENTWORTH.

The Eighth Annual Fair of the Connecticut River Valley Agricultural Society, was held at Wentworth, on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 20 and 21. The weather was all that that could have been desired. The mornings were cool, and the ground covered with a heavy frost, but notwithstanding this, people from all directions came driving in to participate in one of New Hampshire's Agricultural Shows. The Society enclosed a piece of ground lying east of the depot, owned by Mr. E. C. Eames, and containing about eight acres. A fine field for the occasion. A better one cannot be found in the county. It was enclosed with a fence about seven feet high; upon a rise of ground on the easterly side, was a building erected for a show room, &c. A fine trotting course within the enclosure about one-half mile around. At an early hour on the first day, teams came in from almost all directions. A very fine team of about twenty-five yoke of oxen came in from the town of Orford, which made a fine show; also a team from the town of Warren, of very fine oxen, and a long string of oxen from the town of Wentworth, which made a good display. The teams were all composed of the largest and best oxen that can be found in the county. Most of the entries were made before 12 o'clock. The first day, vacancies were filled, and the judges entered upon their various duties.—The show of fruit made a fine display. Mr. Mann, of Orford, exhibited 40 varieties of apples; Mr. Pinneo, of Hanover, had a great variety; also, Mr. Eldridge, of Lebanon,

and others. The ladies' department of fancy work was highly commendable. There were some very fine pieces of painting and drawing. There was a very small show of vegetables, and only few farming tools. The report o udges was as follows:—

ORCHARDS AND NURSERIES.

Harris Allen, Lyme, best orchard,	$3 00
Zuer Eldridge, Lebanon, best orchard of pear trees,	3 00
Daniel Stickney, Lebanon, best nursery of plum, 25 trees,	1 00
Zuer Eldridge, Lebanon, best nursery of pear trees,	1 00

On nursery of apple trees, the committee remark—considering what should at this late day in fruit culture be required to obtain a premium—they are fully justified in deciding that no nursery of apple trees has been entered, entitling the owner to a premium. Therefore, we award no premiums for apple nursery.

R. S. HOWE, for the Committee.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

John Haselton, Orford, best plow,	$2 00
J. Whitcher, Warren, best ox yoke,	1 00

VEGETABLES.

E. K. Porter, Lyme, best peck potatoes,	$0 50
Francis Porter, Lyme, best peck beans,	50

E. K. Porter, Lyme, best peck peas,	$0 50
J. Haselton, Orford, best 5 pumpkins,	50
A. M. Holden, Rumney, best English turnips,	50
A. M. Holden, Rumney, best 5 squashes,	50
A. M. Holden, Rumney, best peck carrots,	50

FRUIT.

Asaph Mann, Orford, best variety grafted apples,	$1 00
Joseph Pinneo, Hanover, best variety native apples,	50
Zuer Eldridge, Lebanon, best 1-2 peck plums,	50
Salmon Bixby, Lyme, best variety grafted pears,	1 00
J. B. Rood, Lyme, best variety native pears,	50
The committee, upon a variety of sweet apples exhibited by B. P. Winslow, Lyme, recommended a premium of	50

DAIRY.

Mr. Moss, Haverhill, best butter, not less than 10 lbs.,	$3 00
Richard Hall, Orford, 2d best,	2 00
Adna Storrs, Hanover, best 50 lbs. cheese,	3 00
Mr. Moss, Haverhill, 2d best,	2 00

WORKING OXEN.

Daniel Hill, Orford, best pair working oxen,	$4 00
John Haselton, Orford, 2d best,	3 00

Damon Rollings, Warren, best pair 4 years old,	$3 00
D. G. Burns, Rumney, 2d best,	2 00

The committee were of the opinion that there were oxen upon the ground that were not entered for premiums, far superior to those that were entered.

STEERS.

A. Rhodes, Orford, best 3 years old steers,	$3 00
Plato Eames, Wentworth, 2d best,	2 00
E. C. Richardson, Orford, best 2 years old,	2 00

COWS AND HEIFERS.

E. B. Eaton, Wentworth, best two years old heifer,	$2 00

The committee thought the heifer owned by Thomas G. Davis as highly meritorious, and worthy of a premium.

FAT CATTLE, BULLS AND CALVES.

Micajah Emerson, Piermont, best bull,	$10 00
A. Maston, Orford, 2d best,	5 00
J. Savage, Orford, best bull calf,	1 00
B. Sargent, Orford, best pair fat cattle,	3 00

SWINE.

There was but one hog entered, and that not coming within the rules of the Society, the committee therefore could not award a premium.

SHEEP.

The committee on Sheep found two sheep upon the ground, therefore awarded a premium.

Marshal Breck, Wentworth, best buck,	$5 00
Marshal Breck, Wentworth, 2d best,	2 00

STALLIONS AND MARES.

Moses Caverly, Wentworth, best stallion,	$10 00
John Haselton, Orford, 2d best,	5 00
Adna Storrs, Hanover, best mare and colt,	5 00
Joseph Caverly, Wentworth, 2d best,	2 00
Horace Cutting, Lyme, best gelding horse,	2 00
Z. G. Davis, Orford, best pair matched horses,	3 00
Walcott Dana, Wentworth, best two years old colt,	1 00
Nathaniel Hurlburt, Hanover, best 3 years old colt,	1 00

PLOWING.

D. T. Hale, Orford, best plowing,	$4 00
Joel P. Haselton, 2d best,	3 00
Edmund Ellsworth, Wentworth, 3d best,	2 00

TOWN TEAMS.

Warren, best 20 yoke of oxen from any one town,	$20 00

SUGAR AND HONEY.

B. P. Winslow, Lyme, best honey,	$1 00

MECHANIC ARTS, FIRST CLASS.

J. G. Blake, 4 pieces watch work,	$1 00
J. Haselton, Orford, best mowing machine,	1 00

MECHANIC ARTS, SECOND CLASS.

S. Dimick, Lyme, best marble work,	$2 00
Lovejoy & Kelley, Bristol, best gig wagon,	2 00

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES, FIRST CLASS.

Cyrus Johnson, Wentworth, best braided rug,	$1 50
L. C. Osgood, Wentworth, 4 pieces worsted work,	50
Mrs. J. Currier, Wentworth, 2 rag mats,	1 00
Mrs. A. L. Merrill, Warren, best rug,	1 00
Mrs. Moss, Haverhill, best rag carpet,	1 00

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES, SECOND CLASS.

Mrs. M. L. French, Warren, best bed quilt,	$1 00
Miss Betsy Morrison, 2d best,	50
P. E. Clark, best lamp mat,	50
J. S. Blaisdell, Wentworth, 2d best,	25
Mrs. J. E. Sargent, Wentworth, best wrought vest,	50
Mrs. A. L. Merrill, Warren, best 5 silk handkerchiefs,	50
Mrs. A. L. Merrill, Warren, silk scarf,	25
Mrs. A. L. Merrill, Warren, 3 pair silk hose,	50
Mrs. A. L. Merrill, Warren, best pair linen hose,	25
Mrs. A. L. Merrill, Warren, worsted hose,	25
Mrs. A. L. Merrill, Warren, best cotton hose,	25
Hannah Ellsworth, best woolen hose,	25
Mrs. M. E. Blake, Plymouth, best silk bracelet,	25
J. L. Merrill, Warren, best pair silk gloves,	25
Delia Hull, Wentworth, 1 pair spool cotton hose,	25
E. E. Cole, Wentworth, best cushioned chairs,	25
Mrs. D. A. Baldwin, Plymouth, toilet cushion,	25
Mrs. A. Mann, Orford, child's frock and shirt,	25
Mrs. Moss, Haverhill, 1 pair gents' shirts,	1 00
Mrs. Moss, Haverhill, 6 gents' collars,	50
Mrs. Moss, Haverhill, 1 pair mittens,	25
S. P. Wright, Dorchester, 1 pair mittens,	25
Mary E. Slade, Haverhill, best bed spread,	50
Mrs. Moss, Haverhill, 1 pair drawers,	1 00
A. Conant, Enfield, best piece cassimere,	1 00
A. Conant, Enfield, best piece flannel,	1 00

PAINTING, DRAWING AND ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK.

N. Russell, Orford, best moncromatic,	$1 00
Miss L. A. Baldwin, 2d best,	50
Mrs. J. E. Sargent, Wentworth, best painting,	1 00
Mrs. J. E. Sargent, Wentworth, best crayon,	1 00
M. J. Haselton, Orford, 2d best penciling,	50
Mrs. J. Currier, Wentworth, needle work,	25
Miss O. W. Hazen, Orford, needle work,	12
J. S. Blaisdell, Wentworth, needle work,	12
Mrs. J. E. Sargent, Wentworth, needle work,	1 00
E. Cole, Wentworth, wrought box,	25
Miss N. F. Porter, wrought collar,	25
Miss Mary E. Carr, Lyme, crochet collar,	25
A. W. Stevens, Wentworth, bed quilt,	25
Mrs. Charles Kent, Lyme, wrought collar,	25
Mrs. J. E. Sargent, Wentworth, embroidered handkerchief,	25
Mrs. W. Howard, Orford, needle work,	12
P. E. Clark, Haverhill, linen handkerchief,	25
N. B. Osgood, Wentworth, under sleeves,	25
N. B. Osgood, Wentworth, collar,	25
M. E. Blake, Plymouth, wrought collars,	12
Miss Mary E. Carr, Lyme, chair tidy,	12
Miss Sawyer, Wentworth, specimen of needle work presented by a blind lady,	50

A specimen of hair work, did not come within the rules of the Society, but the committee recommended a premium of 50 cents. The monochromatic and crayon specimens were all creditable. It was difficult to discriminate. The committee would have been much gratified had they been at liberty to award more than one premium for painting where there were so many highly meritorious. It was highly gratifying to find so extensive a display, and those features of combining the ornamental with the use-

ful, can but be appreciated by all of refined taste, and will, we should hope, continue to be a prominent attraction of future Fairs.

FAMILY NEEDLE WORK.

W. H. Hurlburt, Hanover, best darning,	$1 00
" " " best patching,	1 00
Mrs. Moss, Haverhill, 2d best patching,	50
Miss D. F. Mellen, Wentworth, best darning, to girls not over 14 years old,	50

TROTTING.

R. Hobbs, Wentworth, best, a mile in 2.54,	$5 00
E. B. Hurlburt, Hanover, a mile in 2.55,	4 00

At one o'clock P. M., of the second day, a procession was formed in front of Judge Sargent's house, embracing the officers and members of the Society, with ladies in great numbers, and marched with martial music by the Cornet Band of Thetford Vt., into the enclosure to the speaker's stand. The Throne of Grace was then addressed in a very able and appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, of Wentworth; music by the band followed. The speaker, C. E. Potter, of Manchester, then took the stand, and spoke for more than an hour, in such strains of appropriate eloquence as to secure the undivided attention of all present, and it was one of the greatest assemblages of Grafton County. The address was in every sense suited to the occasion. It will be published in full, that all may be benefited by its perusal. The Secretary then read the report on premiums. Thus ended the annual festival. The utmost

order and quiet prevailed during the two days, and joyous hearts in good season returned to their happy homes among the hills of Grafton County.

CHESHIRE SOUTH EXHIBITION.

This exhibition was held at Fitzwilliam, on Wednesday, October 3d. The association takes the place of the Fitzwilliam town society, which has held shows for the last four years. The present association embraces in its limits the towns of Fitzwilliam, Jaffrey, Troy and Richmond. With this extension of its field it was expected that the shows would increase in magnitude and interest, and such, will, no doubt, hereafter be the case. But on the occasion under consideration, so unpropitious was the weather, the rain pouring in an almost uninterrupted torrent for several days previous, that but little preparation could be made. And the day itself was threatened with a continuance of the storm, the drizzling rain being quite too palpable until a late hour in the forenoon. This, of course, prevente taking to the exhibition of very much, which would otherwise have been there. It is true that about noon, great nnmbers of the people turned out to see; but they very generally thought it was too late to bring articles to show. Of course, whatever of meagreness was observable, was fully accounted for without any impeachment of enterprise and ability.

In spite of the drawbacks and discouragements, that great item in such exhibitions, which is so important as to have given name to cattle shows, was most nobly represented. There must have been from fifty to seventy-five pairs of yoked cattle on the field, and it was remarked by all, that a finer lot had never been seen together in these parts. Cheshire county may undoubtedly feel proud of her

neat stock. The several exhibitions held this year within her limits guarantee to her great distinction. We cannot easily conceive of oxen under better discipline, more lusty, sleek, or in better trim every way, than were very numerous specimens shown at Fitzwilliam. We could particularize, but it might seem invidious and we forbear. Whoever had the better animals, let them enjoy the consciousness of it, and let those who fell under be incited to similar success. We believe the premiums for town teams were given in the following order:—

Fitzwilliam, Richmond, Jaffrey, Troy and Rindge. We were told that the Fitzwilliam team averaged 3255 pounds; Jaffrey, 3452; and Richmond 3225. We did not learn as to the others. The Fitzwilliam team was owned by L. Haskell, David Whitney, L. Emerson, Nathan Whipple, J. Byam, William Perham, and Henry Bryant. We could find no one to give us the names of the owners of other teams.

The cows and heifers on exhibition were not very numerous, though some were quite fine. There were several very fine patriarchs of the herd on the ground, whose majestic mien and beautiful proportions showed that the people were impressed with the importance of first steps. A yearling bull, owned by Dexter Jewell, of Rindge, was very large, and truly a noble looking animal. The horses were out in goodly numbers, and in the various classes, were declared by critics in that line to be very superior. The fine stallions of U. Bowen of Richmond, and Mr. Ballou, of Fitzwilliam, attracted all eyes.

Garden vegetables were shown in considerable variety, though the quantity and number of contributors was altogether too small. What there were, were quite good. Many varieties of potatoes were shown, and of every size from those just right for the table, smooth and handsome, up (or down rather) to such as would need to be cut up to get them into the pot. As fine as any perhaps, were some of the white kidney kind, contributed by somebody who

failed to attach his name. These potatoes were not grown so extensively as they should be, we imagine. Then there were squashes just right in size, as well as others which seemed to have the dropsy. White carrots, very smooth and handsome, and some monster orange ones, not so handsome. Turnips ditto. Mr. J. D. Gibbs, of Jaffrey, certainly showed a cabbage head, and enough to make a Dutchman's mouth water. Really, the way Mr. G., does up the things in the big line can't be beat. We saw a few traces of glossy, golden corn; also fine specimens of wheat, beans, onions, &c.

There was a pretty good show of butter and cheese, and the savory perfume in that part of the hall was delicious. These dairy products, taken in connection with the beautiful loaves of bread, displayed alongside, were enough to tempt the palate of the most pampered epicure. The bread all looked very nice. A loaf by Mrs. J. Whittemore, outwardly promised as well as any—it was certainly the whitest. That of Maria R. Wheeler, made of home-grown wheat, looked good. We know from positive demonstration that the loaf of Mrs. A. Philips was good, proving that home-grown wheat, from which it was also made, should hold up its head in broader and more numerous fields than has been its wont. We are bound to believe that each loaf of bread on exhibition would have no injustice done it by any tolerable appetite. We believe the premium on brown bread, was awarded to Miss Mary J. Holman, eleven years old. Some enterprising lad should have an eye in that direction if he would obtain a true housekeeper.

The apples were in less quantities than have sometimes been exhibited at Fitzwilliam; but those that were there were very fine. Mr. A. S. Kendall, of F., bore off the palm both for excellence and number of varieties. No one can make a handsomer show than the fruiterer, with the endless variety of green, red and golden apples. And it is

the fruit, greatly outweighing in importance, all others put together. It is well there is more and more attention paid to its cultivation. Let it never be a neglected item in agricultural exhibitions.

A. A. Parker, Esq. showed several kinds of luscious looking plums; also fine quinces and native grapes, in which last fruit, however, L. Haskell's excelled in size. No richer native grape can be found than the kind grown in Fitzwilliam; all originating, we believe, with the vines on W. D. Lock's late farm.

A. S. Kendall exhibited a single, large ripe Hovey seedling strawberry, grown in the open garden. There were some pears on the table, all very fine. They were contributed by Rev. A. W. Burnham, of Rindge, (of the St. Michael variety, the largest we ever saw,) Julius A. Hale, of Rindge, and G. W. Simonds, and A. S. Kendall, of Fitzwilliam.

In the mechanical line there was very little shown. A. Gage had some nice wooden bowls, and J. A. Boyce showed some beautiful fancy pails. J. Whittemore, Jr., had good common pails, and some very excellent chopping trays. Wright & Foster, of Troy, had several sides of good kip leather. Specimens of creditable boot and shoemaking, by J. Capron, Troy, and A. T. Tenny, and R. McDonald, of Fitzwilliam. D. G. Carter presented a very nice fancy buggy harness, we should suppose worthy of anybody's horse, as was also that exhibited by T. Breed. That good mechanic, Charles Buss, of Marlboro', exhibited several articles of his invention; among others a beautiful revolver, considered by many preferable to Colt's celebrated one, on account of simplicity and cheapness. He also showed, what he calls a pocket-book pistol, which can be carried in a large sized portmonnaie. Then he had his parallel vice, which to our peaceful turn of mind, seemed of far greater utility than all the pistols in christendom.

Last, but not least, comes the exhibition of the ladies'

handiwork. Although this department was more meagre than usual, still it gave unmistakable evidence of female ingenuity. Very fine braided, and imitation of Brussels rugs, were there from the parlors of Mrs. J. Whittemore, Jr., and Mrs. C. Davis, of Fitzwilliam, Mrs. L. Townsend, of Troy, and Miss Almira Todd, of———. There were some beautiful wrought chair covers, in worsted work, by Caroline Burnham, of Rindge. An embroidered infant's frock, done 40 years ago, by Mrs. A. L. Parker, of Jaffrey, attracted the attention, as did also the embroidered flannels of the same date and by the same contributor. Our fair cicerone, to whom we are under great obligations, pointed out to us the beauties of the crochet and other embroideries, of Mary P. Thomas, and Caroline Lake of Rindge, and Mrs. Abbie Pratt, Mrs. F. Boyce, Mrs. E. Wilder, Mrs. G. W. Simonds, Miss Hannah Sweetser, Miss Katy Adams, Miss Nettie Davis, Miss Emma Whittemore, Miss Henrietta Carter, and Miss Ellen M. Parker, of Fitzwilliam. We don't know whose was the best work—we are willing to take it for granted that it was all of a superior order. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that the specimen by little Miss Parker, 6 years old, was worthy of much praise, both for the character of the work, and for the evidence it furnishes of a disposition to "take time by the forelock." This is no idle world for her. We were shown numerous lamp mats by Mrs. E. Jenkins, Mrs. A. Pratt, Mrs. D. Whittemore, and Miss Nettie Davis. Some of these were very beautiful indeed. We must not omit to mention the excellent piece of home-made frocking by Mrs. G. Bowers, of Rindge. It showed that all the domestic looms have not gone out of use yet, nor all the good old-fashioned serviceable cloth. We noticed some fine natural flowers, contributed by Henrietta and Martha Carter and Lucy Corey. They were much admired.

D. C. Rice, of Richmond, exhibited some beautiful pencil drawings. Then there were drawings by theorems, by

Abbie Rice, of Richmond; burr and acorn baskets and vases—very beautiful—by Mrs. Rixford, of Winchester; vases, &c., made of the crystals found in Fitzwilliam granite, by Mrs. S. P. Damon; pressed flowers by Mrs. Wm. Carter, moss work.

HOLLIS FAIR.

Among the many fairs that have been held this fall, we think the one at Hollis, got up wholly by its inhabitants, deserves a passing notice. Although it took place at the same time the great United States Show at Boston, yet we found this usually quiet little town, full of life, bustle, and activity.

About nine o'clock, a procession was formed, under the direction of Capt. W. Read, Chief Marshal, which proceeded immediately to the plowing ground. First, the Brookline Band—then a cavalcade of young men, well mounted—a carriage containing the dignitaries of the day —ox teams—private carriages, and a large concourse of foot people. There were nine teams, 1 of 6 oxen with Ruggles' largest sized plow, which turned a furrow nearly two feet wide; 1 Michigan plow, and 7 others, which did their work well. The land was a rich, black loam, like much of the soil in the place, good for grass, corn, and vegetables. After the plowing, we returned to the Congregational Church, and listened to a short, but appropriate address, from the venerable Prof. R. Emerson, a native of Hollis. He dilated largely upon the pleasures of an agricultural life, to which we can, with the experience of many years, truly testify.

From the church we passed to the Town Hall beneath. Here as many as wished were furnished with a good substantial dinner for 25 cents. We should judge about 500 availed themselves of so favorable an opportunity to repast the inner man.

A company of ladies and gentlemen from Pepperell, Mass., on horseback, with Capts. Fisk and Banks, of Nashua, as Marshals, came in at the close of the address, which added much to the interest of the day.

After dinner, the drawing match and exhibition of horse came off with good success, and the people in fine spirits as they usually are on such occasions.

There was a fine show of horses, both in the cavalcade and on the show grounds, and as for colts we have never seen so many good ones in one collection. The town team was large both in size and number, and we think a better cannot be found in the county. There was one Devon and one native bull, quite large, and several smaller ones, all fine animals. The cows and young stock were of fair quality, and there was also a good number of sheep. There was quite a display of poultry, but as the rage for new breeds has subsided, we did not notice many varieties. The swine department was well represented, from the fat porker just ready for the barrel, to the tender suckling scarcely big enough to roast. Some of the grunters were as handsome specimens as we have ever seen. But it was in the vestry and hall of the church that our Hollis friends excelled.

The display of fruits, vegetables, manufactured articles, and fancy work far surpassed any thing we supposed possible for one small town, either in quantity, quality, or variety. Apples, pears, quinces, grapes, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, beets, turnips, onions, cabbages, cranberries, &c., in abundance, and of such a quality, as to make an epicure wish himself an inhabitant of a place where so many good things could be so easily procured. As we glanced over the tempting rows of apples, the golden pumpkins, and rich squashes, (suggestive of approaching Thanksgiving) we thought the judges must have a hard task, for where all is excellent it is difficult to excel. But truly, when we examined the handiwork of the wives and daughters, we

thought it no wonder that the fathers and brothers had performed their work well.

Needle work was there in every variety, and beautifully executed. Rugs, quilts, bed-spreads, lamp-mats, chairs, ottomans, cushions, bags, and all the et cetera of female ingenuity. We noticed (and doubtless much that was excellent escaped our eye, as the show-room was crowded,) chairs and ottoman in worsted, by Mrs. J. Wheeler, embroidered flannel skirt, by Miss Mary Colburn; pressed flowers in fancy frames, by Mrs. R. Emerson; a wrought skirt by the same, and a number of elegantly wrought collars by Mrs. J. Farley. There was a great deal of wrought work, collars, handkerchiefs, skirts, sleeves, &c., by ladies whose names we do not recollect, all beautifully done. A fine collection of curiosities from the Sandwich Islands, by Mr. E. Johnson, for many years a missionary there, now on a visit to Hollis, his native place. A beautiful pyramid of shells, and a variety of curious things, from all parts of the world, by Mrs. Eben Fox; worsted flowers, by Miss H. M. Wheeler, miniature beds, shoes, toilet cushions, needle books, unfinished worsted work, and a great variety of other articles that we cannot enumerate, showing conclusively that the fair ones did full their share in contributing to the interest of the Fair. Pictures, drawings and paintings adorned the walls, among which we noticed particularly a mourning piece wrought many years ago, and a beautifully wrought worsted picture by Miss Mary Farley; fine drawings by Miss Mary Worcester; a beautiful piece of oriental glass painting by Miss H. M. Wheeler; elegant specimens of penmanship, by George W. Woods.

On the whole it was a day of which they may well feel proud, and no doubt it will be long remembered.

CATTLE SHOW AT NELSON.

The Agricultural Society, composed of the towns of Dublin, Nelson, Roxbury and Sullivan, held their Annual Fair at Nelson, on Wednesday the 3d. The morning was rather unpropitious in appearance, but it did not prevent the attendance of all interested in the exhibition; and before ten o'clock the sun had a clear track, and the day was all the most fastidious weather croaker could desire.

After a cursory examination of the stock and field arrangements, we went to the town hall, where the agricultural products were exhibited. On entering the hall our attention was first attracted by specimens of corn traced up and suspended on the walls, which would give credit to the rich intervales of our rivers.

There was a grand display of fruit. The apples taking the lead as at the other fairs we have attended. There were many contributors, and some exhibited a goodly number of varieties. We noticed by the card attached that Mr. George Wadsworth, Roxbury, had sixteen varieties, and Milan Harris, Harrisville, twelve varieties they were all of the first class of fruit and good specimens. Joseph Morse and Charles Corey, of Dublin, had some very fine apples. The Baldwins of Mr. Corey, were very good. Messrs. Ova Barker, D. W. Osgood, N. Rand, Abiel Wright, Dalphon Osborne, Jonah Osgood, Geo. C. Wiswall, N. F. Davis, Darius Farwell, A. Wright, and Asa Spaulding, Nelson, were contributors of very fine speci-

mens of apples. Some very fine mammoth apples by Sherman Darby, Pottersville. The apples presented by Ashley Mason, Sullivan, were large and fine, and would have appeared much better had they been free from bruises.

Ephriam Weston, of Hancock, presented some fine specimens of grapes and other fruits. Mr. Elliott Powers, of Dublin, presented some very fine Bartlett pears, and a good-sized basket full too. Mr. Wadsworth of Roxbury, had also some Bartletts. Asa Spaulding, of Nelson, presented some very good specimens of different varieties of pears, as well as good specimens of peaches and plums. Noah W. Hardy, of Nelson, presented a case containing 8 varieties of plums, they were of course all first rate varieties, for we sold him the trees that produced them. Some fine plums by Willard Jewett, and David Farwell, Nelson, also by Ruel Nims, Nelson, and E. Greenwood, Dublin.

We noticed several fine specimens of apples, pears, plums, and other kinds of fruit, which had not the owner's name attached, or had been displaced by somebody's carelessness. There was a grand display in the potato department; we never before saw so many fine specimens of so many varieties of potatoes; and we will put Nelson against all creation and the rest of the world, on large potatoes.

The principal contributors were James Darby, Dublin, Milan Harris, Harrisville, N. W. Hardy, Philip Atwood, Russell H. Kittridge, Edwin Hunt, and Adams Robbins, Nelson; Dexter Spaulding, and J. N. Wardwell, Sullivan. Mr. Wardwell had some very fine Carters that were raised on land manured only with leaves from the woods. N. W. Hardy had nine varieties, all very profitable to cultivate; he stated that the variety, called the Holland, takes the lead in size and yield, and is a very good potatoe for the table, very unlike the Rohan which it somewhat resembles.

The exhibition of garden vegetables, was very good, Milan Harris and Noah W. Hardy were the largest con-

tributors. Our attention was attracted by a basket of huge English turnips, presented by James W. Goodhue. The beet and carrot family were out in all their glory, showing that they grow as large on the hills as in the valleys. Pumpkins by numerous contributors, all large and fair, but none finer than one belonging to Charles Mason, Sullivan, weighing 42 lbs. The squash department was full of fair sized and good varieties. There were no monsters exhibited. We noticed butter from 26 contributors; most of the specimens were fine and tempting to the eye, and we should think it a rather difficult task for the judges to select the best. Some very fine specimens of cheese, by Mrs. Ursula Tarbox, Mrs. Lydia Melville, and Mr. N. Taft, all of Nelson. The exhibition of bread was a little before that at the State or County Fairs. We noticed a good specimen of honey, by N. W. Hardy, and a fine tub of maple sugar by Charles Mason, Sullivan, There were several varieties of wine on exhibition, blackberry, currant, and the pure juice of the grape; not being a judge of such articles we can express no opinion in relation to their merits. Some vinegar made from maple sap, by W. Jewett, Nelson, those who tasted said it was good. There was not much of a display of agricultural implements. The most conspicuous article we noticed was an ox-yoke, by I. Gould, Esq., of Stoddard. Before going into the hall, we noticed a tastefully arranged load of Wisner's patent wash tubs, manufactured at Marlborough.

S. C. Griffin & Co., had on exhibition some of their stone polish and American Lustre, and several large specimens of plumbago, from their quarries. Before leaving the hall, we would remark that we noticed, in examining the fruit, many misnomers, particularly in apples. The August Sweeting was invariably called the Honeycomb, and the Early Bough was called the August Sweeting, names and varieties well established in nursery catalogues.

We next visited Concert Hall, where the handicraft of

the ladies was exhibited; when we entered we saw that the ladies had been there and left their mark in the beautiful decorations of flowers and evergreens. On the walls and forms were displayed quilts, counterpanes, a great variety of net, wrought and crochet work, papier mache, bead, shell and wax work, crayon paintings, specimens of penmanship, &c., flannels, hose and other articles of domestic manufacture usually exhibited at Fairs. There was such a crowd in the hall that it was next to impossible for us to take reliable notes and any attempt on our part to make distinctions of merit would be likely to do injustice to the contributors. We may mention without giving offence, the substantial linen strainers, presented by Mrs. Hannah Adams, of Dublin; Mrs. Adams is 83 years of age, and still continues the good old practice of manufacturing with her own hands, the annual crop of flax, into various articles of domestic use. Mr. Harris exhibited the only specimen of cassimeres, and they were of that fine texture and beautiful finish which would have carried off the first premium with any amount of competition. On our way from the hall to the place where dinner was served up we passed the congregation of hens, composed of every variety known by Barnum. They must have enjoyed the occasion, as they kept up a perpetual crowing, the choked steam-whistle of the Shanghai and diminutive boast of the Bantam chiming admirably in the concert. There was a fair sprinkling of geese and turkeys, reminding one of the approach of Thanksgiving.

We have a word to say about the dinner. A good warm dinner of substantials and luxuries was provided for all who desired, for twenty-five cents, and we think none left the tables who were not perfectly satisfied with the quality, quantity and attention paid to their wants and requests.

There were a very few fine horses on the field, which exhibited very good speed, on trial, though cramped by a contracted and irregular track; but the ox teams were the

lions of the field. There were near a hundred yoke exhibited, and all were very good, and a finer lot of trained steers exhibited with the oxen, we have never seen on any occasion. There were but two town teams entered. The Nelson team consisted of twenty-four yokes of oxen, a few of those extra fine, and though as a whole they were judged second to those exhibited by Sullivan, they would have taken all the premiums from those exhibited at the State Fair. The Sullivan team numbered twenty-eight yokes, a part of which carried off premiums at the county Fair. There were ten yokes of oxen from Dublin, and as many from Marlborough. Those from Marlborough were not entered for premiums we believe, but were of that class that take premiums at all our fairs. We did not learn the number of oxen from Roxbury, and took no note of any with the exception of a pair belonging to David Buckminster, who exhibited thirteen cattle of different ages, and a finer stock of equal number we have never seen belonging to an individual at any time. Our notes of oxen are rather imperfect, and we defer the task of pointing out individual preferences to the awarding judges. There were some very fine two years old and yearling steers, belonging to different individuals; a pair of yearlings belonging to Dauphin Spaulding, Sullivan, we noted as among the number ones. Some fine calves and yearlings belonging to Milan Harris, J. H. Melville and others. Mr. Melville had cattle on exhibition for every class of premiums, and the fine appearance of all establishes his claim to the position of one of the most enterprising farmers of the county, and we should say that his dairy cows make plain his path of duty, and admonish him that he has no earthly right to continue a bachelor. We wish he had got caught in the jam at Concert Hall. Two yearling heifers belonging to John Dunn, Sullivan, were very fine. Also, two pairs two years old heifers, belonging to Elliott Powers, Dublin. There were several exhibitors of very good dairy cows; one belonging

to Amos Stoddard, of Nelson, was the largest we have ever seen, that had been kept for dairy purposes. She was not so tempting to an alderman as two that have been raised in the county and kept for fancy stock. The dairy cows belonging to D. W. Nims, Asa Spaulding, Geo. E. Hardy, Nelson, were of the first class, and none were exhibited that were not animals of fine parts and well proportioned.

There was a good display of sheep in the pens, and many of them superior animals. A very fine two years old buck belonging to Mr. Rice, of Roxbury, we noticed at the county fair. A superior French merino buck, belonging to C. F. Wilson, Sullivan, and a Spanish merino belonging to Thomas Fisk, Dublin, are among those we noted as fine. J. H. Melville exhibited some very fine sheep. Some South Down lambs belonging to Dalphin Osborne, Nelson, were superior animals. John Locke of Sullivan, exhibited some very fine specimens of sheep. His merino ewes were of the first quality. George G. Hardy had also on exibition some very good specimens. We noticed a very efficient committee examining the sheep, who will do justice to the merits of all contributers. There were on exibition several lots of swine, but we do not find in our notes the names of the owners or any remarks on their distinctive merits. The Fair must have come up to the full expectations of the originators, and passed to the entire satisfaction of all who attended it.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

AGRICULTURE IN TOWNS.

The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, with expectation of collecting reliable agricultural statistics of the State, issued a circular, containing a series of inquiries, and addressed them to such gentlemen as he supposed would take an interest, and make accurate returns. These circulars were sent to every town in the State, from less than fifty of which reports have been received. The number is so few as to preclude the possibility of making a report of the general condition of agriculture in the State, as was contemplated. The replies which have been received are of much value, and will have a tendency to induce the friends of agriculture more generally to make reports in future years, if the Society regard the plan of sufficient importance to continue it. The questions proposed are given in connection with the report from Hanover.

HANOVER.

By A. B. Closson, Thos. R. Crosby and others.

CLASS I.

1. Are farmers in your town improving their farms, and their own social condition?
2. If so, in what respects, and by what agencies?
3. If not, what prevents?

There is a marked and constant improvement in the agriculture of this town. This is to be seen, in a superficial examination, in the improvement of farm buildings—in the more permanent fencing—in the eradication of stumps, and the clearing up of stones. Within the few years last past, a large amount of ditching has been done in low grounds and meadows. A more close survey would detect a greater attention to the saving and manufacture of manure; the use of a greater variety of farm implements and those of a superior and improved character; the increased variety in the crops raised, such as the culture of roots for stock; deeper plowing and a more thorough culture generally. There are quite a number of the Michigan plows used.

The agencies that operate now, and that have done in the past, are most of them common to all progressive communities. They are the increase of general intelligence—the introduction to the fireside of the agricultural paper and book, and the institution of agricultural societies with the meetings attendant upon them. There are other general influences that all will appreciate and that need no mention at this time.

Among the particular influences that aid in stimulating the farmer of this region to better culture, may be mentioned the facility of reaching the larger markets afforded by the railroad. All surplus products, whether beef, potatoes, grain or articles of dairy manufacture, slip away upon the cars with what consumers here consider a *fatal* facility, as on the line of all railroads, runners from the city are every season busy among the farmers, in the fall, purchasing those articles that, but a few years since, were of necessity consumed at home. This gives to the farmer the control of the home market, and he gets essentially city prices here or sends directly to the city.

There has, too, for many years, been an unusually good home market at Hanover. Besides the wants of the abid-

ing citizens of a large village, the presence of Dartmouth College with its three hundred students, creates a great demand for all the articles of family consumption. The influence of this home market is felt in all the adjoining towns.

The following list of prices at several periods for the last ten years, will indicate the state of the home market:

	1845 to 1850.	1850 to 1855.	Winter of 1855.
Corn,	$0.67	$0.92	$1.10 and 1.
Hay,	6.00 and 8.00	10.00 and 12.00	14.00 and 15.00
Oats,	0.30 and 0.33	0.45 and 0.50	0.55 and 0.60
Potatoes,	0 25	0.37½	0.67 and 1.00
Butter,	0 12½ and 0.17	0.17 and 0.25	0.25
Pork,	0.05 and 0.08		
Beef,	0.03 and 0.05	0.05 and 0.07	
Wood mixed,	2.00 and 2.25	2.50 and 3.00	
Wood, split maple,	3.00	3.50 and 4.00	

CLASS II.

1. What amount of woodland is there in the town?
2. In what ratio is it diminishing?

The amount of woodland in town can only be approximated. By a rough estimate, the town contains some more than twenty three thousand acres of land. By the estimate of those gentlemen present, from one-fifth to one-sixth of this amount may be woodland. No one judged the proportion to be greater, and one or two thought it even less. The western and south-western parts have been very much cleared, and the amount of standing wood is small. In the eastern and north-eastern sections, a much larger proportion of wood is standing. This is especially true of land upon and around Moose Mountain so called.

The annual depreciation in the quantity of wood was also in the same way estimated, at the half of one per cent. For the ten years last past, a very large amount of wood has been cut, until the present year. It was remarked that in no one of the ten years has so little been cut down as the present. The present market price of

wood is very high, and it is feared that another season will see the axe in more active operation.

CLASS III.

1. How much swamp land in town has been reclaimed within five years?
2. At what cost per acre?

There is no amount, probably not ten acres of genuine swamp land in town. It is generally said that there is no such land in town. There are some acres of low boggy meadow that naturally yield a very poor grass. Simple ditching permits the English grasses to be introduced.—No other means of "reclaiming" have been used to any extent.

CLASS IV.

1. What is the condition of pasture land?
2. What measures are adopted for the improvement of such land?

The pastures generally have very much deteriorated within ten years. The past two years have been remarkably dry. And the drought has more seriously affected the pastures. Still, in the best season, if an abundant rain should fall, it was thought that not more than three quarters as much stock can be supported at pasture as ten years ago.

There are no means of improvement adopted to any great extent. Some small pastures have received dressings of lime and ashes. Some portions have been plowed, but with questionable advantage, as where manure has been applied, pretty good care has been taken to use up the manure in crops taken off before the piece has been again turned out to pasturage.

CLASS V.

1. What price, per month, is paid for farm labor through the year?
2. What during the summer and autumn—say for six months?
3. What per day, in haying and harvesting?
4. What per week, for domestic help?
5. Is it easy to obtain such help?
6. If not, why?
7. Is American, or foreign help employed?
8. What proportion of each?

The average wages per month for labor through the year, is about $14, perhaps a trifle higher. Some superior workmen receive as high as $17. The same service, five years ago, could be had for $11, and ten years ago for $10. Good workmen for the six months of spring, summer and autumn work, get $16 per month—5 years ago $13, 10 years $12. The wages per day in summer at haying or harvesting are $1,50, from 5 to 10 years ago $1,00. For domestic help we pay $1,50 per week. Such help is scarce and difficult to obtain. Most of those who do housework are foreigners. Yankee girls, who wish to earn money, either go to the factories or teach school. There are many of our native born girls now at work in factories. From these causes foreigners are mostly employed, and the supply of these is not equal to the demand. Probably three-fourths of all the girls at housework in town are Irish.

CLASS VI.

1. Is much attention given to the breeding of stock?
2. Who are some of the best stock breeders in town?
3. Give such hints as may occur, in relation to the breeding of stock, of all kinds?

There is an increasing interest in town in the improvement of stock, especially in the department of cattle and sheep. Perhaps a zeal for improvement in wool-growing

is the most prominent. More farmers are engaged in getting up pattern flocks of merino sheep, than are earnest in improving any other class of stock. A few only have attempted to improve the native breed of cattle. It might perhaps be considered invidious to mention names, but perhaps N. Hurlburt, Esq., of the East Parish, has deserved especial mention for his efforts to introduce the Devon breed; and A. P. Balch, Esq., for the introduction of the Durham. George Dewey, E. T. & B. D. Millar and M. C. & N. H. Emerson, are some of the leading names of the breeders of nice sheep. David Walker and John C. Worth have probably given most attention to swine breeding.—But little can be said of horse breeding; Mr. Mace Fellows, who has been a resident of Hanover until the last few months, has bred some fine full-blooded Morgans.—Mr. E. B. Hurlburt keeps on his farm at the present time a Morgan stallion of certified purity of blood. J. G. Currier, of Hanover Plain, keeps a fine stallion called a Morgan. The sire was a full-blooded horse—the blood of the mare is not known—but she was a famous trotter, going her mile inside of three minutes when twenty years old.

CLASS VII.

1. What breed of horses prevails?
2. Is there a profit in raising horses for the market?
3. How many horses are annually taken to market, from your town?

If there is a prevalence of any one breed of horses in town, it is the Morgan. There is a lamentable neglect in this department, and not alone in Hanover. It is still too much the case that farmers will allow their mares to be served by the first capering colt that offers for a small sum. At the present prices the raising of *good* horses for the market *is profitable.* A first class colt can be brought up to four years of age, in the best style, for from $50 to

$60, and will readily sell for from $100 to $150. It is a more questionable enterprise to breed inferior animals.

There is no regular market for the sale of horses, and no very obvious breeding for a market, and yet probably from 40 to 50 horses are annually sold to go out of town. Jonathan G. Currier probably sells more horses in the course of the year than any one else in town.

CLASS VIII.

1. What breeds of neat cattle are most common?
2. What are best for labor?
3. What for beef?
4. What for milk?
5. What breed combines the most desirable qualities, and is most profitable?
6. What crosses are preferred?

The breed called "native by far out-numbers any other. Indeed, with the exception of one or two farms and a very few individual animals, no distinct breed is to be found in town. Within a few years past, several gentlemen have introduced full-blooded bulls, which have done something towards making the stock. These experiments have not as yet been carried far enough to produce any very positive result.

About the year 1840, Horace Wright, now of Lebanon, brought from Canada a full-blooded Durham bull. This animal is well spoken of, and produced some fine stock.—Not far from 1847, the Ayrshire blood was introduced by a bull from the Webster herd, through the agency of A. O. Brewster, Esq. There are some cattle and cows to be seen well tinctured with Ayrshire blood. About 1848, Nathaniel Hurlburt, one of the earlier Vice Presidents of the State Society, brought into town the celebrated Hurlburt stock of Connecticut (Devon.) He has had two bulls of this blood, and has bred from pure blooded cows.—Upon his farm are to be seen as fine Devons as can be

found. His importations have been popular, and there is a large sprinkling of this handsome stock all through the eastern section of the town.

In 1850, Col. Brewster put upon his farm a milk white Durham bull, procured in New Jersey. This bull has been kept upon the same farm, at first by Col. Brewster, and afterwards by A. P. Balch, Esq., until the last season.—How extensively this bull has been used by farmers is not known. He is the sire of some very handsome stock.—Upon the same farm there has been kept for two or three years a half Hereford bull. The animal, however, did not attract very much attention.

The above named attempts to improve the stock in town, have been, with perhaps a single exception, failures. This is to be accounted for on the ground of a want of system in action, and also a want of perseverance in well doing. The services of a single bull of an approved breed will undoubtedly prepare the way for a change—but can effect little if breeders afterwards fall back upon a native or one of some other blood. The continued use, too, of the same animals upon succeeding generations—that is, the service of the bull upon heifers and cows of his own get is undesirable. So that a new importation is necessary in order that the experiment may have a fair trial. Such an experiment must be carried on with perseverance and judgment for several years. No test result can be had in one year or in one generation, in regard to the value of any particular variety of blood. And he deserves well of community who is honestly and carefully carrying on such an experiment.

It was the unanimous opinion of the gentlemen present, that for all kinds of work upon the farm, the Devon cattle are the best of the pure bloods. It is a little doubtful whether in any particular, except beauty of color, they excel the well-reared native ox. Hanover can make a fine show of handsome yokes of cattle, of native breeds and of Devon crosses.

Crosses of the native with the Durham has produced the finest beef shown in this market; yet the amount of beef from pure blooded stock killed in town, has been far too small to allow of a fair judgment.

The best milkers in town are native cows, and it is doubted whether any one distinct breed can excel them in that department. There undoubtedly is a vast natural difference in the milking capacity of cows,—and it may be that a good milker "is born and not made". Yet it is thought that early management and feeding, have very much to do with the milking properties of a cow.

Questions five and six, called out some discussion; but there were, perhaps, as many opinions as persons present. No candidate was elected on account of scattering votes.

CLASS IX.

1. What breeds of sheep are kept?
2. What is their value per head?
3. How much wool do they yield annually?
4. What breed is most valuable?

The pride of the Hanover sheep farmer is a nice flock of Merinoes. There are a few Leicesters and Cotswolds, and a very few of the half sheep and half deer order that prevailed some years since, yclept natives. There are very few of these that would be worth no more than $1,50 to $1,75 per head. The common flocks would rate as high as from $2 to $5, and the best flocks from $3 to $5. There are probably from thirty to forty flocks in town from which a purchaser would not be permitted to select ten ewes for $100. The flocks of imported Merinoes, the breed considered decidedly the most valuable, average from three to four pounds per fleece. The introduction of the imported French or Rambouillet Merinoes, has not been considered in this town to effect any great improvement in the flocks.

CLASS X.

1. What breeds of swine are most common?
2. Which is preferred, and why?
3. Can pork be raised with profit?

There are to be found three pretty distinct breeds of hogs in town; the Suffolk, the Mackie, and the Grass or Thetford hog. This last is a very long, large-boned animal. The Mackie breed is generally preferred at this time, as seeming to combine more desirable qualities than any other breed.

Pork cannot be grown with profit, costing under the most favorable circumstances several cents a pound more than the highest market price.

HAMPTON FALLS.

CLASS I. The farmers in this town are improvfng their farms and their own social condition. This is an ancient town—and not to go backward is to go forward. If as large crops can be raised now as were raised a hundred years ago, when the soil was new and rich, there must be progress. Our crops are larger than they were a hundred years ago, and much larger than they were fifty or twenty-five years ago, when the soil had become old and worn.

Not only is the quantity of our agricultural productions greater, but the quality, generally speaking, is improved. Probably the value of the farmers' surplus carried out of town is double what it was twenty-five years since. Within that time our old cider orchards have been replaced by the best kinds of cultivated apples. We raise now on an

average, some twenty-five hundred barrels of choice apples, in the place of some two hundred and fifty barrels of cider as formerly. We raise more Indian corn, more hay, and as much grain. We raise twice as much beef, and much improved in quality; as much pork, and of better flavor; less mutton and wool. We make probably as much butter and cheese, and in addition sell some 10,000 gallons of milk annually.

Considerable attention is being paid to root crops with good success. The potato crop here, as elsewhere, has done poorly for a few years past.

Our system of cultivation is more thorough and exact than formerly, and consequently our crops are more sure and certain, as well as more abundant. There is more economy and skill in the application of labor and in the making and using of manure. Much is gained by the introduction of improved agricultural implements. During the past year, Ketchum's mower, the double Michigan, deep tillers, sod and subsoil plows, horse hoes, improved cultivators, &c., have been introduced with good results. Agriculture here of course feels the general progressive tendency of the age. Improved schools, greater facilities for travel and intercourse, cheap newspapers and periodicals, agricultural and others. Agricultural Societies, &c., have done much to give method and efficiency to our farming. The formation of the N. H. State Agricultural Society gave a new impulse to farming in this town; and the same remark is true of the organization of our County Society, two years since. We may add, also, without impropriety —that our own town organization, the Farmers' Club— the child of the more extended organization, and now in its second year, has already done much to give interest, efficiency and exactness to agricultural operations in our midst. During the past year, accurate experiments have been made by our members in the different branches of our calling, and the results of these experiments give a

new point of departure for the more extended operations in the future. It has been instrumental in the general introduction among us, of the modern improved agricultural implements.

Our club has purchased and paid between three and four hundred dollars for the best and most approved agricultural tools in New England, and sold them to our farmers. It has associated farmer with farmer. Our weekly club meetings bring mind in contact with mind; experience in raising a certain crop, or breeding superior animals, being related by one farmer, awakens and calls out the experience of another. One farmer who raises almost one hundred bushels of corn on an acre, gives his experience in detail; another who raises but thirty gives his experience, and both statements become the property of all. The farmer will shun one course and adopt the other, so far as his soil is adapted, or his means will apply. It educates the farmer in his profession. It arouses and stimulates to inquiry. It draws from the mind its thinking, its reading, and its knowledge, and the more it draws the more there is in store.

Class II. It has been estimated by men of practical experience, men who have officially appraised the property within our time, that from six to seven hundred acres of this town is covered with wood; about one tenth of the territory, including hard and soft, old and young, great or small growth.

It has diminished one fifth within the last twenty years. Some farmers within a few years, owing to the demand and high price of wood and timber, have cleared their land of the old growth, and permitted a young growth to take its place. Owing to the rise of wood and lumber for a few years past, it has been estimated that the cash value of all the woodland in this town, is as much as it was twenty years since.

Class III. But a small part of the territory of Hampon Falls is composed of swamps. The meadows, com-

posed of deep, dark soil, producing, generally, a crop of hay, have been drained, and have been undergoing gradual improvements for several years past. It has been estimated by members of this club, who have reclaimed land and are competent to judge, that thirty acres of swamp and meadow land have been thoroughly reclaimed within the last five years, including a few acres of dyked and reclaimed from the salt marsh.

The cost of reclaiming is from twenty to one hundred dollars per acre. It varies according to circumstances and the natural condition of the land, and in every case gives satisfactory returns to the owners.

CLASS IV. Pasture lands except some clay portions are generally in good condition. In some sections, yearly feeding, continued cropping of grass without returning a fertilizer, as a matter of course, does not improve the land, although as many cattle are pastured in town as there were some ten years ago, considering the quantity of land they occupy. The demand for wood induces some farmers to let it occupy by young growth, some portions of their pastures; this, with more tillage, and consequently less pasturing, causes farmers to avail themselves of the hilly portions of the country.

The means used for improving our pastures, are to stock less, plow, manure and sow down to grass, applying sand on clay soils and sow seed, and draining the wet portions, and in some cases burning old grasses and moss.

CLASS V. The price paid per month is from $10 to $14 through the year, varying according to capacity and qualifications of the laborer.

In summer and autumn from $12 to $15 per month—in winter from $8 to $10. The usual price paid per day for men in haying season is from $1,25 to $1,50, but the last season it ranged from $1,50 to $2,00 per day. Domestic help is obtained by paying from $1,25 to $1,50 per week.

Within the last two months it has been easy to obtain help, particularly foreign. In many New England cities,

on the corners of streets, our farmers can obtain able-bodied Irishmen who will work for board, and almost so even in our own midst. Prior to that time, American laborers were not easily obtained. Other occupations demanding and paying higher wages for enterprising native American services, than the farmer's means or circumstances would allow, caused, in part, the scarcity.

Both American and foreign help is employed, about an equal proportion of each.

CLASS. VI. There is much attention given to neat stock. This town has a number of farms, on which neat stock has been raised, almost invariably for the last thirty years. The farmers have usually bred the native cattle, and by careful selection, crossing, and judicious management, have succeeded in producing a very fair stock. Within the last ten years more attention has been paid to the breeding of blood stock. Thomas Leavitt, Esq., deceased, first introduced the Durham blood stock, and did much towards improving our native cattle. The whole herd on that farm, are nearly full-blooded Durhams, large and good pointed animals—several farmers have crosses and fine animals of this blood stock. Aaron Sanborn, sold a pair of oxen, six years old, for $250—live weight was 4500 pounds—dead weight 3200 pounds.

Within the last five years some of our farmers have been experimenting with Devon stock. Jeremiah Godfrey, Esq., and John L. Godfrey, purchased a fine, full blooded Devon bull, from which most of our stock in that line has descended. We have some beautiful young animals of this blood stock. Still later some of our dairy and milk producing men, have obtained other blood stock. N. P. Cram, Esq., has secured an Alderney bull from the Webster stock, in Massachusetts, and Charles A. Nason has purchased a full blood Ayrshire bull, a descendant from the stock imported by the New York State Agricultural Society.

Among our successful breeders of stock, may be enumerated R. C. Sanborn, N. P. Cram, J. & J. S. Godfrey,

John Weare, T. S. Sanborn, Aaron Sanborn, R. S. Prescott, Enoch Blake, Silas Green, John B. Brown, Thomas Brown, Moses Batchelder, and others.

The club will hardly attempt to give a hint at all in relation to breeding stock, but briefly and simply say that our best cattle, either native Americans, imported, or descendants of imported stock, are generally found in the hands of our best farmers—men of personal, practical scientific knowledge; of means, possessing farms that produce the proper stimulant to secure size, flesh, and fat in their domestic animals—those who give the best care, attention to selecting, crossing, good food, warmth, "aid and comfort."

Farmers should cross the native breed with some foreign blood already made good, according to individual preferences, rather than attempt to secure a herd possessing qualities of size, beauty or fattening propensities, that shall compare with Durham or Devon blood stock, from our native breed of cattle. The English farmers have pursued an unvaried and scientific course, for more than a century, to procure the superior animals they possess, and so far as selection and judicious crossing goes, applies as well to us as to them.

Our climate, means, soil, and quantity of laborers, inferior. Our farmers should select and raise their best calves in all cases, breed from those whose ancestors possessed a disposition to secrete flesh and fat easily, and at an early age, attain good size, and for beef give the greatest and quickest return for amount consumed; preserving the thick-chested, wide-loined, dark red young young animals, for beauty, endurance at labor, hard service, we secure the best for farm uses; should preserve for dairy and milking qualities the progeny of such animals as have for generations proved good in that line—those that have an hereditary propensity to secrete milk.

Our opinion is, that the celebrated cattle of Great Britain or America, were never raised to the high stand-

ard, peculiar to the race on such food or care as the great body of New Hampshire farmers bestow, nor on such selections or by such crosses as too many make; neither can they sustain that exalted reputation unless better fed, better protected from changes and extremes of New England climate—more judicious selections, more attention paid to crosses, than most New Hampshire farmers now make.

CLASS VII. There is no distinct breed of horses in town; but little interest is manifested in breeding. A small number are raised, with no particular name affixed, no pedigree attached, but such as the occasional breeder chances to prefer. Probably more than three-fourths of the horses owned, were bred in the hilly sections of this State, Vermont, and some in Maine, giving a variety of characters.

At present prices it is thought profitable to raise horses for market, although it has not been thoroughly tested. The Morgan breed, in this section of country, is considered better adapted for farmers in this town, as roadsters and light farm work, than any other breed.

CLASS VIII. The native breed of neat stock is the most common. There are but few full-blooded animals from imported stock. On some farms one-half and three-fourths, and on some two or three nearly full-blood Durham herds are found. Several persons have one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths Devon blood stock.

The native cattle are considered as good or better than any. Durhams are slower in motion, not so tough and hardy. Part blood Devons have proved good workers, although no full bloods have been tested.

To secrete flesh and fat at an early age, early maturity, the Durham and Devons are preferred to the greater part of our native stock.

The natives generally are selected for milk; crosses of native and Durham have proved fair milkers. Devons for quality are good, quantity inferior. No other blood stock has been tested for milking qualities.

For size, fattening qualities, and good points, the Durhams are preferred; for beauty of color, compactness of form, and quickness at labor, the Devon stock.

Crosses of Durham and Devon with our native stock are common.

CLASS IX. But a small number of sheep are owned or bred in Hampton Falls, compared with other farm stock. Within seven years, cows for the production of milk, have taken the place of several flocks; sheep and wool-growing is a secondary branch of farming. We cannot successfully compete in wool with those in hilly portions of our State, where the cost of keeping is about half as much. The breeds are native, Merino and native, Leicester and native grades; Merino and native mixed the prevailing.

The average value is $3,50 per head. Merino grades from $2,50 to $3,50 per head. Leicester grades from $3,00 to $4,00 per head.

Average amount is 3 pounds washed wool per head. Merino grades clip from 2 1-2 to 4 pounds per head; Leicester grades from 3 1-2 to 5 pounds.

Leicester grade is the most valuable. The high prices of sheep and lambs for the carcase at Portsmouth and Newburyport, make the larger breeds the most profitable —the yield of wool is greater although coarser yet it sells but a little lower than fine grades. They are generally hardier and more reliable for an increase of flock than Merino grades. Lambs sell in June or previous to the middle of July, at those markets, from $3,00 to $4,00 per head.

CLASS X. At present, the Suffolk, and a cross breed of Suffolk and native are the most prevailing classes of swine. Some farmers breed the Suffolk here, many the cross blood and a few the native, a compound of many breeds.

The Suffolk, and the cross breed in which the Suffolk predominates, is generally preferred. Most farmers choose the cross breed, and estimate them above all others, for the reason that they secrete flesh at any age, not inferior to pure Suffolk, and far superior to the native. They

make as much pork, comparing weight, and return as quick and as much cash for amount consumed as any other race. The cross breed reduces the coarse points, head and limb, which predominates in the native and secures a breed superior in size to Suffolk without materially injuring the fattening propensities of that race. Good flavored, better mixed, firmer, finer, tenderer, thinner skinned meat is secured to one and not lost to the other, but adds a hardier, tougher nature.

The waste of the kitchen, the dairy and the orchard, are good stimulants to secure thriving hogs, and cannot return to our farmers a reasonable compensation when applied in any other way.

Provided that three hogs are not kept on what two ought to have, there is a profit in raising pork for market, when the actual value of manure which they make, and might make, is added to the value of the carcase.

FITZWILLIAM.

BY W. D. LOCKE.

FARMS AND FARMERS. The improvement of farms in this town has but very recently commenced with anything like system; and but very few have made obvious advancement upon the old methods. Something, however, has been done and a spirit of inquiry is fairly abroad. Experiments are being made, the results of which will give fresh impulse to all concerned in agriculture.

It is very evident that what has been done has had the

effect to improve the social condition of our farmers. They *read, think,* and discuss the subject more, take more notice of what they see abroad and around them;—attend Fairs and feel a deeper interest in the improvement of agricultural implements. All this has had a tendency to strengthen their minds, develop their social powers, by bringing them into contact and conversation with other minds. Thus they rise in influence and respect in the community. Nothing seems to prevent this, but a sordid spirit which would compel its possessor to live within himself.

One thing with us has had a tendency to induce the neglect of the farm, and that is the abundance of timber and water power. This has enlisted the industry, genius and enterprise of our community. The effect has been large exports of lumber and wooden ware.

Mr. C. Reed of this place has given much attention to the culture of fruit, and has expended quite a sum in the improvement of old orchards with wonderful and somewhat remunerating success. Mr. Potter commenced somewhat earlier upon his orchard, and with similar success. Others are following on.

A. A. Parker, Esq., has given more particular attention to Pomology, more particularly in the department of pears, grapes and plums of all kinds, with good results.

WOODLAND. The proportion of woodland is, by estimation, about one sixth, or 16 to 17 acres in every 100. The old timber is rapidly diminishing, and a few years to come like a few that have passed, will leave scarce a solitary witness of the primary forests. Very much, however, of younger growth is coming up on lands once cleared, so that the ratio in which woodland is actually diminishing may be about one to six or seven.

SWAMP LAND. We have several hundred acres of swamp land in town. But very little has ever been done to improve it, and hardly anything for the last five years. Mr. Potter commenced, some 12 or 15 years since, to improve swamp land upon his farm, but at what cost per acre I am

not apprized. The results were very satisfactory, fairly demonstrating its utility, and has led others to make some limited experiments. Some 10 years since Mr. T. Sweetser commenced improving swamp lands. He was successful, but deceased in the midst of his operations, and his plans were never carried out.

PASTURE LANDS. Our pastures are wofully impoverished. The early settler never once dreamed of this. When first cleared, these lands produced an abundance of sweet feed. But the humus of the soil from vegetable deposits, was very limited upon the underlying rocks and coarse materials, and being annually cropped without any manurial returns, they are now "used up." The drier portions of them produce a hard and almost worthless grass for grazing purposes, except a few weeks in early summer; while the more moist portions of them seem obstinately determined to grow moss, boxberry, blueberry, hard-hack, water brush, spruce, pines, birches, &c. In relation to our pastures, "reform and improvement" are questions. Nothing worthy the name of improvement has been attempted upon them. And the only hope in regard to them is, that farmers "all begin to inquire with one consent—what shall be done?"

PRICE OF LABOR. For the last 20 years farming has been a secondary business in Fitzwilliam. Mills and shops are located in every section of the town. These have enhanced and controlled the price of labor, and have also induced many foreigners among us. A few farmers hire by the six months. I do not recollect one instance where a farmer hires by the year for farming operations alone. Some hire hands by the year and place them on their farms in summer and employ them on lumber or mechanical operations during the winter. Good hands will command from 16 to 18 dollars by the year thus engaged; 18 dollars by the six months, and $1,12 per day in haying and early harvest has been a fair price for the last two years upon a farm.

Good nurses command from 2 to 3 dollars per week, and common help $1,50. It is not easy to obtain domestic help, especially American, for while the boys have ceased to raise wool and flax, and have gone into the shops to labor, the girls have had nothing to spin or weave, and have been compelled to resort to palm leaf and straw for "knitting work," and of course feel unwilling to engage as domestic help from their ignorance of many of its departments.

Three-fourths of the domestic help employed is of foreign extraction.

STOCK BREEDING. This subject has not received very much attention. Some fine animals have been brought into town for breeders, and the effect is visible upon some farms. No one, however, is doing anything by system just at present.

HORSES. The most common breed are natives and Morgans; or a cross from them. We do not raise enough for our own market. Many of our horses come from Vermont and the North, and rarely is one sent off to market.

Limestone soils are, in my opinion, better adapted to produce healthy and valuable horses, than the high granite formations. Such are now usually the sections where the wild horse flourishes. The same remark may be made of neat stock.

BREEDS OF CATTLE. Here, too, the native is the most common breed. We have a little Devonshire blood, and a trifle of Durham. In my own opinion, with precisely the same keeping, as good animals for labor, and subjects for beef and milk, may be found among the native breeds as others. But with extra keeping and more careful attention, better looking and probably every way improved stock may be produced by a cross of Devonshire and Durham—the latter especially. But the truth is, so little has been attempted, that there is no very reliable basis from which to judge.

Until some way has been devised to improve our pastures or until a greater supply of green crops and roots are produced with which to feed young stock, the encouragement to raise it is very small with us.

SHEEP. There are not probably 300 sheep owned in town at this date. Formerly some small flocks were kept, and almost every farmer had a few for family use. But we seldom see any upon the farms at the present day. The coarse wool native and Spanish Merino, were those formerly bred in town.

SWINE. The Suffolk breed is now common. The native blood, however, is not extinct. From what we know, we suppose the Suffolk to be the favorite from its size, contentment, and fatting propensities. When our pastures afforded more elements for the dairy, and the potato crop was a sure one, raising pork for the market was quite a business, and afforded a profit. But times are changed. More pork is consumed in town than we raise, and with the high price of grain, and other circumstances combined, there is no profit in raising it for the market.

Some few years since, a gentlemen of this town made an experiment of feeding several sloats upon dry corn, with the kitchen refuse of a family of three persons. By his account kept at the time, it appears that the pork paid quite a profit on the expense. But such cases are not common.

The agricultural statistics above do not give a fair view of the town's industry. I have been collecting facts relating to the mechanical statistics of the place which I intend to forward if I can obtain them in season for your issue. There is actually brought into town and sold here, 10,000 bushels of corn, rye, and oats—mostly corn. 25 barrels of pork, or 5000 lbs., 1236 pounds of ham, 4112 pounds of lard, 5063 pounds of cheese, 1417 barrels of flour.

It is supposed we make butter enough to supply our own market.

PELHAM.

BY B. F. CUTTER, MOODY HOBBS AND J. M. TYLER.

The farms are improved by better modes of cultivation, by improvement of tools, stock, and the influence exerted by agricultural societies; the social condition, by paying more attention to our common schools, by the amount of reading matter furnished our families, by our proximity to market, and our intercourse with the inhabitants of the cities, and by having in our possession the means to purchase all the necessaries, with some of the luxuries, of life.

The proportion of wood is estimated at one-fourth, which is 4500 acres, worth, on an average, $50 per acre.—Within the last twenty years more than nineteen-twentieths of the old oak and pine timber has been cut off, but at present the growth is thought to be equal to the consumption.

There probably has not been so much bog meadow reclaimed, for the last five years, as there was the five previous, as some of our farmers had reclaimed all they had, or nearly so, before. There has been, however, not less than fifty acres reclaimed, at a cost varying from $20 to $50 per acre, according to circumstances.

The condition of our pastures is generally bad, much of it having been suffered to run out. Quite a number are improving their pastures by plowing, manuring and planting, and some of it is growing up to wood, which is thought by some to be the greatest improvement; others plow, harrow, and sow grass with good success. For the last five years $132; for the year past $144 or more has been paid for farm labor; by the month, for the last year, $14, for 6 or 8 months. $1 per day formerly, the past year $1

to $1,50; domestic help per week, $1,25 to 1,50, and is not easily obtained at any price.

The most common reason given is, that they can obtain better wages in the mills, where they have more time to themselves, and know when their day's work is done. And a friend, who ought to know, has suggested that some of the young misses have more of an inclination for the piano, than for the wash-tub, bread-trough and cheese-press; and that some of the mothers are doing hard work that ought to be done by their daughters.

American and foreign help about equal. But little attention is paid to breeding—too much sale for milk for that business. Solomon Richardson, Abram Spalding, Nathan Hobbs, Asa Carlton and Reuben Richardson, lead in the business.

The horses of the town are generally native, but a cross of the Morgan is taking the lead at the present time. At present prices the raising of horses must be profitable, as it does not cost but little more to raise a colt to four years old, than a steer to the same age. There are no horses taken to market; we do not raise enough for our own use.

Our neat stock is native by a large majority. For labor we prefer a cross of native and Devon; for beef a cross of native and Durham; for milk a cross of native and Ayrshire. Our sheep are native and merino, mixed; value per head, from $2 to $10; average, $4; number in town, 200; wool, 4 lbs. per head.

The native hog is most common. A cross with the Suffolk is looked upon favorably, as they fatten easier. At present prices of pork and grain, there is not any profit.

In addition, we would say, that there are about 50,000 gallons of milk sold from our town per annum, worth at the door 12 cents per gallon—$6000.

KENSINGTON.

BY IRA BLAKE.

Many farmers in our town are improving their farms.—The improvement consists in bringing their land into a higher state of cultivation than formerly, by reason of making more manure; also, much attention has been paid within a few years to orcharding, and there are now in town many valuable orchards.

The town of Kensington contains about 7000 acres, about one-tenth of which I should judge is now covered with wood. I think the wood does not diminish much. The town is well wooded for one settled so early.

There have been several acres of swamp land reclaimed within five years, probably at a cost of from $25 to $30 per acre.

A considerable portion of the pasture land in this town is deteriorating, growing mossy, and running over to brambles, and within a few years a large proportion of the worn-out pastures have come up with a thick growth of pine.—The measures generally adopted here for the improvement of pastures, is to let the pines stand until they will pay well for cutting into cord wood, then cut clean, burn the underbrush, and sow with grass seed.

I should think about $12 per month was paid for farm labor through the year for good hands. From $14 to $16 per month is paid for six months; $1,50 in haying, and $1 in harvesting; about $1,50 per week for domestic help. It is not easy to obtain such help, because females rather work in manufactories, and on shoes. American help is mainly employed in this town. Probably ten Americans are employed to one foreigner.

There is some attention given to the breeding of stock. Joseph and Stephen Brown have paid considerable attention, within a few years, to raising some very beautiful Devons. John Nudd, and others, raise good stock of the native breed. There are not horses enough raised in this town for our own supply. The native breed of cattle are most common. Those who have used the Devons prefer them to the native breed, but as yet the native are mainly used for labor. The native breed with us are preferred for milk.

The native sheep, with a mixture of the Merino and Leicester, are the most common, and they are considered to be worth from three to five dollars per head. They shear from three to five pounds of wool. In my opinion the Leicester is most valuable.

The native hogs with a mixture of the Suffolk, are found throughout the town. Pork can be raised with profit by farmers who have a good dairy, and can raise the means off of their farms to fat them; but persons, who buy corn for that purpose at the present prices, would be losers in the end.

I would further state that in relation to the breeding of stock, in consequence of the proximity of a good market at Newburyport, people in this town generally sell their calves at a high price, and buy their cattle from droves which are driven from the interior of the State and also from Maine; and there are usually large numbers of cattle fatted annually for the market in Massachusetts.

DUNBARTON.

BY A. N. TWISS.

It is evident that the farmers are improving socially. They have made many improvements in their buildings—barns especially, which has added greatly to the comfort of animals, and making it much more convenient to do the work. They have become more wealthy, owing much to the rise of real estate, since Manchester and Concord have become good markets. In the cultivation of the soil there has been but little improvement. Most of our farmers own large farms and have but little help, consequently they till their land in a hurried manner, the great object being to get over it without regard to doing it well. Were it not for the improvements in agricultural implements, it would be utterly impossible for them to get along with their farm work without more help. Most of the boys go to the cities and villages, thinking they can do better at some other business than by staying on the old homestead; for these reasons, wages are high and farmers think it not profitable to hire much help.

About one-sixth of the land is covered with wood and timber. The quantity is diminishing fast. Speculators buy all of the farms they can get, cut the wood and timber off, then sell the land in lots to suit purchasers, thus injuring the farming interests of the country.

It will be difficult to tell the cost per acre for reclaiming swamps. I hardly think there has been an acre reclaimed. Many farmers, ten or fifteen years ago, laid out considerable expense in ditching their swamps as they were much reduced from their former fertility; hoping by

so doing it would improve them, but instead of being a benefit it was considered an injury. The grasses diminished in quantity and quality. I am of the opinion, from what little I have tried and seen on a few spots cultivated, that if our swamps were drained thoroughly and cultivated, they would produce good crops.

Our pasture lands are much worn and impoverished—the grasses grown more wild and are not so sweet as when the pastures were new. I think, that, take the pastures through the town, they will not keep more than three fourths as much stock as they would fifteen or twenty years ago.

Price paid per month for labor through the year, ranges from $10,00 to $15,00 a month; for six months, summer and autumn, from $12,00 to $16,00 per month; by the day for haying, from $1,00 to $1,50 harvesting from $0,75 to $1,00; for domestic help by the week, from $1,50 to $2,50.

There is considerable stock bred of the different kinds, and most of it done by the hap-hazard system. There is no one that is paying particular attention to breeding good stock.

The most common breeds of horses are the cross with the Morgan. There are a few crossed with the Black Hawk and with other breeds. I think there can be no doubt but that good horses are as profitable stock as a farmer can raise for the market, at the prices they have brought for a few years past.

The mixed breeds of cattle are the only breeds that we have to any extent. We have a few full-blood Devons. By most of our farmers, they are considered too small. A cross with larger breeds is thought by many to be a good improvement. It is admitted by most that the Durham or the Durham crossed with good native stock, combines the most desirable qualities and is the most profitable.

The breeds of sheep kept mostly, are the Merinoes and the crosses with other breeds. There are a very few oth-

er breeds. The value per head will average about $3,00; yield about 3 lbs. of wool to a sheep. The Merinoes have been considered the most valuable as wool was the greatest object in view. But as the demand for good mutton has increased to supply our markets, it is thought by many that some of the larger breeds would be more profitable as the price of mutton will more than compensate for the difference in the quality of wool.

It is difficult to tell what breeds of swine are most common. The Suffolk have been quite common for two or three years past. They are not generally liked, as they do not grow large enough. They have been crossed with other breeds to a considerable extent. Crossing them with larger breeds makes them better, and they are preferred. Whether there is profit in raising pork, depends upon the kind of hogs and the price of food. At the present high prices of food I think it could not be made profitable, still there is always more or less refuse food on a farm that is not marketable, that may be converted into pork with good returns.

DUBLIN.

BY J. K. SMITH.

I think farmers are somewhat improving, but very gradually, their farms, or so much of them as is subjected to tillage, and also in some parts of the town, their orcharding. Their social condition is likewise improved in several respects.

Their tillage lands are improved by bearing larger crops generally, and the orcharding by bearing more and better

apples. The agencies are various. The more general perusal of agricultural publications, agricultural fairs, &c., have led to the adoption of better theories, and a more general reduction of those theories to practice, than formerly, as evinced by a better system of rotation of crops; more thorough tillage, and manuring; better adaptation of manures to soils, and to the intended crop.

Their social condition has been improved, and the standard of morality raised by the greater information referred to above, and still more by our excellent common schools, libraries, &c., whose combined agency has had a happy effect in softening the asperities and multiplying the civilities of social life, and, at the same time, has elevated the general moral tone, of the community.

I cannot state the amount of woodland in town, but it was abundantly sufficient for all agricultural purposes until about ten years ago, when wooden ware shops made their advent, since which it has been rapidly diminishing.

I am not aware that much if any swamp land has been reclaimed during the last five years, excepting what I have done myself. I have about three acres which were entirely worthless, being so soft that the first acre had to be subdued entirely by hand. This cost $32 the acre. The rest after draining, became so solid that it could be subdued with the plough, though at a very slow rate—cost probably $10 per acre. It is now worth $100 an acre.

The pasture land is generally deteriorating—some almost worthless.

No means are used to improve it, to any extent, for a very large proportion of it is not susceptible of cultivation. The condition of our pasture lands, is, to my mind, the most discouraging feature of our agricultural prospects.

From $12 to $15 per month for good help, is paid, by the year.

From $15 to $18 for the season.

From $1,00 to $1,50 per day.

From $1,50 to $2,00 per week, for domestic help.

There is not that attention paid to the raising of stock, which its importance demands.

We have no *eminent* stock breeders in town; David Appleton, Jesse R. Appleton, Daniel G. Jones, H. C. Piper, John Brooks, Jefferson Heald, J. K. Smith and others, have paid some attention to raising cattle; Ephraim Foster, Dexter Mason and J. K. Smith, to sheep; John Gleason, Jacob Gleason, Joseph F. Hay, Moses Corey, Isaiah Adams and Dexter Mason, to horses.

Of late years the Morgan breed of horses has been much sought after, to breed from. Still it cannot be said that this or any other breed prevails; certainly not in its purity; there are almost as many varieties of the different breeds, as individual horses.

It is profitable to raise horses for sale, if they are good ones.

Few horses are taken direct to market, and how many are sold annually, I do not know.

The native breed of cattle, somewhat modified by crosses of the Durham and Devon, is most common here.

For our poor pasturing and keeping, the Devon breed is probably the best for all purposes; viz, labor, beef, milk and for crossing with the native. If our keeping was better, the Durham would probably be preferable.

The breed of sheep here was originally the native. When the Merino was introduced, some 35 or 40 years ago, most of the farmers crossed their sheep with it, and much improved their wool both in quantity and quality, but at some expense of carcase. For mutton they are inferior to the natives. After pursuing this course for a series of years, the Saxon was introduced, which had the effect still further to reduce the size, and diminish the quantity of wool, but gave a finer article. Our flocks were much reduced in value, however, for the higher price of the wool would not atone for its smaller weight per fleece, and that breed is not sufficiently hardy for our rigorous climate

and poor pastures. For ten years past, we have been returning to the Merino, and this is now the prevailing breed.

Sheep are worth by the flock from $1,50 to $2,00 per head.

The average weight of fleece is probably about 3 lbs., varying from 2 to 8 lbs., in individual sheep.

The swine of this town and vicinity, like the cattle, are of a most complicated breed. Of late, however, the Suffolk has been introduced, and crosses of it are held in high repute by our farmers.

As our corn costs us on an average from 75 cents to $1,00 a bushel, we cannot go into pork raising on a large scale with profit at present prices. Most farmers here do little more than to keep swine enough to consume their unsaleable products, and thus supply themselves, and furnish a limited surplus for sale.

PIERMONT.

BY JOSEPH SAWYER.

The farmers in this town are improving their farms, and as a consequence, improving their social condition. This is produced by a more careful and thorough course of tillage, by improved implements in husbandry, by increased care and attention to buildings and fences.

The pasture lands, back from the rivers, and in all parts of the town where tillage could not be conveniently applied, had become less productive than formerly, and very little had been done to restore fertility, until the abundant rains of the last summer, and the change in the season seem to have given new life to the soil, and may in a good

degree save us the expensive application of labor to restore our worn out pastures.

We have a good supply of wood land for the use of the inhabitants, and a considerable quantity of wood is annually sold in neighboring villages—yet the stock is not essentially diminishing.

We have very little swamp land in town, and no great exertion has been made to reclaim such as we have.

Our farmers prefer to employ American help on their farms, but from want of this, foreigners are employed, in part. The price by the year is from 12 to 14 dollars per month—for the summer season, varying from two to three dollars higher,—by the day, during the last hay and harvest season, an average of $1,25 was paid.

Less attention is paid to the breeding of stock, either of cattle, horses, sheep, or swine than could be wished. In cattle we have the native breeds with a cross of the Durham and of the Devon. The Durham is, I think, preferred for beef, and by most of our farmers for work. The Devon is preferred for beauty of form, and, by many, for the dairy; but no distinct rules will generally apply. We have good oxen and good cows from all these classes.

Our stock of horses is still less definite—a few colts are raised, mostly a mixture of the Morgan stock. Our farmers keep such horses as they can most conveniently procure, and as will best answer their purposes. Most of our good horses are bought and taken away, as soon as they are grown to maturity.

Our sheep have decreased in number, very much within the last three or four years. The most common breed is the Merino. There is, in some flocks, a mixture of the Leicester. The average weight of fleece, is from 3 to 4 pounds; and the price per head may be reckoned from 2 to 3 dollars. The Merino is most valuable.

The breed of swine is also mixed and indefinite. The Suffolk is generally preferred; as a general rule, pork cannot be raised for market, with profit.

PETERBOROUGH.

BY SAMUEL ADAMS.

Farmers in this town are not making much improvement on their farms, excepting a few individuals; there are many causes which prevent. One cause is they are too much for immediate profit, and do not take care to return as much as they take off. Large quantities of hay are carried off, and no manure brought back.

Another cause is the scarcity of labor; many of our young men have left town—some go to trades, some know too much to work on a farm. We have quite a number of *know nothings* that are at work hard—without improving their farms. As to the social condition of the farmers, they are neighborly and friendly generally, and independent; very conservative, not too religious, nor very wicked; slow to believe the truth or a lie; on the whole, are about right as a class of the community.

In relation to the wood-land, it would be impossible to ascertain the amount, but there is not enough to supply the town with wood, some is brought from other towns. It is estimated that about 3000 cords are sold in the market yearly. But little care has been taken to preserve the wood, by letting a new crop grow; where large lots have been cut off, the land has generally been cleared. The market price for wood is from two to three dollars per cord.

Not much swamp land has been reclaimed; many of our swamps are clay bottom, with thin vegetable matter on the top. There are some very good meadows that are made rich by the streams which overflow them.

The condition of the pasture land is poor, and failing very much; farmers are obliged to reduce their stock.

The medium price for farm labor, is about twelve dollars per month for the year; the summer season, about fifteen dollars per month; in haying and harvesting one dollar and a fourth a day. Domestic help is one dollar and half to two dollars per week, mostly native help.

The principal income of the farmers is from their stocks which are bred by them mostly. Some of the best breeders of stock are Reuben Washburn, Ex-Governor Steele, Jeremiah Steele, Capt. Samuel McCoy, Charles McCoy, Joseph Upton. Mr. Washburn winters about 70 head of cattle, others from 40 to 60.

The usual practice in raising calves, is to take them from the cows when one or two weeks old, and learn them to drink, giving new milk four or five weeks, after which skimmed milk is given six or eight weeks with meal. Calves raised in this way do very well. Many farmers raise vegetables which they feed to the calves the first winter, (carrots, turnips and apples.) Not much stock besides neat stock is raised in town; some raise horses, but not enough to supply the demand in town; very few are taken off to market. The Morgan breed is preferred to any other; raising horses is not considered profitable by most of the farmers.

The native breed of cattle are the most common. The Devon and Durham breeds have been lately introduced; the Devon is generally preferred. They are smooth, handsome cattle, and hold their flesh better than the Durhams; they have not been raised here long enough to decide which breed makes the best working oxen, or cows for milk; but it is believed that the native breed are the best for milk, if not for oxen.

I can give no account of sheep; there are but few raised in town; the free trade doctrine destroyed all the sheep; farmers have given up raising wool for market.

The Suffolk breed of swine has been introduced. A cross with other breeds is generally preferred. The price of grain is so high, it is doubted whether pork can be raised to any profit; there is not enough raised to supply the demand. The village folks raise some great hogs. Nothing is mentioned in relation to grain in the circular. I will, however, state that there is not near grain enough raised in town to supply the demand. About four years ago we ascertained from the books of the traders and teamsters that about sixteen thousand dollars worth of flour and grain was brought into town that year. I presume to say that 2000 dollars worth has been brought into town the past year and consumed here. This looks rather bad for the farming interest in Peterborough. Our farmers are too conservative to make great progress in agriculture.

ALEXANDRIA.

BY G. T. CRAWFORD.

Our farmers have made a marked and decided improvement, both in their farms and social condition, within the last few years. This has been effected in a great degree by a general diffusion of the science of farm culture, through the medium of agricultural periodicals, and the writings of scientific, practical, working farmers. A regular system of underdraining old worn-out lands (so called,) an adaptation of different kinds of manure for different crops, and different kinds of soil; spacious and convenient buildings, with the necessary appendages for the manufacture and preservation of manures; the selection and rais-

ing of none but the best kinds of stock, are among the beneficial effects of this new order of things.

There are about 6000 acres of wood land in this town, which is diminishing at the rate of about 3 per cent. per annum, exclusive of what is occasionally destroyed by accidental fires.

About 30 acres of swamp lands have been reclaimed within five years at a cost of $15 per acre.

The pastures are very much overrun with brakes—some are nearly worthless. As a whole, they will feed only about one half as much stock as when they were new. Such as are capable of cultivation are plowed, say in June; planted with potatoes the next year or two, or long enough to effectually destroy the brakes, and then seeded down with grasses. This is considered the only way in which they can be destroyed.

About $12 per month by the year is paid for farm labor—$15 in summer and autumn, $1,25 per day in haying and harvesting, and $1,50 to $2, per week for domestic help.

Not so much attention as is desirable is given to the breeding of stock, but the subject is gaining ground very fast, and claims the attention of our best farmers. Among our best stock growers, I may mention the names of Elias Perkins, Gardner Bowers, Seth Cass, Enoch Brainard & Son, Geo. S. Bailey, Chas. W. Crawford and Saml. Clark.

There is no distinct breed of horses raised, but a sort of cross of all breeds. I think, however, the Morgan is most common. The raising of horses is not considered profitable.

The native breed of neat cattle is most common, although for the last two or three years, the Devons have been bred with great success. Their qualities for labor and milk have not been sufficiently tested here to give an opinion. Besides the Devons, the natives are the best we have. The Devons are superior to the native, for beef, and in my opinion are the most profitable to raise, taken all in all.

None but the native breed of sheep are kept in this town, except a few natives crossed with Leicesters, which are estimated very high for market. The average yield of wool is about 3 1-2 lbs; some of the mixed breed above named yield 9 lbs.

STRATHAM.

BY B. F. CLARK.

Our farmers are improving their own social condition. They dress better, ride in better carriages, live in better houses, have more tasteful and convenient out-buildings, adorn their yards with many beautiful trees and shrubs, buy more costly furniture, provide better schools for their children, read more and are more enlightened. These improvements enhance the expenses of the family; hence, that course which will give the most ready money is commonly the one followed. We sell hay, straw, grain, potatoes, fruit; all that can be spared is sent off, and in a great plurality of instances, nothing is brought back to the soil. Such farmers, if they improve their present social condition, do it at the expense of their farms. They are yearly abstracting from the soil its very principle of fertility, and make no return. We have, however, many farmers who are yearly adding to the intrinsic worth of their farms. These contrive in various ways to pay back in full tale, and a little more, for produce taken, so as to keep their account with mother earth a little the largest, which she, like a good debtor, is ever striving to pay. Another class of farmers we have, who scrape together all the money they can from the produce of their farms to buy stocks, or let

at interest. Their eyes are ever turned to the purse. They can't buy any manure this year—next year they will. They have got just one hundred dollars to spare, and that will buy one share in the railroad. So the farm gets nothing for what they sell, as next year never comes. Such persons get six or eight dollars per year for their hundred, when the chance is two to one, if they had laid it out on some piece of waste land they have, it would have paid fifty per cent.

The demand for fruit has been such that farmers here have turned their attention to its cultivation to a great extent. Almost every old tree, that gave any promise, has been engrafted, and thousands of young trees been set, a large proportion of which are thoroughly cultivated. We are beginning to see that the quality and quantity of fruit, like other products of the farm, is in proportion to the care and thoroughness of cultivation.

It is the opinion of those well informed, that full one fifth of the land in this town is woodland and that it is not diminishing.

One hundred and fifty dollars per annum, including board, is paid for farm work. From $14 to $18 per month for six months in the year. Price per day, $1, in planting, hoeing, and harvesting; in haying, from $1,50 to $1,75. Domestic help from $1,25 to $1,50 per week.

Our pastures generally are in a bad condition, and likely to be worse. Good labor is so scarce that hardly enough can be obtained to cultivate our fields. Renovating our pastures is almost out of the question, except some of the more fortunate whose sons stay with them on the farm.

We have no amateur stock breeders. Many raise their own stock, and are not without interest in its improvement. Our stock would all rank as native. Crosses of Durham, Ayrshire, and Devon, can easily be detected. Farmers are very anxious to obtain that breed of cows so often noticed at fairs and in the newspapers, as giving

such large quantities of milk, and making so much butter. Won't they be disappointed unless they improve their pastures, and learn that a cow will give her milk down better if she has a plenty of meal to eat while being milked?

Our sheep are a cross of all kinds of breeds. We keep them mostly for their lambs; have no means of ascertaining the average yield of wool. My own have averaged four pounds of wool per sheep, well washed, the past two years.

Of swine, you ask what breed we keep;
That breed is best the least will eat,
In given time most flesh put on,
And labor most their bread to earn.

BARRINGTON.

BY GILMAN HALL AND OTHERS.

The farmers in our town are steadily improving their farms in their general appearance, as also in their productiveness. Our soil is naturally stony, and our farmers have of late paid considerable attention to clearing their fields of them, and erecting them into permanent fences.—Quite an improvement has also been made in the farm buildings. Some of the causes or means used for the increased productiveness, is the the composting of manures, deeper ploughing, and more thorough cultivation, rotation in crops, &c. Some of our farmers have paid considerable attention to fruit growing, and have been very successful. The increased demand for all the products of the farm near home has operated as a stimulant to increased exertions by our farmers. In a social point of view, there has been a marked change from twenty years ago, and we are still progressing.

Our town contains about 25,000 acres of land, about 10,000 acres of which is covered with wood and shrubs, most of it being unfit for cultivation; we conclude that the growth is diminishing at the rate of one per cent. per annum.

There have been no swamp lands reclaimed thoroughly; there have been some attempts towards reclaiming, with very good results, and our farmers are beginning to attach more value to their swamp lands; and we are expecting soon to see cultivated fields where nothing now can be seen but worthless shrubs.

Pasture land in our town, for the most part, is not susceptible of improvement, excepting the plain lands which are used for corn crops, and then turned into pasture, in a still lower state of productiveness than before.

Price of farm labor by the year, for an able-bodied American man, is from $10 to $12 per month; by the season of six months, is from $12 to $16 per month; in haying and grain harvesting, about $1 per day; domestic help is difficult to be obtained here at $1,50 per week.

There has been but little attention paid to the breeding of stock; most of our stock is of the native blood; there has been some crossing the Durham with the native for beef, to good advantage; but our opinion is to cross the Devonshire and native for milk cows and working oxen.

No distinct breed of horses prevails to any extent; some portion of the Morgan blood is found in some of our horses, and such proves good for labor; but few horses are raised for the market in this town, which goes to show that our farmers do not suppose the raising of horses to sell very profitable.

The most of our sheep are of a mixture of the native long wool and Merino. There are some of the Cruper or Otter sheep in our town, as also a few of the South Down. The average value of them may be put down at about $3 per head, yielding about three pounds of wool per head yearly. The South Downs are considered by some to be

the most valuable, but the Otter sheep are more generally kept, for the reason they are of less trouble.

The most of the swine in town are a cross of the Berkshire with the old native hog; also some of the Suffolk breed and some of the Newbury White. The Berkshire and Suffolk are considered rather small for wintering over, but to kill in the first year are preferable; but the larger breeds are considered the best. We are of the opinion that pork can be raised by farmers generally at a profit.

HAMPTON.

BY JOSIAH DOW.

Hampton is an ancient town, having been incorporated 217 years. Grants were made at that time in small parcels (or house lots so called,) on what is now the principal street, or centre of the town from east to west, having on the one hand salt marsh, on the other a rough rocky surface, which is not, and probably never will be used for cultivation. In this tract of land are our principal wood land and pastures; therefore you will perceive our principal farming land being through the centre of the town, in the first place was laid out in small lots, and since having been divided and subdivided from father to son, makes them extremely so at the present time. I find by looking over the Selectmen's books of April last, only fifteen persons gave in over 100 acres of land. The whole number of acres given in and taxed for by residents, was not far from 7100 acres, and owned by 215 persons, being about 33 acres on an average.

Some of the farmers have made some improvement in their farms, but the majority have made little or none. In regard to buildings, both dwelling houses and barns, there has been quite an improvement throughout the town, and, by many, an improvement in fences both of wood and stone; also in fruit of various kinds; and some farms have been improved in regard to grass lands, while many others have depreciated both as to quantity and quality.

I think nearly one-fourth part of the whole, salt marsh excluded, is in wood. The increase for thirty years past has been more than the consumption, although for a few years past, the railroad has consumed considerable. The probability now is that hereafter it will be the other way. The wood is mostly pine and grows fast.

None, or very little, swamp land has been thoroughly reclaimed. As to cost, I am inclined to think, by the little experience I have had, it costs more than it comes to, although I am aware it depends much, very much upon what the swamp naturally is.

Pastures in the eastern part of the town have become no pastures at all. Juniper came up and overrun them some forty years since. Then immediately after the hurricane of 1815, the pine made its appearance; since that hundreds of acres have been covered with wood. Said land being full of rocks, is, and ever will be, worthless for cultivation. In the western part of the town the pastures are very good, although there is not much improvement there. When the juniper first came up, some of the owners burnt them over; while others resorted to cutting it up, but neither had the effect to subdue it, as, in three or four years, it came up again, two to one. Some of them let alone are now worth $40 per acre, for the wood standing on them. Formerly the principal farmers in town owned pastures in the country, back some 20 or 30 miles, where all their stock was pastured except the cows; but now those pastures are mostly sold, and those few, that raise

stock, hire them pastured. The common mode now is to purchase in autumn, and sell in the spring, that is cattle for work; for these are nearly all that are wintered. By so doing they are enabled to sell the more hay, which, were it not for obtaining manure from the sea, would prove ruinous to our farms.

Wages depend altogether upon whom we hire, say from $8 to $15 per month by the year. And here permit me to remark, the farmers mostly throughout the town are their own hewers of wood and drawers of water. I know of not more than three farmers in town who now have help with them hired by the year. During the summer, good help costs about 15 or 16 dollars per month. In haying from $1,50 to $2,00 per day. For domestic help from $1,50 to $2,00 per week.

But very little attention is given to the breeding of stock; not so much as formerly, take the whole town together, although there are quite a number who will keep nothing but fancy stock. Samuel Drake, David Graland, David Towle, A. C. Taylor, are among some of the best breeders. I think if Hampton had contained pasturing land sufficient for the summering of stock, it would have been an inducement in favor of stock breeding but that never can be the case.

Everything imaginable in the character of horses, but good ones, exists,

Stock is made up of any and everything. I prefer the Durham myself.

Sheep are kept only by a very few farmers in town, and those rather inferior, a few exceptions however. Value last April, from $1,50 to $4,00.

We have different kinds of hogs in town, generally, but within a few years past the most of the farmers have preferred the native with a mixture of Suffolk, from one-fourth to one-half blood.

As to profit, I think there is none, or at least at the present time; feed comes too high.

DANBURY.

BY WM. S. CURTICE.

A majority of our farmers are improving in many respects; such as plowing deeper, using better tools, making more manure, improving farm buildings, &c. While some, content themselves with following in the footsteps of their fathers without any apparent desire for improvement.

As to the amount of wood land, I can give but an imperfect statement; probably about one tenth part of the town is covered with wood. Large quantities on the line of the Northern Railroad, have been cut off, and some farms left with a scanty supply, while others more remote have much more than is wanted for the farms.

Pasture land is generally good, though not so productive as formerly; no measures have been taken to improve such land.

Farmers seldom hire by the year. $12 1-2 per month is about the price, and $15 to $18 per month, for 6 months; $1,00 to $1,25 per day in haying, and 75 to 84 cents per day in harvesting; $1,50 to $2,00 per week for domestic help.

There is not that attention paid to the raising of stock that the subject demands; some have considerably improved the native breed. One full-blooded Ayrshire, and a few half-blood Devons and Durhams have recently been introduced, the result of which is not yet fully known.

As to horses it will be difficult to tell which of all breeds predominate. There is a mixture of the Morgan, French, Black Hawk, and many other kinds. The present genera-

tion has quite too much of the French blood. I think the raising of good horses to be a profitable business.

Of neat stock the natives are most common; so little has been done in raising of the different breeds that I cannot speak with any degree of certainty, relative to the qualities of each.

The raising of sheep is not carried to any great extent; farmers usually keep from 20 to 30; some natives, but most, are a mixture; some few flocks of the Merino. The weight of wool of different flocks varies much; some cut between 4 and 5 pounds, while others fall short of 3 pounds. The value per head last fall was from $1,50 to $2,00, for common store sheep.

The breed of swine most common is a mixture of Suffolk with native. The full blood Suffolk is not generally so well liked as a mixture, because they are not so large, nor so easily bred.

BATH.

BY C. C. HUTCHINS.

Farmers are improving their farms, and their social condition materially in Bath. They are getting better houses and barns, and better fences, more approved mode of culture, and are more careful to make and preserve manures, more skillful in applying them, and are less in debt, more independent and more anxious to give a good education to their children, and enjoy a better social condition.

The town contains 20,000 acres of land, of which something over one-fourth is wood land, and for the last ten years it has not diminished, but has held its own by care

and, I think, has increased. There is but little swamp land in Bath, it being drained by two large rivers and one small one. A few farmers have been ditching and draining swamp successfully.

The condition of the pasture land is not as good as it should be. The pastures have been cleared and fed for many years, and the result is, they are, to use the farmer's phrase, bound out. The mode adopted to restore and improve them is, to plow, and apply plaster, and take off a crop or two and then stock down; this generally has done very well.

The price of farm labor by the year is from $12 to $15 per month. The price during summer and autumn, say for 6 months, from $14 to $17; price per day in haying and harvesting from $1,00 to $1,50; wages per week for domestic help from $1,00 to $1,50.

It is not easy to obtain help. The reason is some few of our farmers' daughters go to the factories, and a portion prefer not to go out to do housework, but teach school and engage in other employments. American and foreign help are both employed. The proportion in Bath, I think, is about two thirds American and one third foreign.

There is not so much attention given to the breeding of good stock as there should be. We are, as a town, behind the times. There are some few farmers that have taken hold of the matter and succeeded very well; I will not mention their names. There is a good deal of talk and discussion upon the subject, and they begin to see and feel its influence.

The breed of horses that prevails is the Morgan. For the last two or three years, the Black Hawk breed has been introduced, and a good number of young colts are being raised. We consider raising horses for market a profitable business. Perhaps 15 or 20 horses are sold per year for market.

The breeds of neat cattle that are most common are the native, and are considered about as good as any for work. Durhams crossed with natives are considered the best for beef; natives crossed with Durhams or Devons, for milk. We have some fine native cattle in town, as our farmers take a good deal of care and caution to select the best, and pay better attention to keep well when young.

We have not many flocks of very fine wool sheep in town. We prefer a coarse wool as we get better lambs and mutton, and I think it is as well. The average price, per head, of flocks, in the fall, is from $1,00 to $2,00; average weight of wool per head yearly, is three pounds.

A cross of the Suffolk with the native hog is most common; some prefer the full-blood Suffolk; either is well; we get a better shaped animal and smaller boned, and they fatten better and are more quiet. There is very little pork raised more than is wanted for home consumption. We do not consider it can be raised with much profit at present prices.

CORNISH.

BY W. R. KIMBALL.

Farmers are improving their farms by an increased preparation of manures, and experiments with composts of different kinds, and the social condition of farmers is improving by changing and interchanging of views with each other on different topics that relate to farming.

As to wood land, we know of no rule that will tell the precise amount, but fix it at 6000 acres. It is diminishing at the rate of five per cent.

But a small proportion of swamp land has been reclaimed in Cornish the last five years; what has been, cost $15 pe r acre.

Pasture lands in this town are in a low condition, on account of age, being bound out, &c. No measures are in progress to reclaim or bring them up or improve their present condition.

The price paid per month for the year, will average $14 perhaps more; for six months $16 or $17; per day for haying and harvesting from 7 to 9 shillings; for domestic help from $1,25 to $2,00 per week is paid.

There is not much attention given to breeding of stock, at present. Hon. John S. Putnam, Joseph Wood, Jacob Chase, Elijah P. Kenyon, Benjamin Smith, Ebenezer Pike, Levi N. Barnard, Reuben Davis, Wm. S. Deming, George D. Kenyon, Leonard Powers, Zera P. Smith, Norman Hibbard, are the principal breeders.

The Morgan horse prevails. The horse is the most profitable animal at present. Thirty are taken to market annually from Cornish.

The native and Devon are the most common. Natives crossed with the Devons are best for work; natives crossed with Creampot, for beef; natives crossed with Ayrshire, for milk.

The common Merinos are the most common sheep in Cornish; some few French Merinos, worth $1,50 per head. The French Merinos are considered the most valuable.

The Suffolk swine are the most common. The Suffolk are preferred and kept with less expense; the half-blood are the most desirable. Pork cannot be raised with profit at present.

MARLBORO.

BY GEORGE HARVEY.

Farmers are not, as a general thing, improving their farms; the want of help and the means to do with, as a general thing, prevents. The amount of woodland is thought to be about one fifth, which is diminishing in a two fold ratio.

Of the condition of pasture land, there is some very good, and some that needs redeeming; there have been some improvements, but I believe nothing does so well as to let them grow up to wood, then, after a growth of 18 or 20 years, clear the same.

The price paid for farm labor per year, is from 10 to 15 dollars per month; for summer months, from 15 to 20 dollars; for haying and harvesting, from $1,25 to $2, per day; for domestic help we pay from $1,50 to $2, per week.

There is a good degree of attention given to the breeding of stock. Some of the most prominent breeders are B. Whitney, J. Herrick, L. Jones, J. Wiswall, E. Cudworth, G. Nutting, C. Tenney, R. Ward.

The breed of horses most prevalent is the Morgan and Black Hawk. I think the breeding of horses as profitable, if not more so, than other breeds of stock; there is not a business of fitting them for market; 152 horses and colts over 18 months old in town.

The breeds of neat stock most common, are the Durhams and Devons; there are, however, various other breeds; for labor the Devons are the best—the Durhams for beef; and for milk, I think a cross with the native makes the most desirable qualities, and, I think, the most

profitable; the whole number of neat stock, eighteen months of age and over in town, is 630. The breeds of sheep are the South Downs, Saxony, Merino, and Bakewell. The first and last of which I keep, and are worth from $3 to $5 per head in their prime; they average about 5 lbs. of wool each. I can make a dollar or more a head on the South Downs and Bakewell, than on any other kinds I have kept. There are only about 477 head kept in town.

The breeds of swine are various, although the Suffolk is most prevalent, and is preferred for various reasons, one of which is that it can be fattened in a shorter time than most other kinds.

WARREN.

BY D. C. FRENCH.

Farming in this town has been rather on the wane for several years past; but I believe our farmers are waking up a little to improvement. Our lands are capable of much improvement, and are adapted to grow all the products raised in this part of the country; our farmers are improving their social condition by means of the railroad that passes through the town.

We have a large amount of wood land—6000 to 8000 acres. The railroad corporation and lumbermen are diminishing it at the rate of 300 or 400 acres yearly.

Swamp land not improved; little or no attention has been paid to it.

Pasture lands have been depreciating for several years, for the great reason that they have not been sufficiently

stocked. There is no better land for pasturage than we have.

Farm labor has been high here for two or three years; from $10 to $14 per month by the year; from $12 to $16 per month for 6 months; haying and harvesting, from $1, to $1,50 per day; domestic help, from $1 to $2, per week.

But little attention has been paid to breeding stock in this town. I undertook an improvement in our stock o cattle some 10 years ago, by introducing a full-blooded short-horned Durham bull, and half-blood heifer, at the expense of $200; but the people here did not duly appreciate my enterprise, and I lost by it; but the stock has been somewhat improved by it, but by neglect of the people the breed is fast running out.

We have some very good horses here, but, for a few years past, there has been but little attention paid to raising them in this town.

Breeds of cattle here, are natives, with a mixture of the Durhams. I believe the best cross would be the Durhams with a cross of the native and Devonshire.

There has been but little attention paid to raising sheep in this town. Better pasturage for sheep cannot be found than in this town.

Swine I can say but little about; we raise some very good ones, weighing from 200 to 500 lbs. and over. As the times and seasons have been for several years, pork cannot be raised to much profit.

BOSCAWEN.

BY J. D. COUCH.

I think the farms and farming interest in general, have improved very much for the past ten years. They have

made much improvement by the modern practice of deep plowing. This is getting into practice very much, and is considered by many the main secret of the successful farmer Another means of improvement is, by applying guano, muck, &c. Again, farmers are becoming more attentive to the soil. The greatest hindrance in the way of a more thorough improvement is want of capital, and the want of confidence in the various fertilizing manures.

The amount of woodland in town I am not able to state —probably about 1-6 or 1-7 of the whole amount of land the town being 7 miles square. The ratio in which the wood is diminishing, is very small. There has been some swamp land reclaimed.

The condition of the pasturing in many parts is tolerably good, although some pastures are bound out and dry. We have not come to any decided measures for the improvement of pasture land yet. I think as good a method as any is, not to overstock; say 1-2 the usual number.

From 8 to 15 dollars, average about 12 dollars per month is paid for yearly labor; haying per day $1,25; harvesting $0,67 per day; domestic help $1,25 per week, average.

There is, in some parts of the town, though not generally yet, attention paid to the breeding of stock. W. H. Gage, A. Burbank, J. Smith, the Gerrishes, the Sanborns, P. & N. Pearsons, G. C. Stone & Brother, the Littles, H. G. Stone, S. Call, and some others, are engaged in raising cattle and sheep.

The Morgan, Black Hawk, and the descendants of the Hollyhock, are the common breed of horses. Devons, Ayrshires, Durhams and native cattle are found. For labor and beef, the Devons and a cross, for milk, are preferred. The Merino, crossed with the French, and some other breeds of sheep are prevalent. The value per head about $2,50; some good ewes $5. About 3 1-2 lbs. wool per sheep is yielded on an average. The Blakeley, crossed with the

French, I consider as valuable as any, except the Atwood breed.

The Suffolk swine, although there are but few of the full bloods, are kept. A cross with the Suffolk is preferable.

NELSON.

BY N. W. HARDY.

There has been a decided improvement made by several farmers in town, by putting cellars under their barns, and improving their means of making manure, and in keeping cattle instead of sheep. Other farmers tread in the footsteps of their predecessors—think book-farming, as they term it, all a humbug—and throw their manure out of doors to the wind and weather.

About one-eighth of the town is in wood, which is diminishing at the rate of two per cent. Some swamp land has been reclaimed, at the cost of $20 per acre.

Pasture land is rather poor—much of it has been very much injured by over-stocking with sheep, bringing in white grass or June grass; other pastures that have been stocked with cattle are as good as can be found in the State.

Labor commands about $15 per month through the year; for six months, $16 to $17 per month; haying, per day, $1,50; planting and harvesting, from $0,83 to $1,00; domestic help, $2 per week.

More attention of late years than formerly has been paid to the breeding of stock. Best stock breeders, Josiah H. Melville, Amos Sheldon, Lyman Stone, James W. Russell and Samuel Griffin.

More attention is given to the breeding of neat cattle, and less to sheep. Probably there is not more than one-half of the sheep in town that there were four years ago; and more attention is given to getting good bulls, although there are too many in town that are afraid of paying $0,50 or $1,00 for the use of a bull.

Morgan and mixture with the native horses are common. There is a profit in raising horses. Not many more raised than are used in town.

Native Devon and Durham cattle are found. Devons are best for work; Durhams, for beef and for milk. The Durhams combine the most desirable qualities, and are most profitable.

Merino Saxony, French Merino and mixed breeds of sheep are found. Average clip about three pounds per head. A cross of the two Merinos are the best.

A mixture of the Suffolk and native breeds prevails and is preferred. Pork cannot be raised at a profit.

WALPOLE.

BY A. B. HODGKINS.

Our farmers are improving their farms, increasing the quantity of their manures by the means of swamp muck and loam from the roadside, and the quality by means of cellars under their barns. It is a general practice to have cellar barns at this time.

Our county society, and meetings in our own town, are of much advantage in this respect.

We have some more wood than will supply our own wants, but it is diminishing fast.

We have not much swamp land in town, and what we have is reserved for muck.

Our pasture lands are not as good as formerly, and no pains have been taken to improve them. Good hands will command $13,50 per month, and some extra; some good hands, for 6 or 8 months, from $16 to $17, and some extra, $18; good hands by the day, from $1,34 to $1,50; good domestic help, $1,50 per week.

There is some attention paid to stock breeding in this town. David Buffum, Aaron M. Graves, Frederick A. Wier, Geo. D. Kingsbury and Charles Watkins, are some of our best breeders.

The Gifford Morgan breed of horses prevails. There is a great profit in raising good horses. Our horses are generally sold at home.

The native and Devon cattle and crosses are most common. The Devons are far the best for labor; for beef, I think the Durhams, or a cross of Devon upon the Durham; for milk, I think the native the best as a breed; the Devons give a medium quantity, but invariably rich; the Durhams yield more milk, but of inferior quality. I think the Devons the best for all purposes, especially in our old pastures; the cross of the Devon or Durham is preferred.

The breeds of sheep are the Merino and Saxony, and their crosses. The Merino prevails. Their value per head, for two years past, has been, say $2,50, but some extra from $5 to $10. The Saxony will cut about 3 1-2 lbs.; the Merino about 4 1-2 lbs. We have some Cotswolds; I think they are the most valuable at this time.

We have the Suffolk swine, and their cross on our old breeds. The cross is generally preferred. Pork cannot be raised with profit at present prices, and present prices of grain.

BROOKLINE.

BY N. H. SHATTUCK.

There has been a decided improvement with most farmers for the last five years. The value of horses and cattle has increased at least forty per cent. There is about two-fifths of the town covered with wood and timber, which has diminished very rapidly for a few years past, say five per cent. more than grows, but not so fast at present.

But very little swamp land reclaimed; but what has been, pays from twenty-five to fifty per cent on the cost of reclaiming. Pasture land very poor, especially old lands.

Good help is from twelve to sixteen dollars per month, by the year; for six months, about eighteen dollars per month; haying, one dollar to one fifty per day; domestic, but very little employed.

But very little attention is given to the breeding of stock. The natives are considered the best workers generally, although there are some very fine imported or cross breeds. It is not considered profitable to raise stock from calves, owing to the pasturing and the great demand for veal calves. But for working, fat and fancy cattle, the town stands high. The same in regard to horses as cattle —but very few raised. Cows are mostly native; but little attention is given to the dairy. Sheep—but very few in town. Swine—mostly native with a cross with the Suffolk.

NORTH HAMPTON.

BY N. BATCHELDER.

Farmers are improving their farms, by using more compost manure than formerly, particularly on their hay and corn fields; turning over and seeding down their old grass lands and mea low lands. It is judged that one-fifth part of this town is what we term wood land. Some part has been cut off within twelve or more years; although there has been so large a quantity of pine and hemlock cut off for railroads, yet it has increased for the last twenty years; but the oak timber has been very much diminished, being hauled away for ship-building. There has been but little swamp land reclaimed. Pasture land is in very good condition, and is kept so by cutting up and burning the bushes. Some have harrowed them over and sowed seed, which improves them very much. Good hands get $16 per month for the year, and $20 per month for six months; for haying, from $1,25 to $1,50 per day; domestic help is paid from $1, to $2,25 per week.

There is not much attention paid to breeding of stock, as pastures are scarce, and farmers have to drive a portion of their stock into the country to be pastured. Natives are the most common. The Devons are regarded with favor.

What few sheep are kept in this town, are a mixture of natives, Merino, and Saxon. One quarter blood Suffolk, with native breed is thought the most profitable porker to raise. Pork cannot be made with profit, while corn and potatoes are at so high prices.

MASON.

BY N. H. SHATTUCK.

Farmers in this town are not paying attention to the improvement of their farms; there are some very good farms and farmers, but improvement is not the order of the day. There is, as is estimated, about one-tenth part of the town covered with heavy wood and timber, and probably as much more brush and sprout land. For the last five years, wood land has diminished probably about one-fourth; a large amount having been bought by the railroad company. There is but very little swamp land in town, and consequently but very little reclaimed. There is a very large amount of pasture land, but it is sensibly declining in value, owing to continual cropping. I don't know of an instance of an attempt to reclaim them. There is but very little help employed by the farmers generally. But very little attention is given to the raising of stock of any kind, and but very little to the improvement of it, native breed being all that is raised.

The farmers, generally, for a few years past, have given more attention to the dairy than formerly; this is the greatest improvement there has been in the farming line.

There are some very fine farms in town, owned by people who have enough of this world's goods to support them, and they take but little interest in experiments, either in raising stock, or trying the effects of foreign manures.

NEWBURY.

BY MOSES PURINTON.

Farmers are improving their farms slowly. There is a large quantity of wood land in town; it is not diminishing very fast. But a small quantity of swamp land has been reclaimed. Pasture land is mostly good; no measures taken to improve it. The price paid for farm labor is from eleven to twelve dollars a month through the year; during the summer from fifteen to seventeen dollars a month; for help in haying and harvesting, one dollar and twenty-five cents a day; domestic help is from one to two dollars a week.

There is some attention given to the breeding of stock; the best breeders are Daniel Morse, and James M. Sawyer; not much attention given to the breeding of horses; there is some attention given to the breeding of sheep.

The Morgan breed of horses is preferred. There is a profit in raising horses for the market.

The Durham breed of cattle is preferred; some think the Ayrshire is as good. The Durhams are good for labor and for beef, and as good for milk as any, and are the most profitable; the crosses preferred are the Durham and Ayrshire.

The Leicester breed of sheep are as good as any we have; the Merinoes yield the most wool, but the Leicester breed, on an average, is the most profitable. Their value is from two to three dollars a head; they average from three to four pounds of wool.

The common old sort of swine is mostly raised; we are

getting the Suffolk and crossing them; we think they are a very good breed; pork cannot be raised with profit for market.

STODDARD.

MR. ISAIAH GOULD writes:—The farmers are not improving their farms materially. I know of no man in town who hires help by the year, and but a few who hire during the summer months; and the same may be said of domestic help.

The breeding of horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine, is not practiced by any systematic rule; they are a mixture of every thing, that was known in the days of good old Jacob. I would not wish to be understood that we have no good farmers; it is not so, and some are improving their stock. A Devon bull that drew the first premium at the State fair in 1853 is owned here, and many of our flocks of sheep, are of the Merino breed and of a good quality.

FREEDOM.

MR. SOLOMON ANDREWS writes, that the farmers in that town improve their farms by the application of more manure than formerly—making use of lime, plaster, and muck. They plow better, and take more pains to pulverize the soil. The wood land embraces about one-tenth of the territory, and is on the increase. About 200 acres of

swamp land have been reclaimed, costing $15 per acre. The pasture land is good. Wages $12 a month through the year; $15 for the season. In harvesting, 75 cts per day; in haying, $1,25; domestic help receive from $1,50 to $2 per week. Considerable attention is given to the breeding of stock. Stephen Swett, Daniel Young, James Moulton, Nathaniel Nason, and William Harmon, 2d, are some of the best breeders. There is a profit in raising horses for the market. The value of sheep is $2,50 per head; they yield about 3 1-2 pounds of wool a year. Suffolk hogs are kept—there is no profit in raising pork.

SANDWICH.

Mr. Oliver Hill writes, that the farmers are improving their social condition, but not their farms. About one half of the town is wood land, which does not rapidly diminish. But little swamp land has been reclaimed. The pastures are generally good, and are kept so by plowing and seeding. About $15 per month is paid for yearly labor, and $18 or $20 for the busy season; from 5 to 9 shillings per day; $1,50 per week for house help.

Much attention is given to breeding stock, by Joseph Wentworth, George Page, John Burleigh, Hiram E. French, and Nathan Mason. The Durham and Devon cattle, with the natives, are found. The Devons are best for work and for beef, and the Durhams for milk. The cross of the Durhams with the Devons is most profitable.

The Morgan horses prevail and are a source of profit to breeders. The sheep are Merino and Saxon, worth $3, a head; yield 3 1-2 lbs the clip. The swine are Berkshire and Suffolk; the latter is preferred.

SALISBURY.

MR. STEPHEN PINGREE writes, there has been no special improvement in farms for 20 years. The social condition of the people is a little better. There is three times as much wood land in town as is required for use, if it is properly protected. It is not rapidly diminishing. There has been but little done in improving swamp land. Pasture lands are becoming impoverished.

Labor from $12 to $15 per month through the year; and for the season $13 to $16; haying, $1,00 to $1,25 per day; harvesting, $0,75 to $1,00; women's help, $1,50 to $2,00 per week.

Not much improvement in stock for 40 years. Horses sell high. Several good flocks of sheep in town. Good hogs of native breed.

GROTON.

MR. D. M. TENNEY writes, that the farmers are not improving their farms, but that the social condition of the town is advancing. A want of interest in the labors of the farm, and an inclination on the part of young men to leave rural pursuits, is a bar to great improvement of the soil.

The amount of wood land in the town is from 45,000 to 50,000 acres, which is not diminishing. Not an acre of swamp land has been reclaimed, as there is but little in the town. Pastures are running out.

The price of labor for the year, is from $12 to $14 per month; for the season, from $14 to $16 per month; per day in haying $1,00 to $1,25; in harvesting from $0,75 to $1,00; domestic help per week, $1,00 to $1,25.

Not much attention paid to the breeding of stock, though there are some good cattle in town. But a few raise horses, as they regard it as more risky than to raise neat stock. Devon cattle are encouraged; think them as good as any; they bring the highest price, and possess the most good qualities. The Ayrshires are the best milkers. The sheep raised, are the Merinoes and South Downs. They are worth from $2 to $3 per head; shear from 3 to 4 pounds of wool. Of swine the native and the Suffolk are preferred. Think pork raising can be made profitable, if well managed, and the manure is regarded.

WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Josiah Bennet writes, that by industry and frugality, the farmers of Westmoreland are improving the soil and their own condition. One fifth of the town is wood land, which is diminishing at the rate of 8 per cent. annually. Not much swamp land has been reclaimed. Pastures are getting poor, and no special measures are adopted to restore them.

$14 or 15 per month is paid for yearly labor; $18 to $20 for the season; $1,25 per day for haying and harvesting; $1,50 per week for domestic help,

Considerable attention is given to breeding stock. Thinks there is a profit in raising horses for the market. Likes the native cattle, and is in favor of a cross with the Durham. The Merino sheep are most common and valuable. Pork cannot be raised with profit.

SANDOWN.

Mr. James Eaton writes, that the farmers in Sandown are not making much improvement except in the character of their buildings, and in the cultivation of fruit. One third of the town is in wood, which has not diminished for some years past. But little meadow land has been reclaimed lately; formerly considerable, at an expense of $20 an acre. No improvement has been made on pasture land, which is generally tending to bushes.

Farmers pay $12 per month for labor, through the year; for six months, $14 to $15 per month; from $1,50 to $2,00 per week for domestic help, which is in great demand.

No good stock breeders in town. Native breeds generally prevail. Thinks there is a profit in raising horses for market. The sheep are a cross of natives and Merinoes; worth $3,00 per head. Swine, are Berkshire and Suffolk. No profit in raising pork.

SURRY.

BY J. HARVEY, JR.

The farmers in this town are improving their farms, by cultivation of their river lands instead of the plain as formerly.

There is perhaps about one-eighth of the land in town covered with wood.

The pastures are running out, and no improvement is made.

Labor by the year is about $10 to $12 per month; six months summer, and autumn, $12 to $14; $1,00 to $1,25 per day in haying; $1,25 per week for domestic help.

Not much attention is given to breeding stock. George Joslin, George Blake, Henry T. Ellis, George Crehore, Jonathan R. Field, Josiah Kingsbury, are among the best breeders.

The Morgan breed of horses prevails. I think there is a profit in raising horses.

The neat stock is mostly mixed blood, some Devon, and some Durham. We prefer the Devons for labor; Durhams for beef; natives for milk.

The sheep are a mixture of Merino and coarse wool; worth about $1,50 per head; they shear about 3 1-4 lbs., per head.

TEMPLE.

Mr. Howard gives an affirmative answer to the first question.

The amount of wood land is two thousand acres—wood estimated at 50,000 cords; 2000 cords a year consumed.

20 acres swamp land, reclaimed at $50 per acre. Pastures are very poor.

The price of labor is about like other towns in Hillsborough county.

The stock raisers are Isaac Kimball, Isaac Wilson, John Cragin, Clement Heald, James Heald, James Child, Isaac Giddings.

The Durham cattle crossed with native are generally preferred.

No sheep kept. Swine—Suffolk, with native cross.

PLAINFIELD.

THE SELECTMEN of Plainfield, have answered the following questions to me, as follows:

Farmers are not improving their farms, and *poverty* is assigned as the reason. About one-tenth of the town is wood land, which is not diminishing. No meadow land has been reclaimed, and pasture land is growing poorer, without the application of any remedies.

The price of farm labor is $15 per month; $20 for the summer season; $1,25 per day in harvesting; domestic help, $1,25 per week.

Some attention is given to breeding stock. Morgan horses are raised for sale with profit. Native cattle, with Durham and Devon blood, prevail. Merino sheep are preferred, and native swine.

PITTSFIELD.

MR. A. C. WALKER writes, that farmers in Pittsfield, are improving their farms, through the agency of labor and manure. About one-eighth of the town is wood land, which is slowly diminishing. Little swamp land has been reclaimed; the cost was at $25 per acre. Pastures are very good, and are kept so by being lightly stocked.

From $12 to $14 per month, for labor by the year, and $16 for summer months; from $1,25 to $1,50 per day in haying, and from $1,50 to $2,00 per week for household help.

The best stock breeders are breeding all kinds of approved stock, but most generally Durham and Devon. Some horses are raised for market, with fair profit. The sheep are South Downs, and are worth from $2,00 to $3,00 per head.

COLEBROOK.

Mr. E. Colby writes, that farmers are not on the advance in that town; that no swamp land has been reclaimed; that the pastures are good.

$12 1-2 is paid per month, for labor by the year; and from $14 to $20 for the summer months; harvesting and haying $1,25 per day; from $1,00 to $1,50 per week for domestic help, which is not easily obtained.

Not much attentien is given to stock breeding. The native breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are almost universal.

GOSHEN.

Dr. H. G. McIntire says, that there is an improvement in this town in the farms. More attention is paid to cultivation and to the management of manures. The town

contains a great amount of wood, which is yearly diminishing. Very little swamp land in the town. Pasture lands are losing their value; no especial pains have been taken to restore them.

Price of labor, from $10 to $12 and $15 dollars per month through the year; from $15 to $20 for the season; from $1,00 to $1,25 by the day; $1,00 to $2,00 by the week for house work.

Some attention is paid to breeding horses, and cattle. Most of the stock is native. The sheep and swine are native.

LYME.

BY S. FLINT, JR.

I have delayed making a reply to the "Circular" you furnished me, some weeks since, so long that it may be of no use to you. There is such a formidable array of questions proposed, that it will require more energy than falls to my share, to meet and answer them. And some of them, also, need a degree of critical investigation that few men have the time or ability to make. And another difficulty is, farming is pursued in such a hap-hazard manner, that it is scarcely possible to tell, with any degree of certainty, whether the products of a single town, or the profits of the farmers, are increasing or retrograding. Ask an old man, of seventy years or upwards, and he will probably tell you, "the town has seen its best days"; that the soil is exhausted, and its fertility will never be recovered. Ask

a young man who is full of ambition, and is disposed to see things in their most encouraging aspects, and he will give a different opinion. Amidst such a variety of sentiments who can tell?

It would be a very easy matter to place this subject beyond dispute; and I hope somebody, who has ability and the disposition, will do it. Let the legislature enact a law, that the selectmen or assessors in our several towns, while taking the inventory in April, enquire also, the amount of corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, wool, &c., raised by each family in town, and return the aggregate of each crop, in the schedule deposited with the town clerk, and we should then have something reliable, and by comparing one series of years with another, we could tell, if the income of the farmers was improving or diminishing. That such a plan is not only feasible, but that it has actually been done, and at a cost next to nothing, I am able to show. At the annual meeting of this town, in March 1849, the selectmen were instructed to collect the statistical information alluded to above, and they informed me, that the expense to the town could not have exceeded three dollars; which was less than one cent to a voter. They found that in 1848, there were raised in this town 11070 bushels corn; 2382 bushels wheat; 1138 bushels rye; 6395 bushels oats; 29156 lbs. wool, and other products, the amount of which I am not able to give. Although the resolution, instructing the selectmen to collect these statistics, required them to do it annually; the subject seems to have been forgotten, and there has been no report since. Now, it is plain, if these statistics could be obtained yearly, for the last twenty years, I could answer your first question with a good degree of confidence, that I should be able to prove by a show of figures, that my answer was correct.

You enquire, "are farmers in your town improving their farms, and their own social condition? and if so, in what respects, and by what agencies?" In some respects there can be no doubt our farms are generally improved.

The farm buildings are decidedly better, with better fences, and more convenient enclosures; but whether the products of the farm are more abundant, in proportion to the labor employed than formerly, the most any man can do in reply is to *guess*. By the way, does not this account for the fact, that the Yankees are noted, the world over, for their dexterity at guessing? Being mostly educated as farmers, and doing all their work by guess, it would be strange indeed if they did not in after life guess at everything. But while our buildings are better, our pastures are more impoverished. What has been gained on one hand, may have been lost on the other. So of our "social condition," of this too there would be a variety of opinions. Some think the world, including of course, our own town, is "growing worse and worse," while others have faith in general progress. But one thing is certain; we drink less alcohol, have fewer fights and minor quarrels, less litigation, better schools and school-houses, and the people generally are better fed and clothed than formerly. If you ask, "By what agencies these results have been obtained?" I should ascribe a share of the improvement to the general prosperity of the farming interest, for a good series of years, and should say that this prosperity, especially in Lyme, might be attributed, in a great degree, to the temperate habits of the community. Formerly there were several farms continually in the market, because the owners were poor, and under the necessity of selling, and it would be uncharitable perhaps, but at the same time true, to say that the general use of intoxicating drinks was the principal cause of insolvency. Fifty or sixty years since, it was a common occurrence, for the merchant or doctor to settle with their customers by taking their farms; but at this time, it is seldom indeed, that a family swallow their farm in medicine, or drink it in spirits, or spend it in merchandise. Insolvency among our farmers was formerly a common, and now a rare occurrence. But for the want of the statistical information,

I have spoken of, it is impossible for me to tell whether the farmers in town are improving their farms. I think their cultivated fields have not generally become less productive during the last twenty years. Why cannot the legislature be induced to take some measures for collecting our agricultural statistics yearly? We should then know whether New Hampshire, was or was not on the road to ruin.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FOREIGN SEEDS.

During a few years past, the United States government has distributed, through the agency of the Patent Office, a vast amount of seeds of various kinds, for testing their adaptation to our climate and soil. The Secretary has put them into the hands of such farmers and gardeners as he was able to reach, and has made trial himself of numerous varieties. He now presents a brief report of the results, so far as they have come under his observation or have been reported to him by other experimenters.

Turkish Flint Wheat, from Mount Olympus, in Asia; a fall variety, with rather large, long, flinty berries, not very dark-colored, and possessing remarkable properties for long keeping in a moist climate, or for transportation by sea without kiln-drying. It has proved itself both hardy and prolific in the Middle States, and its culture deserves to be extended. It has not been fully tested here.

Algerine Flint Wheat, from the province of Oran. This variety has a remarkably large berry, rather dark-colored, and weighs 70 pounds to a bushel. It has not proved to be valuable with us.

Cape Wheat, from the Cape of Good Hope, procured by Commodore Perry, of the Japan Expeditiou. This is a beautiful light-colored wheat, slightly flinty in its character, and doubtless produces an excellent flour. It does not succeed here.

White Hungarian Wheat, from the south of France. The spikes of this variety are white, of medium length very compact and square-like, terminating abruptly, or no t

tapering to the extremity; chaff, smooth and thin; spikelets, containing four grains, which are quite large, short and plump, or rounded, white, and slightly transparent. Weight, 66 pounds to the bushel. Some farmers in the State have tried this with success.

White Neapolitan Wheat, from the south of France where it is much cultivated. It has the disadvantage of ripening late, and is believed to be too tender for the North. No report has been received in regard to it.

Saumur Spring Wheat, originally from the valleys of Anjou, a southeastern department of France, and is a very remarkable variety for fall or winter-sowing. The berry is rather soft, though full, of a reddish color, and much esteemed by farmers for its early maturity, which perfects itself some days before the ordinary sorts.

Early Noe Wheat, introduced into the central part of France by M. de Noe, and is commonly known there under the name of *ble bleu*. From its hardy and productive nature, it is gradually superseding the Saumur wheat in the high latitudes of Paris, and is much sought after on account of its precocity. As this wheat and the preceding variety have the property of ripening some days before the common sorts, if they succeed in our climate in this respect, a great point will be attained. A single week thus gained in ripening, would often secure the crop from injury by the fly or rust, aside from the advantages to be acquired from an early market. It would probably succeed well as a spring wheat if sown early. This latter variety has been grown in New Hampshire.

Geja Wheat, from the south of Spain; with a large, moderately long, full berry, of a brown color, rather inclined to be flinty. It probably would be too tender to sow at the North as a fall wheat, although it might succeed if sown early in the spring.

Black Oat, from France. In the length of the straw, and the form of the panicle, this variety is similar to the

Potato oat. The grain is rather large, well filled, and of a shining black color, lighter towards the point. It is very prolific, and about a week earlier than the Potato oat, weighing 42 pounds to the bushel. Col. Munroe of Hillsboro' has produced it.

Early Dwarf French Bean, rather long, narrow, and cylindrical in shape, and of a whitish or pale green color. It is one of the most esteemed varieties in the neighborhood of Paris. From its bushy and dwarfy habit, it will bear close planting—say from two feet to two and a half feet apart.

Early May Pea, from England; already known to the market gardeners and seedsmen of the United States.

Early White May Pea, from Germany; an excellent variety for early sowing.

Champion of England Pea, from England; much esteemed as a second sowing; already well known to American seedsmen, as well as to private growers.

Oregon Pea does not appear to be adapted to this climate. The season is so short that generally the frost kills the blossom. It has been repeatedly tried in this vicinity.

The Japan Pea is very prolific, yielding by the hundred fold. The pea, however, is very small, and not superior to our common varieties. They will be serviceable for sheep.

Fluke Potato, from England; a superior variety, much esteemed at Liverpool for its flat shape, and fine qualities for domestic use, and for long keeping. In England it bears late planting, yields well, and has never been known to be much affected by the rot. In order fairly to test its adaptation to the Middle or Northern States, it would require to be cultivated for several years. We have tried it two years without success.

Lapstone Kidney Potato, a fancy variety, lately originated in Yorkshire, England, by a shoemaker. From its slight resemblance, in shape, to a lapstone, it has acquired

its name. It is rather small, smooth, and light-colored without, and perfectly white and flour-like within, when cooked. Very good, but a light yielder.

Chinese Yam, originally from China, but more recently from France, where it is proposed as a substitute for the common potato. Experiments are now in progress.

Radishes of several kinds have been grown by our farmers. The scarlet radish has proved to be very excellent, really the best in this portion of the country. The shoe-shaped radish remains to be tried more fully. The field radish does not appear to be of much value.

Twenty-six varieties of *turnip* seed have been sown, many of which have proved to be remarkably good. We have now no report at hand specifying the very best.

The St. James *Carrot* has proved to be very valuable. The long Yellow, Volges, White, and Green Crowned White, have not been particularly noticed.

Hollow Crowned Parsnips, from England, are reported to be excellent and productive.

Chickory or Succory, from France; principally cultivated for use in salads, and for its roots to roast for mixing with coffee. This has been successfully grown in New Hampshire, though as yet it has been applied to no use.

Early York Cabbage, from England; already known to American cultivators, and much prized.

Broccoli.—There have been imported from England three varieties of broccoli; the "Mammoth," "Imperial White," and the "Purple Cape;" the latter direct from the Cape of Good Hope. But these have not received much attention here.

Two varieties of *Kohl-rabi*, or "Turnip-stemmed Cabbage," one from England, and the other from France, have been grown successfully.

Of celery there was imported from France, one variety, "Early Dwarf," which, from its compactness of growth, does not require to be tied before earthing up, with fine

dense heads, and prompt in blanching; two varieties, also, were imported from England, "Seymour's White Solid," and "Cole's Red," both of which are already known to American growers, and are easily produced.

Perennial Ray Grass, two varieties from England, the "Italian" and the "Improved." The former is said to be distinguished from the common ray-grass, of England, by its earlier maturity, larger leaves, deeper green color, and by the greater height to which it grows. It is usually sown in autumn, as is the general practice with grass-seeds in the south of Europe. After the field is harrowed, it is sown at the rate of sixteen to eighteen pounds to the acre, and the seed rolled in. In the following autumn, the turf is covered like an old meadow, and the crop of the next year is more than double. It may also be sown in spring. It is eaten greedily by cattle, whether green or dry, and yields fifty per cent of hay.

The "Improved Ray Grass" possesses several desirable properties, which recommend it to the attention of cultivators, the principles of which are—its adaptation to a great variety of soils; the facility with which it is propagated, by reason of its seeds being produced in abundance, and their uniformity in ripening; and the fibrous structure of its roots, which fits it in an eminent degree for alternate husbandry. Notwithstanding all these good qualities, its culture in the Middle and Southern portions of the Union, at least, should be entered into with caution, from the great heats and summer droughts. Again, at the extreme North, there is danger from the winter frost. It has not succeeded well in this State.

Sweet-scented Vernal Grass, a perennial from England and France, yielding but a scanty herbage, and is not particularly relished by any kind of live stock, perhaps with the exception of sheep. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant odor during the process of drying. It has been recommended to be sown in sheep pastures for the purpose

of improving the mutton, a quality which it is said to possess, and which is founded on the fact that places in which it naturally abounds are said to produce the finest mutton, From its dwarfy growth, and the close sward it forms, it is recommended to be sown on lawns or ornamental grounds. We have no satisfactory report of this grass in our State.

The Prune.—The scions of two varieties of prunes, "Prunier d'Agen," and "Prunier Sainte Catherine," have been imported from France, and distributed principally in the States north of Pennsylvania, and certain districts bordering on the range of the Alleghany mountains, in order to be engrafted upon the common plum.

The *Prune Sainte Catherine,* in the climate near Paris, is also esteemed as excellent for drying. It likewise furnishes to commerce the well-known "Pruneaux de Tours." The tree is of medium size, about twenty-five feet high, and grows well both as a pyramid and as a standard. The branches are long, slender, and but little ramified; their shape being rather slight. Throughout their whole length there grow a large number of buds, so near to each other that on a branch a yard long are often produced from fifty to sixty plums. Hence it is easy to conceive the excessive abundance of the crop of a tree thus laden with fruit, the productiveness of which is not equalled by any other kind. This plum is of medium size, obovate or nearly round, divided by a deep suture throughout its length. The stem is slender, about three-fourths of an inch long, curved at its upper part, and inserted in a small cavity. The skin is fine, pale yellow, sometimes tinted with red on the sunny side, and lightly covered with a white transparent bloom. The flesh is yellowish, sometimes firm and adhering to the stone, very juicy, sweet, and agreeably flavored. It ripens in the neighborhood of Paris in September and October. This plum, beyond its unrivalled merits for preserving in a dried state, has the advantage of being an excellent dessert fruit when fully mature.

Many of these cuttings have been tried in this latitude. They have generally been received too late in the season for grafting, but in several instances have grown with wonderful rapidity. They appear to endure the excessive cold of our winters, without injury.

Two gentlemen have furnished reports of their success in experiments with these seeds. We present extracts from the accounts.

Levi Bartlett, Esq., of Warner, gives the following:—

"Of the different kinds of wheat, I sowed about the 20th of September, in drills 18 inches apart, the following kinds:

Cape wheat from the Cape of Good Hope, procured by Commodore Perry, of the Japan Expedition; Turkish Flint wheat, from Mount Olympus in Asia; Pithusian wheat, from the Island of Ivica; wheat from Japan; early Noe wheat from France; Algerian Flint wheat from the province of Oran. This variety has a remarkably large berry, rather dark-colored, and weighing 70 pounds to the bushel. The above named six varieties came up well; no two kinds look alike; a difference in color is plainly visible at the distance of several rods.

Early Bassana Beet. "This variety came in to us a week or ten days sooner than any other sort. Roots flat, turnip-shaped, light red; flesh white, circled with rose color, very tender and juicy, and will grow to good size on light soil." So says the Patent Office Report—and I can attest the correctness of the statement. Of several varieties raised in my garden the past season, this had the preference over all others at my table.

Vosges' White Carrot, from France, produced carrots precisely like seed produced at one of our stores. Not first chop by a long chalk.

St. James Carrot, from England—real beauties, nearly all of good size, dark yellow. For the table and marketing, none better. Probably would not yield as heavy a crop as the Altringham or white Belgian.

The *Hollow Crowned Parsnip* did better than the large Dutch. Grew some on sandy, and some on dark, moist, loamy soil; very fair crop.

Early White Onion. These did a little better than some other varieties I cultivated. Some of the whites grew to the size of a dollar. My other sorts were all scullions.

Sea Kale, and True Giant Asparagus came up well. Whether asparagus is giant or pigmy, depends much upon the manner of its cultivation.

Fluke Potato. Planted seven good-sized ones, and obtained four times the number—the largest as big as good-sized walnuts; hope they may improve some next year.

About the 12th of June, received some French prune scions, most of them in bad condition. The scions were grafted into plum stocks on the 15th of June. Two only grew, one of which has grown nearly five feet.

A package of sweet corn—much larger ears, and later than the kind I usually cultivate; yet it was very productive and good. There was one objection to it, that none but persons having the biggest sized mouth could eat it in the natural way, that is, gnaw it from the cob.

Baden Corn. Too late in maturing, for the Granite State. However, I suppose New Hampshire farmers could do what Mr. Baden did,—by careful and long-continued selection of seed corn, produce 4 or 6 ears where they now get but 1 or 2.

Spurry. Received a package from the Patent Office several years ago. Sowed on sandy land. It produced a matted mass, similar to chickweed; the next year the land was laid down to grass. It has once since been plowed and planted; the spurry came up and proved a troublesome

weed. This summer, I found it among my hoed crops, on a distant part of the farm from which it was originally sown. My impression is, that once introduced on to a farm, the farmer would find it an ugly customer.

I have tried Lucerne, Orchard grass, and Tall Meadow Oat grass, Ray grass, and Sweet Scented Vernal grass. To succeed well with Lucerne, it must be sown on a deeply worked soil; sown in drills, and kept clear of grass and weeds for one or two years. The Meadow Oat grass, when headed out, looks beautiful, but cattle do not relish it, either green or made into hay. It is earlier than any other of our cultivated grasses, and sheds its seed very easily. I introduced it on my farm a dozen years ago. I do not consider it quite so great a pest as the daisy (white weed) or Canada thistle, but most heartily wish it was extirpated from my farm, seed, root and branch.

Twice have I attempted to cultivate the Ray grass. It came up and flourished well the first season. Next year, but very little to be found. Third season, all gone.

The Sweet-Scented Vernal grass, gives a very fragrant smell to hay when drying. The long grass leaves done up like sticks of twist, and placed in a snuff-box, gives the snuff an odor equal to the Spanish bean. Once introduced to a pasture or to a farm, I think it would maintain its foothold.

"All flesh is grass;" so says the Bible. But till better advised, I think the most of our farmers will do well to cultivate clover, herd's or timothy, and red-top grass, with a sprinkling of white clover or honeysuckle, as they will with any other grasses that can be introduced among us."

Hon. Moody Hobbs, Secretary of the Hillsboro' Society writes as follows:—

"I received a paper of *Early York Cabbage,* from England,—sowed the 24th of May—seeds came up well—plants grew finely—headed early, and good size. I have no doubt but it was the real early York seed.

Early Champion of England Peas.—These proved a very fine variety, but not so early as some kinds which are cultivated in this vicinity.

St. James' Carrots, from England, I think would be a fine field variety. They grew very fast and to a great size. Color, a deep orange.

Short Red Carrots, from France. For the table, I never knew so good a kind. Many people, who consider other carrots as fit only for animals, are great admirers of this. Color and shape true to name. Short roots, in the same bed, about one third the length of the Saint James'—and small tops. It may be sown so much thicker than other kinds that the yield on the same amount of ground would not compare unfavorably with any other variety.

Early Scarlet Radish, from France, proved to be the best radish that I ever saw. It grows very quick. Shape more like an English turnip than the common radish.

Baden Corn, from Maryland, grew to the height of fifteen feet, and was still growing when the frost came and put a stop to its upward progress. The first that I discovered any thing in the shape of an ear, was about the middle of September, when a few appeared eight or ten feet from the ground, on some of the stalks. If the seed could be readily and annually obtained, it might be profitable to grow it for *fencing poles.* For that purpose, I would commend it to our friends who are about taking up farms on the western prairies.

Thus, briefly, you have my report of Patent Office seeds. Every variety, except the last, I consider really worthy of cultivation, as they did well with ordinary garden culture for similar vegetables."

NEW VEGETABLES, PLANTS, &C.

As many of our agriculturists receive seeds which are shared to them, it may be of importance to give a description of a few of the least known vegetables &c., which have of late been introduced into our State. We abridge from a description given by D. J. Brown, formerly of this State, and now employed in the agricultural department at Washington.

Shallot, or Eschallot.—This vegetable is esteemed for its bulbs, which have a strong but not unpleasant odor, and is preferred to onions, by some, for various purposes of seasoning in cookery; the taste, however, is somewhat stronger than that of onions. They are particularly relished by epicures in preparing a beef-steak.

The two principal varieties are the "Common" and the "Long-keeping." The former puts forth long, slender, dark-green leaves, but the latter is more dwarfy in its habits, with larger bulbs, which keep good for nearly or quite two years.

The plant is propagated by off-sets, each of which will increase in a similar manner as its parent, and may be planted out either late in autumn or early in spring. Autumn, however, is the best season, if the soil is sufficiently dry. If planted in beds, let them be three and a half feet wide, elevated three or four inches higher than the alleys, and the surface of the bed a little crowned. Set out the rows nine inches apart from centre to centre, planting the off-sets singly with the hand upon the surface of the bed, six inches apart in the row, just pressing each bulb firmly

down into the soil. See occasionally that they are not cast out of their places by vermin or other causes; or each bulb may be covered either with a little old tan-bark or coal-ashes, in little ridges along the rows, an inch and a half or two inches deep. When the bnlbs are well established and growing, this covering should be removed with the hand. No other culture is required, except earth-stirring.

Skirret.—The common skirret is a perennial, tap-rooted plant, a native of China. The tubers have an agreeable aromatic flavor, and abound with saccharine particles. They are boiled, and served up with butter in a similar manner as the parsnip.

The seed may be sown at the season of the flowering of the peach, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and twelve inches apart. The culture in other respects is like that of the parsnip. It may also be cultivated by off-sets thrown off by the old roots in the spring.

Bene Plant.—This plant was introduced into the Southern States by the negroes from Africa. Soninni and Brown, travellers in Egypt, say it is much cultivated there for the purpose of feeding horses, and for culinary purposes. The blacks in Georgia boil a handful of the seeds with their allowance of Indian corn. Probably no plant yields a larger proportion of oil, which Dr. Cooper, of Philadelphia, has pronounced equal to the finest. But it is worthy of cultivation in the Middle and Northern States, principally as a medicinal plant. A gentlemen in Virginia has given the following account of its virtues: "It requires to be sown early in April, at a distance of about a foot apart. A few leaves of the plant, when green, plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, make it quite a thin jelly, without taste or color, which children afflicted with the summer complaint will drink freely, and it is said to be the best remedy ever discovered. It has been supposed that the lives of three hundred children were saved by it last sum-

mer in Baltimore, and I know the efficacy of it by experience in my own family."

This plant will throw out a great profusion of leaves by breaking off the top when it is about half grown.

Borecole, or Kale.—"Borecole," or "Kale," is the general term for that class of the cabbage tribe which do not head, but are used for greens in their open growth. They stand the winters of the South without any protection. Sow in a seed-bed about the middle of spring, and when of suitable size transplant to eighteen or twenty inches apart each way, and cultivate like cabbages.

Green Curled Scotch is the kind most generally cultivated. It is very hardy, and like the Savoys, improved upon by a moderate frost. The stems rise about two feet and produce an abundance of dark-green curled and wrinkled leaves.

Dwarf Curled Kale, or German Greens.—This variety is more dwarfy; leaves yellowish green, very finely fringed. It makes excellent winter and spring greens, when set out in a light cellar, or otherwise protected from the severity of the weather. In the South, however, and even in warm soils and exposures in the Middle States, borecole will will stand the winter in open beds without any protection.

When used, the crown or centre of the plant is cut off, so as to include the leaves, which usually do not exceed nine inches in length. It boils well, and is most tender, sweet, and delicate, provided it has been duly exposed to frost.

Broccoli.—Broccoli is very nearly allied to the cauliflower, and is generally considered a variety of that delicious vegetable. It is hardy, and more sure to head, but inferior to it in flavor. Sow thinly in a seed-bed, about the middle of spring, and transplant and cultivate according to the directions for winter cabbages, burying the seeds not more than half an inch. The plants in the seed-bed are very apt to run up tall and slender, unless they are

kept thinned, and free from weeds. When they begin to flower, break the large leaves over the heads to protect them from the sun, and gather them before they commence running up to seed. Those crops which have to stand the winter in the open air will be greatly benefited by the application of common salt, at the rate of ten bushels to the acre. It should be sown in autumn over the bed in a dry day.

Early Purple Cape.—This is the best variety for the climate at the North. It produces large, close heads of a brownish purple color, and excellent flavor.

White Cape, being a later sort, should be sown very early in the spring. The heads, when in perfection, are large, white, and compact, and so nearly resemble the cauliflower, that it is sometimes called "Cauliflower Broccoli."

Early purple and early white are cultivated a good deal at the South, where they will stand out in the open ground and continue to head through the winter.

Celery.—Celery is a hardy biennial, native of Britain, and known in a wild state by the name of "Smallage." When cultivated and properly blanched, the stalk is sweet, mild, and crispy, being very palatable either in a raw or cooked state. There are several varieties in cultivation. The best are the following:

White Solid is the variety most commonly grown; clear white, solid and crisp.

Red Manchester or Rose-colored Solid grows to larger size than the above, and is considered more hardy; stalks delicate rose- color when blanched.

New Silver Giant or Law's Giant.—This is esteemed the best in cultivation.. It grows to a large size; stalks white, round, very crisp, and perfectly solid.

Seymour's Superb White.—The difference between this and the Silver Giant can scarcely be perceived. It is not more vigorous in growth, nor any more solid or better flavored.

Cole's Superb Red.—Very compact, large, and solid; of superior quality, and crisp. One of the best red varieties.

To have celery early, it should be sown in a hot-bed quite early in the spring, and when three inches high, planted out in a well prepared bed, which must be covered with boards or mats in frosty weather.

For the principal crop, sow early in the spring, very shallow, in a seed-bed, which should be beaten lightly with the back of a spade, to settle the earth about the seeds. When the plants are of the above named size, thin or prick them out to four inches apart; and when about six inches high, transplant them six inches apart into trenches for blanching. Dig the trenches four feet apart, a foot wide, and ten inches deep. Fill in five or six inches of well rotted manure, and mix it thoroughlv half a spade deep with the earth at the bottom. The tops and roots of the plants should be shortened, and the suckers pinched off before they are set. Earth up to blanch two or three times during their growth, holding the leaves close with the hand while the earth is drawn up, taking care that none of it falls into the centre of the plants. A slight sprinkling of salt applied to the surface of the soil just before earthing up, is decidedly beneficial to this crop. Celery, like asparagus, is wonderfully improved by superior culture.

Chicory, or Succory.—This plant is cultivated for use in salads, and for its roots to roast for mixing with coffee.

Like endive, for the main crop, it requires a rich, light soil; and for the earlier sowings a moister one, having, in every instance, an open situation. Although a perennial, it must be sown annually, as, after being cut from two to three times, the leaves become bitter and worthless. The periods of sowing may correspond with those of the flowering of our orchard fruits. Sow moderately thick, in the same manner as endive. When the plants begin to cover the ground, thin to nine inches apart; and those removed,

plant out at similar distances. If the leaves grow very luxuriant and shade the roots much, they must be cut off within an inch of the ground. In about four months after the sowing, let the leaves of the plant be trimmed away so as not to injure their hearts, and then cover over thick with long litter, ashes, or sand. By this treatment, those fresh leaves which are produced become blanched and crisp, and lose their bitterness. Water must be given moderately in dry weather during the season. If the roots are vigorous, they will bear cutting two or three times, after which they are unproductive.

A variety which the French call *chicoree sauvage a cafe*, has long fleshy roots like the white carrot, which are used for making coffee. In the Middle and Southern States, the roots may remain in the ground during winter without injury from frost.

Corn Salad.—"Corn Salad," "Fetticus," or "Lamb Lettuce," is an annual, a native of Europe, and is cultivated as a winter and spring salad. The seeds are sown in September, thickly, in shallow drills, one-fourth of an inch deep. If the weather be dry, the ground should be compressed with the feet or the back of a spade. It requires no other culture, except to keep the ground clear of weeds. In a high northern climate, it requires protection during the winter, with a slight covering of straw. If the soil is good and rich, the flavor of the plant will be greatly improved.

Cress, or Peppergrass.—The "Curled" variety of cress is too well known to need any description. The "broad Leaved" varies from it only in the leaf, which is large and broad. Sow thickly, in shallow drills, every two weeks throughout the season. Give occasional waterings in dry weather.

"Winter Cress," sometimes, but erroneously, called "Water Cress," is entirely different from the preceding. It is a much larger plant, hardy, and more pungent.

Endive.—This is a hardy annual, cultivated principally for a winter salad. It is also used in stews and as a garnish for the table. Sow from late in the spring to the middle of summer, in shallow drills fourteen inches apart; thin the plants to one foot in the drills, and when fully grown, tie over the outer leaves of a few of them every week or fortnight, in dry weather to blanch, which takes from one to three weeks. Draw up a little earth to the base of the plants. Rich, mellow soil, in an open situation is most suitable.

Green Curled is the hardiest variety, with beautifully curled, dark green leaves, very crisp and tender. It is the most cultivated in this country for salads, and is considered a very wholesome vegetable.

White Curled resembles the green, except in color and hardiness, being more tender; not much grown.

Broad-leaved Batavian.—This is the "Scarole" of the French, and is principally used in soups and stews. Leaves broad, light green, and nearly plain.

Kohl-rabi. — Kohl-rabi, or "turnip-stemmed" cabbage, also sometimes called "cape cabbage," rises in thick stem about eight inches out of the ground, terminating at the top into a globular form, somewhat like a large Swedish turnip, crowned with leaves slightly scolloped on their edges, undulated, and of a milk-green color. There are several varieties of it, but the "Green-stemmed," and the "Purple-stemmed," especially the latter are to be preferred.

This vegetable is sweeter, more nutritious, and more solid than either the cabbage or white turnip; produces a greater weight per acre than the latter, and prefers a heavier soil than that root; it also is hardier, and keeps better than any other bulb, and imparts, when fed to cows, but little of that flavor known as "turnipy," either to butter or milk.

The seeds of this plant may be sown at the same period as the Swedish or ruta-baga turnip, and may be cultivated

in the same way, remembering to leave the chief part of the stems uncovered by the earth. The bulbs may be kept sound and nutritious until very late in the spring, even later than those of the Swedes.

Okra, or Gumbo.—This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed-pods, which are used in soups, or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed at the South, where it is considered a very wholesome vegetable. Plant late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in hills about two and a half feet apart, and thin to three plants in a hill. Hoe often, and earth up a little to support the stems. The pods should be gathered while quite young and tender. There are two varieties, the "Long White," with large white ribbed pods, and the "Short Green," with smaller, green, and smooth round pods. Okra is easily preserved for winter use by slicing the pods into narrow rings aud drying them upon strings, hung up and exposed to the air.

Salsify, or Oyster Plant.—Salsify is a hardy biennial, with a grassy top, and a long white, tapering root, nearly resembling a small parsnip. It closely assimilates to the taste and flavor of the oyster, when properly cooked; and by many persons is esteemed as a very delicious vegetable. The roots may be taken up late in the fall, and preserved in moist sand or allowed to stand out all the winter. In the spring, the young tops are sometimes used for greens. It is known also by the name of "Vegetable Oyster."

Sow in the spring in fourteen inch drills, and thin to six inches. Cultivation, the same as for carrots and parsnips.

Sea Kale.—This hardy perennial is found growing on the sea coasts of Britain. It is cultivated for its blanched shoots, which are cooked like asparagus, and is esteemed as a delicate and wholesome vegetable. As yet, it is but little grown in the United States.

Sow the seeds early in the spring, an inch deep in fourteen-inch drills. When the plants are one year old transplant them eighteen inches apart, in straight rows five feet asunder. The ground must have been thoroughly trenched and manured. Late in the fall, when the leaves have separated themselves from the crown, heap over each plant a shovelful of clean sand, or ashes, and earth up a ridge a foot and a half high over the rows, from a trench dug along the space between them, and beat it smooth with the back of the spade. In the spring, after the cutting is over, the earth should be levelled into the trenches, so as to expose the crowns of the plants, and a good coat of strong manure dug in around them. It is adapted to the coldest climates, and deserves to be more extensively cultivated.

Spinach, or Spinage.—Spinach is a very hardy annual, with thick, succulent leaves, cultivated to considerable extent for greens. For the early spring crop, sow about the middle of autumn, thinly, in fourteen-inch drills; and at the approach of winter, cover with a light layer of straw or cedar branches. For the succeeding spring and summer crop, sow as early in the spring as the ground can be put in good condition.. To grow spinach in perfection, the ground must be made very rich with strong manure.

The following account is furnished by Dr. T. R. Crosby, of Hanover:

"*The "Shallot," "escalot," or "eschalot,"* for it has all these popular names, is a species of the Onion, *Allium Ascalonicum.* So called from the fact that it was first discovered growing wild near Ascalon in Palestine. It has a bulbous root divided into cloves, surrounded by a single membrane. It rarely sends up a flower stalk and is consequently cultivated from off-sets of the roots.

In this region the shallot is best planted in the spring, in a light, sandy loam, the bulbs set nearly upon the top of the soil. Compost, soot, or bird's dung, is adapted to it, as rank barn manure is apt to produce maggots. The

bulbs should be put eight inches apart each way. The soil should be kept light and free from weeds. As soon as the tops turn yellow the bulbs must be taken up and gradually dried in the shade. Off-sets must be separated and saved for seed the coming year.

The flavor of shallots is thought to be preferable to the onion for use in pickling, for soups, gravies, hashes, &c.

The Cauliflower is admitted to be one of the most delicious of garden vegetables, and would be found in every garden if its good qualities were known. There has been another draw-back to its general cultivation in an injudicious choice of seeds. A good start in a house or a hot-bed and a long and favorable season, have been required to enable the plants to head. I have more frequently failed to get them than succeeded. When the climate will permit as in England or the South, the plants are started in the autumn and protected through the winter, to head the following season. In this climate, nothing of this kind is practicable to ordinary cultivators.

The last spring, however, I secured some seed of an early variety, from Hovey & Co., Boston, which gave me great satisfaction. I started them in a hot-bed made late, and transplanted as usual, and had fine heads through the autumn, until frost. This variety will, I have no doubt, head well if sown in the ordinary seed-bed.

I have known the late variety to head well in a warm, light cellar, if carefully transplanted thither in the fall."

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE IN NEAT STOCK.

Within the past two or three years, the Executive officers of the State Society, have discussed the importance of determining "the points" of the various breeds of neat cattle, with the view to furnishing a grade for the aid of judges at the Fairs. A year ago, a committee, consisting of three intelligent farmers, from the counties of Grafton, Merrimack and Hillsborough, was appointed to decide upon the question, and prepare a schedule of points for publication. This committee, regarding the matter as one of great importance, and, at the same time, one of delicacy, have never reported to the Board. It is to be hoped that they are considering the matter, and that they will, at some future time, give the Society the result of their investigations.

We give in this connection, as a matter of valuable information, the following schedule of points, as adopted by the stock-breeders of New York, and other States, for which we are indebted to the New York Transactions of 1853:

POINTS OF A SHORTHORN COW.

The Head—small, lean and bony, tapering to the muzzle.

The Face—somewhat long, the fleshy portion of the nose of a light delicate color.

The Eye—is of great significance, and should be prominent, bright and clear, "prominent," from an accumulation

of "adeps" in the back part of its socket, which indicates a tendency to lay on fat—"bright," as an evidence of a good disposition—"clear," as the guarantee of the animal's health; whereas a dull, sluggish eye, belongs to a slow feeder, and a wild, restless eye betrays an unquiet, fitful temper.

The Horns—light in substance and waxy in color, and symmetrically set on the head; the EAR large, thin, and with considerable action.

The Neck—rather short than long, tapering to the head; clean in the throat, and full at its base, thus covering and filling out the points of the shoulders.

The Chest—broad from point to point of the shoulders; deep from the anterior dorsal vertebra to the floor of the sternum, and both round and full just back of the elbows; sometimes designated by the phrase "thick through the heart." These are unquestionably, the most important points in every animal, as constitution must depend on their perfect development, and the ample room thus afforded for the free action of the heart and lungs.

The Brisket—however deep or projecting, must not be confounded with *capacity* of chest; for though a very attractive and selling point, it, in reality, adds nothing to the space within, however it may increase the girth without. It is in fact nothing more or less than a muscular adipose substance, attached to the anterior portion of the sternum, or breast-bone, and thence extending itself back. This form, however, of the brisket, indicates a disposition to lay on fat generally, throughout the frame, and in this point of view is valuable.

The Shoulder—where weight, as in the Shorthorn, is the object, should be somewhat upright and of a good width at the points, with the blade bone just sufficiently curved to blend its upper portion smoothly with the crops.

The Crops—must be full and level with the shoulders and back; and is, perhaps, one of the most difficult points to breed right in the Shorthorn.

The Back, Loin and Hips—should be broad and wide, forming a straight and even line from the neck to the setting on of the tail, the hips or hucks round and well covered.

The Rumps—laid up high, with plenty of flesh on their extremities.

The Pelvis—should be large, indicated by the width of the hips (as already mentioned,) and the breadth of the twist.

The Twist—should be so well filled out in its "seam" as to form nearly an even and wide plain, between the thighs.

The Quarters—long, straight, and well developed downwards.

The Carcass—round; the ribs nearly circular, and extending well back.

The Flanks—deep, wide, and full in proportion to condition.

The Leg—short, straight, and standing square with the body.

The Plates—of the belly, strong, and thus preserving nearly a straight under line.

The Tail—flat and broad at its root, but fine in its cord, and placed *high up*, and on a level with rumps.

The Carriage—of an animal gives style and beauty; the walk should be square, and the step quick; the head up.

Quality—On this, the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of the animal depend; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier's and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible, and substantial feel, and when beneath the out-spread hand, it should move easily with it, and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance; which, however, becomes firmer, as

the animal "ripens." A thin, papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate.

The Coat—should be thick, short and mossy, with longer hair in winter, fine, soft and glossy in summer.

The Udder—pliable and thin in its texture, reaching well forward, roomy behind, and the teats standing wide apart, and of convenient size.

POINTS OF THE BULL, OF ALL BREEDS.

As regards the male animal, it is only necessary to remark, that the points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must, of course, be attended by that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong, vigorous, constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible, but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the females of his get.

In contradistinction to the cow, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occipital flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horn —and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so its upward form, its quality and color, be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin, attached to, and depending from, the under jaw, to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, *provided* it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clean and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and *muscular*, for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loin long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

NORTH DEVONS.

The Head—should be small, lean and bony, the forehead wide, flat, or from a fullness of the frontal bone over the eyes, somewhat dishing; the face straight; the muzzle fine; the nostrils open; the lips thin and rather flat.

The Nose—of a light delicate orange-color.

The Eye—should be bright, prominent and clear, but mild and gentle in its expression, as indicative of that spirited but tractable disposition so necessary to cattle that must bear the yoke; a beautiful orange-colored ring should invariably surround the eye.

The Ear—thin, of a rich orange color within, of medium size, with a quick and ready movement, expressive of attention.

The Horns—light, tapering, of a waxy color toward the extremity, and gaily as well as symmetrically placed on the head; the occipital bone, narrow, thus bringing the base of the horns nearer together.

The Neck—of medium length, somewhat light in substance, very clean, and well set up on the shoulder.

The Chest—deep and round, carrying its fullness well back of the elbows, thus affording, by the aid of a springing rib, abundant internal room for the action of thoracic viscera, the heart and lungs, and that too, without an *extreme* width forward, and between the points of the shoulders, which might interfere with the action of the animal.

The Brisket—it being assumed that it adds nothing to the internal capacity of the chest, must not overload the breast, but be sufficiently developed to guarantee a feeding property, attended with a full proportion of fatty secretion.

The Shoulder—is, in this breed, a very beautiful and important point, and should in a *degree* approximate in form to that of the horse. It should take a more sloping position than is found in most other breeds, with its points

less projecting and angular, and the blade bone more curved, thus blending with and forming a fine wither, rising a little above the level line of the back.

The Crops—full and even, forming a true line with the somewhat rising shoulder, and level back, without either drop or hollow.

Back, Loin and Hips—broad and wide, running on a level with the setting on of the tail.

The Rumps—lying broad apart, high, and well covered.

The Pelvis—wide.

The Twist—full and broad.

The Quarters—long and thoroughly filled up between the hooks or hip bones, and the rumps; with a good muscular development down the thigh to the hocks.

The Flank—moderately deep, full and mellow in proportion to condition.

The Legs—not too short, and standing as square and straight behind, as may be compatible with activity. The bone quite small below the hock and knee; the sinews large and clean, with the fore-arm well developed.

The Carcass—round and straight; its posterior ribs almost circular, extending well back, and springing nearly horizontally from the vertebra, giving, in fact, much greater capacity than would at first appear.

The Tail—at its junction, level with the back, long, very slender in its cord, and finishing with a tassel of white hair.

The Color—in its *shades* and *degrees*, is more or less governed by fashion; but in the Devon is always red. Formerly a rich blood red was the favorite color, and a test of purity; and now a somewhat lighter color is in vogue, approaching rather nearer to that of the *South* Devon, which is a larger, coarser, stronger animal. In all cases, the color grows lighter round the muzzle, while a dark mahogany color, verging almost to a black, and growing yet darker about the head, always was a very question-

able color for a *true North Devon*, more especially when accompanied by a dark nose.

The Hair—should be short, thick, and fine; and if showing on its surface a fine curl, or ripple, it looks richer in color, and is supposed to indicate a hardier and more thrifty animal.

The Udder—should be such as will afford the best promise of capacity and product.

Carriage—The Devons having, from their excellence in the yoke, another destiny beside that of the butcher's block, it is all important that the animal's carriage should indicate as much; but to obtain this, something of the heavy, inert, squarely moulded frame of the merely beefing animal, must be relinquished for a lighter and more active frame.

Quality—On this, the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of the animal depend; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier's and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft flexible and substantial feel, and when beneath the out-spread hand, it should move easily with it, and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance; which, however, becomes firmer as the animal "ripens." A thin papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate.

HEREFORDS.

The Head—moderately small, with a good width of forehead, tapering to the muzzle; the cheek bone rather deep, but clean in the jaw.

The Nose—light in its color, and the whole head free from fleshiness.

The Eye—full, mild, and cheerful in its expression.

The Ear—of medium size.

The Horns—light and tapering, long and spreading, with an outward and upward turn, giving a gay and lofty expression to the whole head.

The Neck—of a medium length; full in its junction with the shoulders, spreading well over the shoulder points and tapering finely to the head.

The Chest—broad, round, and deep; its floor running well back of the elbows, which with a springing fore-rib, gives great interior capacity to this all important portion of the body.

The Brisket—when in flesh, largely developed, descending low between the legs, and deep, by covering the anterior portion of the sternum, or breast-bone, but never interfering with the action of the animal when in working condition.

The Shoulder—lying snugly and closely in towards the top and spreading towards the points; the blade sloping somewhat back, and running pretty well up into the withers, which by rising a very trifle above the level lines of the back, gives to the ox a very upstanding and beautiful fore-end. The whole shoulder well clothed with muscle.

The Crops—filling all up evenly behind the shoulders, and blending them smoothly in with the muscles of the back.

The Back, Loin, and Hips—should be broad, wide and level.

The Rumps—should lie nearly or quite level with the back, and their covering should be abundant, mellow, loose, and freely moving under the hand, thus showing great aptitude to fatten.

The Pelvis—roomy; indicated by wide hips (as already mentioned,) and the space between the rumps, which should stand well apart, giving a general breadth to the posterior portion of the animal.

The Twist—broad and full, extending well down on each side of the thigh, with corresponding width—a broad twist is a good indication of a butcher's animal.

The hind Quarters—large and thoroughly developed in its upper and more valuable portions, as beef. The thigh gradually tapering to the hock, but muscular.

The Carcass—round throughout; full and capacious, with the under line of the belly level, or nearly so.

The Flank—full and wide.

The Legs—straight, upright; firmly placed to support the superincumbent weight; a strong back sinew, but by no means a large coarse cannon bone.

The Plates—of the belly, strong, and thus preserving nearly a straight under line.

The Tail—large and full at its point of attachment, but fine in its cord.

The Carriage—prompt, resolute and cheerful; and in the ox, gay and lively.

The Hair—thick, close and furry, and if accompanied with a long growth, and a disposition to curl moderately, is more in estimation; but that which has a harsh and wiry feel is objectionable.

The Udder—should be such as will afford the best promise of capacity and product.

Color—reds or rich browns, oftentimes very dark, with a white or "brockled" face, are now the colors and marking of the Herefords, though gray Herefords or cream colored are not uncommon.

Quality—On this, the thriftiness, the feeding properties and the value of the animal depend; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier's and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible, and substantial feel

and when beneath the out-spread hand, it should move easily with it, and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance; which, however, becomes firmer as the animal "ripens." A thin papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate.

AYRSHIRES.

The Head—as in other breeds, small; the face long and narrow; the muzzle and nose variable in color.

The Eye—placid and not strikingly large.

The Ear—of full size, and of an orange color within.

The Horns—small, tapering, with an outward and upward turn, and set on wide apart; the face somewhat dishing.

The Neck—of medium length, clean in the throat, very light throughout, and tapering to the head.

The Shoulders—lying snugly to the body, thin at their top, small at their points, not long in the blade, nor loaded with muscle.

The Chest—must retain sufficient width and roundness to insure constitution. The lightness of the fore quarter and the "wedge shape" of the animal, from the hind quarter forward, arising more from a small, flat and thin shoulder, than from any undue narrowness of the chest.

The Crops—easily blend in with so thin a shoulder and prevent all hollowness behind.

The Brisket—not over loading the fore end, but light.

The Back—should be straight, and the loin wide, the hips rather high and well spread.

The Pelvis—roomy, causing a good breadth at what is termed the "thurl," or "round bone," and between the points of the rumps.

The Quarters—long, tolerably muscular, and full in their upper portion, but moulding into the thighs below, which should have a degree of flatness, affording thus more space for a full udder. The flank well let down, but not heavy.

The Ribs—behind, springing out very round and full,

affording space for a large udder, which by Ayrshire breeders is considered very essential to secure the milking property; the whole carcass thus acquiring increased volume towards its posterior portion.

The Rumps—nearly level with the back, projecting but little.

The Tail—thin in its cord, of full length, light in its hair, and set somewhat further into the back than would be admissible with some other breeds.

The Legs—delicate and fine in the bone, inclining to be short, and well knit together at the joints.

The Udder—in this breed is of more especial importance, as the Ayrshires have been bred almost exclusively with reference to their milking properties. The great feature of the udder should be capacity, without being fleshy. It should be carried squarely and broadly forward, and show itself largely behind. As it rises upwards it should not mingle too immediately with the muscle of the thighs, but continue to preserve its own peculiar texture of skin—thin, delicate and ample in its folds. The teats should stand wide apart, and be lengthy, but not large and coarse.

The Handling—will show the skin to be of medium thickness only, moving freely under the hand and evincing a readiness in the animal to take on flesh, when a drain on the constitution is no longer made by the milk pail.

The Hair—soft and thick, in the phraseology of the country, woolly.

Color—varies, a dark red—a rich brown—a liver color, or mahogany, running into almost a black; those very much broken and spotty at the edges on a white ground are the favorite colors at the present time. The light yellow is, however, a color sometimes found on very good cows, but these pale colors are objected to from an impression that such belong to animals of less constitution.

Carriage—should be light, active, and even gay; this latter appearance is much promoted by the upward turn of the horn.

A LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

In addition to the direct duties of the office, in keeping the records of the Society and the Executive Board, the Secretary, as a member *ex officio* of that Board, has performed such labors as have been required, and done all that he was able for the prosperity of the Society, and in aid of the great interest of Agriculture. He has not only taken pains to collect statistical information regarding the agriculture of towns, and the success or failure of various experiments, as already reported; but he has expended much time in laying the foundation, small as yet, for a Library and Museum.

He has effected exchanges of publications to some extent with Agricultural Societies and Boards of Agriculture in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and is in correspondence with Agricultural Associations in other States at home and abroad.

Publishers of agricultural books, when solicited, have manifested a liberality which indicates their regard for the farmer's vocation. The most liberal donation has been made by C. M. Saxton, Esq., of New York, a New Hampshire man, who does honor to the place of his birth, by contributing to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, wherever the English language is known.

The number of volumes large and small, bound and unbound, belonging to the Society is not far from two hundred, which have been collected by the Secretary, at very trifling expense; never, in any case, exceeding the postage

or freight upon them. These books are mostly of such a character, as would interest the scientific farmer, or any intelligent and progressive citizen.

A beginning, merely, has been made in this enterprise, which we trust will be continued. There are many men, cordially co-operating with the management of the Society, who are able to contribute papers, books, pamphlets, or curious things, which will hereafter be very serviceable. We will suggest that farmers and others, who have files of news papers or magazines, deposit them in the Library of the Society, for the benefit of the association, and that each member of the Society be interested to collect and contribute specimens of his various grains produced in 1856, to form the nucleus of an Agricultural Museum.

The Society will soon require a room for the safe keeping of their books which are accumulating, and for the proper arrangement and preservation of specimen seeds and grains, and other productions of the forest, the quarry, and the field. In many States, rooms are furnished in connection with those assigned to the various State officers. But if our Legislature should not follow the example of other States, and grant us suitable accommodations, we have the means at our disposal to furnish a room, and render it worthy of our association and the object we would advance.

JAMES O. ADAMS, *Secretary.*

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ERRATA.

Some errors have occurred in the printing of this volume, in consequence of bad manuscript and other causes. Most of them are so obvious as to need no printed correction. Among the most important are these:

Page 4, read H. *W*. Weeks.
" 12, after "Wednesday the 12th," read *of September*.
" 100, for "woolens," read *violins*.
" 118, for N. Wilson, read *A*. Wilson.
" 149, for H. Parker, read *R*. H. Parker.
" 235, for *James* M. Glidden, read *John*.
" 249, for E. R. Porter, read E. *K*.
" 288, after "Hampton Falls," insert "*By Club—C. A. Nason, Sec'y.*"
" 361, for "shared," read *unknown*.